4/9/85 S5425-11.1-F

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State of New Jersey

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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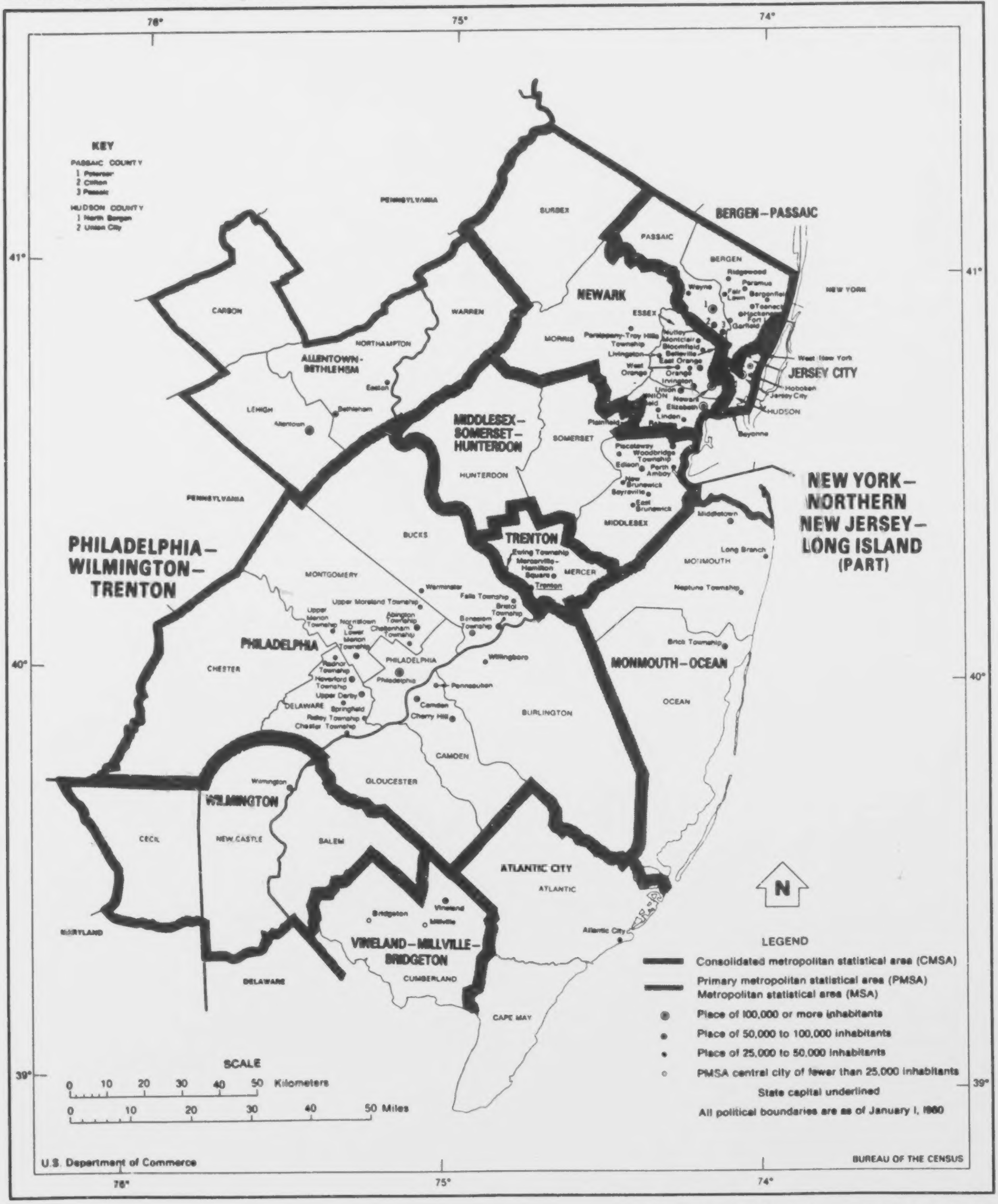
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CHARLES J. CROWLEY

JULY 1984

NEW JERSEY-Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places


76°
75°
74°
41°
40°
39°
KEY
PASSAIC COUNTY
1 Paterson
2 Clifton
3 Passaic
HUDSON COUNTY
1 North Bergen
2 Union City
PENNSYLVANIA
SUSSEX
BERGEN-PASSAIC
PASSAIC
BERGEN
Ridgewood
Paramus
Wayne
Fair Lawn
Bergenfield
Teaneck
Hackensack
Fort Lee
Garfield
NEW YORK
NEWARK
ESSEX
MORRIS
Parsippany-Troy Hills Township
Nutley
Montclair
Bloomfield
Belleville
Livingston
East Orange
West Orange
Orange
Irvington
Union
UNION
Newark
Elizabeth
Linden
Rahway
Plainfield
West New York
JERSEY CITY
Hoboken
Jersey City
HUDSON
Bayonne
CARBON
WARREN
NORTHAMPTON
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM
Easton
LEHIGH
Bethlehem
Allentown
MIDDLESEX-SOMERSET-HUNTERDON
SOMERSET
HUNTERDON
Piscataway
Woodbridge Township
Edison
Perth Amboy
New Brunswick
Sayreville
East Brunswick
MIDDLESEX
NEW YORK-NORTHERN NEW JERSEY-LONG ISLAND (PART)
Middletown
Long Branch
MONMOUTH
Neptune Township
PENNSYLVANIA
BUCKS
TRENTON
Ewing Township
Mercerville-Hamilton Square
Trenton
MERCER
PHILADELPHIA-WILMINGTON-TRENTON
MONTGOMERY
Warminster
Upper Moreland Township
Falls Township
Bristol Township
Upper Merion Township
Norristown
Abington Township
Cheltenham Township
Bensalem Township
Lower Merion Township
PHILADELPHIA
Radnor Township
PHILADELPHIA
Philadelphia
Willingboro
CHESTER
Haverford Township
Upper Darby
Pennsauken
DELAWARE
Springfield
Camden
Ridley Township
Chester Township
Cherry Hill
BURLINGTON
MONMOUTH-OCEAN
Brick Township
OCEAN
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
Wilmington
WILMINGTON
CECIL
NEW CASTLE
SALEM
ATLANTIC CITY
ATLANTIC
N
Bridgeton
Vineland
Millville
MARYLAND
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON
CUMBERLAND
Atlantic City
DELAWARE
CAPE MAY
LEGEND
Consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA)
Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
PMSA central city of fewer than 25,000 inhabitants
State capital underlined
All political boundaries are as of January 1, 1980
SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CMSA, PMSA, and MSA boundaries are as defined on June 30, 1983

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percent growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percent growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for the State of New Jersey from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the New Jersey State Census Trends report is Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Please contact Mr. Crowley should you have any questions on this report.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good-natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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NEW JERSEY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population Growth in New Jersey

New Jersey's population growth slowed to a historic low rate of growth in the 1970s. The 1970-1980 growth rate was only 2.7%, an increase of about 194,000 persons from April 1, 1970 to April 1, 1980. This followed two decades of population increases of more than 1 million in the 1950s and 1960s with a growth rate of 25.5% from 1950 to 1960 and 18.2% from 1960 to 1970. Only in the 1930s did the state's growth rate fall below double digits prior to the 1970s. The 1930-1940 growth rate was 2.9%. Since 1960, the New Jersey population has remained about 89% urban and 11% rural by census definitions. In 1980 the census counted 7,365,011 individuals in the State of New Jersey.

In contrast with national figures, New Jersey lagged significantly in growth in the 1970s. The U.S. population increased from 204.4 million to 227.1 million, an 11.1% growth rate. The population per square mile for the nation was only 640 while New Jersey's density of 986 persons per square mile was highest among all states.

Table 1 shows the wide range of growth rates among the state's 21 counties. Ocean County increased by 66.0% over the decade, while Essex County declined by 8.7%. Losses of population were recorded by all of the highly urbanized counties in the northeastern section of New Jersey. These counties (Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union) suffered a net loss of 236,000 people in 1970s. Eight counties experienced growth rates exceeding 10%. Each of these counties had population densities well below the state's 960 persons per square mile average in 1970. These counties (Ocean, Cape May, Gloucester, Burlington, and Atlantic in the southern section of state and Sussex, Hunterdon, and Warren in the northwestern section) mark a continuing shift of the state's population center to the south and west. The five northeastern counties accounted for 48.0% of New Jersey's population in 1970 and only 43.6% in 1980.

Migration

Had no one moved into or out of New Jersey between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, the population would have grown by more than 300,000 people, the difference between the number of births and number of deaths for the decade. Table 2 showing this natural increase in the state's population can be used to estimate the net migration for the state. When the sum of the 1970 population

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of State Population 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF STATE POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW JERSEY	7,171,112	7,365,011	2.7	960	986	100.0	100.0
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	194,119	10.9	309	342	2.4	2.6
BERGEN COUNTY	897,148	845,385	-5.8	3,827	3,606	12.5	11.5
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	362,542	12.2	395	443	4.5	4.9
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	471,650	3.4	2,055	2,124	6.4	6.4
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	82,266	38.1	226	313	0.8	1.1
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	132,866	9.5	241	263	1.7	1.8
ESSEX COUNTY	932,526	851,304	-8.7	7,317	6,680	13.0	11.6
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	199,917	15.8	526	609	2.4	2.7
HUDSON COUNTY	607,839	556,972	-8.4	13,094	11,999	8.5	7.6
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	87,361	25.3	162	203	1.0	1.2
MERCER COUNTY	304,116	307,863	1.2	1,346	1,362	4.2	4.2
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583,813	595,893	2.1	1,877	1,916	8.1	8.1
MONMOUTH COUNTY	461,849	503,173	8.9	979	1,067	6.4	6.8
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	407,630	6.3	815	867	5.3	5.5
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	346,038	66.0	327	543	2.9	4.7
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	447,585	-2.9	2,400	2,331	6.4	6.1
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	64,676	7.2	172	184	0.8	0.9
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	203,129	2.4	649	665	2.8	2.8
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	116,119	49.8	147	221	1.1	1.6
UNION COUNTY	543,116	504,094	-7.2	5,277	4,897	7.6	6.8
WARREN COUNTY	73,960	84,429	14.2	205	234	1.0	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
New Jersey

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	7,171,112
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	979,913
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	667,007
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	312,906
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	7,484,018
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	7,365,011
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-119,007

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
New Jersey

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	6,580,877	100.0	6,904,154	100.0
SAME HOUSE	3,789,304	57.6	4,248,897	61.5
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	2,336,342	35.5	2,513,286	36.4
SAME COUNTY	1,278,786	19.4	1,383,668	20.0
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	1,057,556	16.1	1,129,618	16.4
SAME STATE	479,842	7.3	590,529	8.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	577,714	8.8	539,089	7.8
NORTHEAST	357,450	5.4	343,120	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	63,695	1.0	52,248	0.8
SOUTH	116,983	1.8	107,340	1.6
WEST	39,586	0.6	36,381	0.5
ABROAD	143,437	2.2	141,971	2.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	311,794	4.7	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

plus the natural increase is subtracted from the 1980 census figure, it yields a net migration of -119,007. This figure shows how many more people left New Jersey than moved to the state between census days.

Table 3 presents another aspect of mobility in the state's population. In both the 1980 and 1970 censuses, the residence of persons five years old and over five years prior to the census day was determined for a sampling of the population. Comparing the past and present residence, allows one to measure the movement within the population over the five-year period. The figures show slightly less mobility in the 1980 distribution, 61.5% reported living in the same house in 1980 and 1975 versus 57.6% for the 1970 and 1965 period. About the same proportion, 16% reported moving between counties in both decades. Somewhat fewer people reported moving into New Jersey from another state in the 1980 census. In both censuses more than 60% of the interstate migrants came from other northeastern states (primarily New York and Pennsylvania). The number of migrants from outside the United States was about the same in 1970 and 1980, about 140,000.

From 1975 to 1980 there were 681,000 persons five years old and over who moved to New Jersey and 764,394 who moved out of the state, a net migration of -83,334 for the five-year period. Most of the reported net loss of migrants occurred in the last half of the 1970s. For children 5 to 14 years old in 1980, there was a net gain of 9,836 persons through migration from 1975 to 1980. Similarly, there was a net gain of 37,034 persons aged 25 to 44. Net losses were experienced for other age groups. There were 82,028 net out-migrants among 15 to 24 years old and a net loss of 47,176 persons for persons 45 years old and over. New Jersey appears to be a state which gains when families build their nests and loses when children leave the nest.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age Distribution

The age distribution of a population is a key to many social and economic changes in the past and future of a geographic area. Housing, schooling, voting patterns, migration, social services, hospitalization, births, deaths, and many other phenomena are strongly influenced by age structure. Of course, the age distribution is, in turn, determined by some of these same phenomena.

The nation and New Jersey experienced an aging in the population in the 1970s. The median age for the nation increased from 28.0 years in 1970 to 30.0 years in 1980, while the median age increased from 30.1 years to 32.2 years in the state. The primary cause of this aging was the relatively low levels of fertility beginning in the mid-1960's and continuing through the 1970s. This can be seen in the state's age distributions for 1970 and 1980 shown in Figure 1. Note the contraction in the age groups under 15 years old from 1970 to 1980. There were more

FIGURE 1.
NEW JERSEY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

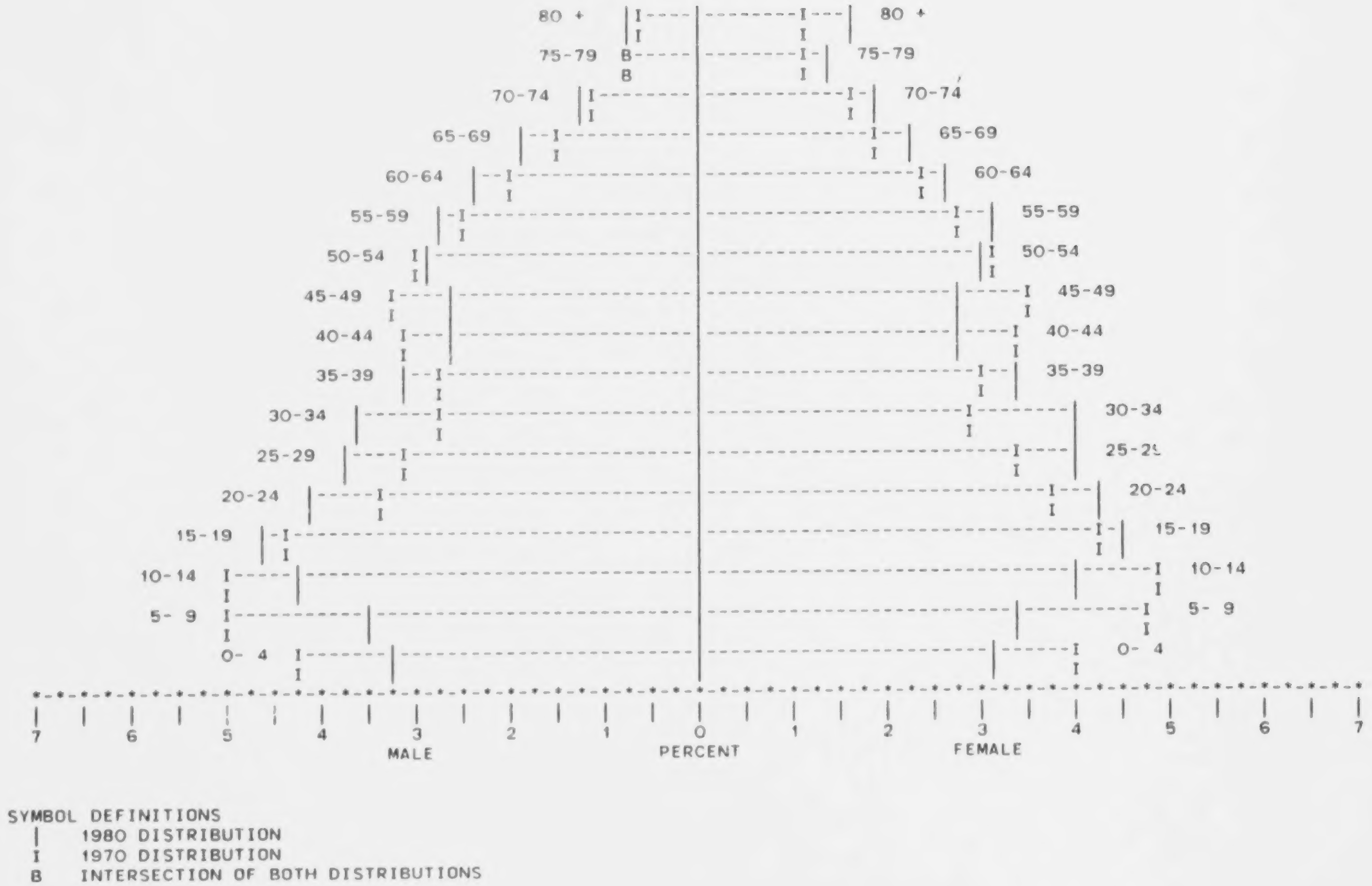

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	7,168,164	3,467,373	3,700,791	7,364,823	3,533,012	3,831,811
UNDER 5 YEARS	589,226	300,530	288,696	463,289	237,346	225,943
UNDER 1 YEAR	115,130	58,637	56,493	97,359	49,938	47,421
1 YEAR	113,414	57,847	55,567	91,585	46,742	44,843
2 YEARS	113,343	57,774	55,569	91,355	47,028	44,327
3 YEARS	119,704	60,912	58,792	91,278	46,578	44,700
4 YEARS	127,635	65,360	62,275	91,712	47,060	44,652
5 TO 17 YEARS	1,795,619	915,486	880,133	1,527,572	779,232	748,340
5 YEARS	133,565	68,080	65,485	93,362	47,746	45,616
6 YEARS	138,159	70,541	67,618	93,266	47,727	45,539
7 YEARS	138,359	70,954	67,405	98,701	50,284	48,417
8 YEARS	140,093	72,021	68,072	104,106	53,082	51,024
9 YEARS	142,472	72,646	69,826	119,012	60,767	58,245
10 YEARS	146,498	74,804	71,694	120,198	61,419	58,779
11 YEARS	143,006	72,550	70,456	116,997	59,667	57,330
12 YEARS	143,551	72,924	70,627	117,364	59,843	57,521
13 YEARS	139,474	70,898	68,576	122,748	62,404	60,344
14 YEARS	137,880	70,302	67,578	128,534	65,392	63,142
15 YEARS	135,560	68,878	66,682	135,636	69,066	66,570
16 YEARS	129,191	65,789	63,402	139,053	70,613	68,440
17 YEARS	127,811	65,099	62,712	138,595	71,222	67,373
18 TO 24 YEARS	728,467	352,347	376,120	872,209	432,107	440,102
18 YEARS	114,033	57,417	56,616	128,908	66,006	62,902
19 YEARS	105,236	53,071	52,165	128,473	64,246	64,227
20 YEARS	103,383	50,023	53,360	124,854	61,757	63,097
21 YEARS	99,119	46,233	52,886	122,729	60,091	62,638
22 YEARS	106,911	50,598	56,313	123,648	60,320	63,328
23 YEARS	111,097	52,823	58,274	122,134	60,055	62,079
24 YEARS	88,688	42,182	46,506	121,463	59,632	61,172
25 TO 54 YEARS	2,663,141	1,283,090	1,380,051	2,844,274	1,370,114	1,474,160
25 YEARS	90,451	42,911	47,540	119,994	58,822	61,172
26 YEARS	94,597	45,129	49,468	115,219	56,030	59,189
27 YEARS	103,933	49,792	54,141	115,238	55,704	59,534
28 YEARS	90,292	43,210	47,082	109,318	53,006	56,312
29 YEARS	83,891	40,485	43,406	114,366	55,286	59,080
30 YEARS	84,347	40,586	43,761	113,906	54,982	58,924
31 YEARS	80,733	39,123	41,610	112,037	53,529	58,508
32 YEARS	79,877	38,378	41,499	119,532	57,221	62,311
33 YEARS	78,131	37,714	40,417	121,506	58,325	63,181
34 YEARS	80,387	38,857	41,530	96,777	46,217	50,560
35 YEARS	80,004	38,740	41,264	97,011	46,538	50,473
36 YEARS	78,022	37,582	40,440	99,219	47,369	51,850
37 YEARS	83,152	40,243	42,909	106,796	51,437	55,359
38 YEARS	84,099	40,656	43,443	89,783	42,928	46,855
39 YEARS	88,652	43,090	45,562	86,940	41,885	45,055
40 YEARS	93,814	45,603	48,211	84,441	40,735	43,706
41 YEARS	89,896	43,916	45,980	80,994	39,256	41,738
42 YEARS	93,775	45,531	48,244	79,925	38,477	41,448
43 YEARS	93,437	45,328	48,109	76,950	37,193	39,757
44 YEARS	94,570	45,554	49,016	77,764	37,804	39,960
45 YEARS	96,939	46,655	50,284	76,778	37,047	39,731
46 YEARS	95,035	45,408	49,627	74,870	36,019	38,851
47 YEARS	95,624	45,616	50,008	79,184	38,177	41,007
48 YEARS	95,996	46,518	49,478	78,061	37,460	40,601
49 YEARS	94,384	45,625	48,759	85,145	41,094	44,051

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	96,968	46,757	50,211	86,154	41,429	44,725
51 YEARS	88,386	42,151	46,235	84,473	40,788	43,685
52 YEARS	87,649	42,268	45,381	87,576	42,019	45,557
53 YEARS	83,561	39,941	43,620	87,103	41,826	45,277
54 YEARS	82,539	39,723	42,816	87,214	41,511	45,703
55 TO 59 YEARS	380,677	182,908	197,769	430,048	203,380	226,668
55 YEARS	82,580	39,923	42,657	88,418	41,911	46,507
56 YEARS	77,884	37,620	40,264	86,419	40,859	45,560
57 YEARS	76,038	36,266	39,772	85,944	40,430	45,514
58 YEARS	72,674	34,883	37,791	85,133	40,476	44,657
59 YEARS	71,501	34,216	37,285	84,134	39,704	44,430
60 TO 64 YEARS	314,045	147,723	166,322	367,660	170,391	197,269
60 YEARS	71,280	34,054	37,226	80,176	37,778	42,398
61 YEARS	65,099	30,737	34,362	75,384	35,151	40,233
62 YEARS	63,671	29,956	33,715	74,544	34,520	40,024
63 YEARS	57,536	26,822	30,714	69,555	31,923	37,632
64 YEARS	56,459	26,154	30,305	68,001	31,019	36,982
65 YEARS & OVER	696,989	285,289	411,700	859,771	340,442	519,329
65 YEARS	54,762	25,039	29,723	67,812	30,498	37,314
66 YEARS	51,507	23,337	28,170	62,602	27,967	34,635
67 YEARS	49,216	21,749	27,467	60,045	26,389	33,656
68 YEARS	43,893	19,269	24,624	57,531	25,025	32,506
69 YEARS	46,379	19,280	27,099	55,680	23,700	31,980
70 YEARS	44,835	18,533	26,302	51,193	21,781	29,412
71 YEARS	40,006	16,476	23,530	48,585	20,407	28,178
72 YEARS	37,598	15,553	22,045	46,268	19,108	27,160
73 YEARS	36,525	15,105	21,420	41,397	16,572	24,825
74 YEARS	35,148	14,067	21,081	39,594	15,596	23,998
75 YEARS	32,264	12,993	19,271	37,232	14,539	22,693
76 YEARS	28,779	11,342	17,437	33,884	13,221	20,663
77 YEARS	27,103	10,863	16,240	31,276	11,629	19,647
78 YEARS	22,956	8,817	14,139	26,997	9,986	17,011
79 YEARS	21,365	7,928	13,437	28,532	9,893	18,639
80 YEARS	20,335	7,601	12,734	24,188	8,409	15,779
81 YEARS	18,343	6,914	11,429	21,714	7,267	14,447
82 YEARS	14,863	5,528	9,335	19,268	6,374	12,894
83 YEARS	12,242	4,369	7,873	17,720	5,730	11,990
84 YEARS	10,960	3,854	7,106	16,022	5,101	10,921
85 YEARS	9,468	3,395	6,073	13,862	4,387	9,475
86 YEARS	7,626	2,655	4,971	11,601	3,466	8,135
87 YEARS	6,063	2,036	4,027	9,991	3,104	6,887
88 YEARS	4,818	1,525	3,293	7,567	2,213	5,354
89 YEARS	3,884	1,189	2,695	6,921	1,985	4,936
90 YEARS	3,243	1,080	2,163	5,441	1,509	3,932
91 YEARS	2,163	673	1,490	4,473	1,245	3,228
92 YEARS	1,815	578	1,237	3,193	876	2,317
93 YEARS	1,472	448	1,024	2,479	669	1,810
94 YEARS	1,064	289	775	1,877	505	1,372
95 YEARS	810	236	574	1,366	343	1,023
96 YEARS	546	143	403	991	280	711
97 YEARS	392	109	283	682	164	518
98 YEARS	319	107	212	460	109	351
99 YEARS	252	63	189	371	96	275
100 YEARS & OVER	3,975	2,146	1,829	956	299	657

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

than 400,000 fewer children under 15 years old in 1980 than in 1970, a 20% decrease in this age group. The impact of this reduction can be seen in school enrollments throughout the state and will be felt by the labor market and other sectors of the economy as these smaller age cohorts grow up.

The high fertility years of the "baby boom" are reflected in bulging age groups of 1980, persons between 15 and 35 years of age. At every age from 16 to 37 shown in table 4, there is a substantial increase from 1970 to 1980. Nationally, births exceeded 3 million in 1942-1943 for the first time--the 37 year olds of 1980 reflect this preamble to the baby boom which began in earnest in 1946-1947 when the boys came home. Births exceeded 4 million per year in the U.S.A. from the mid-1950's to mid-1960's; these birth years are reflected in the large numbers of persons between 15 and 25 years old in 1980. These young adults have entered their most productive years and have held the attention of marketing people throughout their lives.

The relative size of the 40 to 54 year old age groups declined from 1970 to 1980 (see Figure 1). Indeed, from 39 to 52 years there were more persons in 1970 than in 1980. Once again, the level of births are a major factor in the pattern of age differentials for these groups. The period from the mid-1920s to the American entrance into World War II was a time of small birth cohorts in the nation. The trough of these low birth years is evident in the number of persons in their forties in 1980 as shown in Table 4.

From age 53 to 100 years old, the numbers in 1980 exceed those of 1970 in New Jersey. The 65 and over population increased 23.4% in the state and 27.8% in the nation in the 1970s. The elderly were 11.7% of the state's population in 1980 and 9.7% in 1970. The elderly share of the state's age distribution has grown steadily throughout this century and will continue to grow into the next century. (While Table 4 shows more persons 100 years and over in 1970 than in 1980, it is unlikely that there were more in this category in the earlier census. This was a reporting error in the 1970 census.)

The relative size of birth cohorts has been cited as a major influence on the age distribution of the population, but it is not the only factor. Age patterns in migration help to shape the population pyramid. New Jersey looses more people in their teens and twenties than it gains; schooling and military services are major factors in this migration flow. The state shows a net inmigration for persons 30 to 44 years associated with a return of some earlier out-migrants and housing opportunities in New Jersey relative to its neighbors. Older persons and retirees show a net out-migration in the state.

The difference in life expectancy between the sexes is the major factor in the male-female differentials in the age distribution. In 1980 there were 519,329 women 65 years old and over and only 340,442 elderly men, that is, a 3:2 ratio of women to men. This ratio increases to 2:1 for persons 80 years old and over. In the United States, life expectancy at birth was 77.5 years for women and 70.0 years for men. Table 4 shows that males out number females for the under 20 year olds due to the higher number of male births, but from age 20 and over the advantage shifts to women due to the lower mortality rates for women at each age. For both sexes, life expectancy at birth increased by about three years from 1970 to 1980.

There are substantial differences among racial groups in their age distributions. The state's white population is the oldest among the major race groups with a median age in 1980 of 33.6 years up from 31.4 years in 1970. Whites aged 65 years and over were 12.9% of the white population, the 1970 figure was 11.1%. The 1980 black population was much younger with a median age of 25.3 years, nearly seven years below the median for all races of 32.2 years. The 1970 median age for New Jersey's black population was about 23 years old. Only 6.3% of blacks were 65 years and over in 1980; 5.3% were elderly in 1970. The Asian and Pacific Islander population had a median age of 29.5 years and 3.6% of its population were 65 years and over in 1980, while the comparable figures for the state's small American Indian population were 28.0 years and 6.5%.

The nearly half-million persons of Spanish Origin in New Jersey had a young age distribution in 1980. The median age was 24.4 years and only 4.2% of this group was 65 years old and over. Within the Hispanic groups, the Cuban population is somewhat older overall than the state's Puerto Rican population.

Geographic Differences

Every county in New Jersey except Atlantic, Cape May, and Hudson experienced an increase in the median age of its population. Cape May had the highest medians in both 1970 and 1980, but showed a decline from 39.3 years to 37.1. The 1980 figure was about five years above the state median of 32.2 years. The drop in the median age in Cape May and Atlantic is probably associated with the influx of younger workers in the casino industry in the late 1970s. Gloucester and Burlington were the only counties with medians under 30 years old in 1980, both were 29.2 years in 1980. These were the youngest counties in 1970 as well, but showed nearly a five-year increase from 24.3 years in 1970 to 29.2 in 1980. This is surely a reflection of the reduced military populations between the decennial censuses. Table 4A shows the 1970 and 1980 medians for all counties.

Ocean County had the greatest percentage of elderly persons (65 years old and over) in 1980 with 20.8% of its residents in the age group. Cape May with 20.3% elderly in 1980 ranked second. While Ocean County's 1980 figure represented a substantial increase over its 15.8% level in 1970, the Cape May increase was less than a half-point gain over its 1970 percent elderly of 19.9%, the highest among New Jersey's counties. Atlantic County

Table 4A
Median Age and Proportion of Population 65 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980

	Median Age		% 65 Years Old and Over		% Under 18 Years Old	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
New Jersey	30.1	32.2	9.7	11.7	33.3	27.0
Atlantic	35.3	33.0	16.2	15.9	31.1	26.3
Bergen	33.0	35.4	9.4	12.5	31.8	23.6
Burlington	24.3	29.2	6.0	7.9	36.3	29.6
Camden	29.0	30.4	9.0	10.4	35.1	29.1
Cape May	39.3	37.1	19.9	20.3	27.9	23.5
Cumberland	28.9	30.4	10.0	11.7	34.8	30.4
Essex	30.6	31.3	10.6	11.6	32.2	28.3
Gloucester	27.1	29.2	7.7	8.9	37.1	30.1
Hudson	32.8	32.1	11.4	12.6	29.3	26.0
Hunterdon	29.7	32.1	10.0	9.3	35.1	29.5
Mercer	30.1	31.6	9.7	11.4	31.5	25.5
Middlesex	27.3	30.6	6.4	8.8	35.7	25.9
Monmouth	28.2	32.3	9.8	11.8	36.0	28.6
Morris	28.1	31.9	7.4	8.8	36.5	28.4
Ocean	32.5	35.4	15.8	20.8	32.8	26.3
Passaic	30.7	31.6	10.4	11.9	32.2	27.5
Salem	29.4	31.3	9.3	11.7	35.1	29.6
Somerset	29.3	32.8	7.2	9.0	36.3	26.7
Sussex	28.2	30.0	9.3	8.7	37.1	32.1
Union	33.3	34.6	10.1	12.8	31.2	24.6
Warren	30.5	31.9	11.3	12.1	33.4	28.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

with 15.9% elderly in 1980 showed a decline from its 16.2% level in 1970. Reference to Table 4A shows that the working age population in Cape May and Atlantic has grown in the 1970s relative to the elderly and young.

Only Sussex, Cumberland and Gloucester counties had more than 30% of their populations under 18 years of age. In contrast, all counties except Cape May and Hudson exceeded 30% for this age group in 1970. Like the state and the nation, the under 18 year old population declined dramatically in the 1970s due to low fertility levels in the decade. Cape May's 23.5% and

Bergen's 23.6% mark the low end of the range of percentages in the young age group. The figures shown in table 4A depict an aging populaton in most counties with a fairly wide range of variability among the counties in their age distributions.

Race

The racial distributions for 1970 and 1980 are shown in Table 5. The figures show a decline in the white population from 1970 to 1980 and an increase in the black population. These are the two largest race groupings in the state. While the decline in the number of white persons was the result of demographic factors, it was also the result of changes in census procedures between the 1970 and 1980 censuses (see Appendix on Table 5). The demographic factors include relatively lower birth rates among whites and net losses through migration. The black population grew by 20.1% from 1970 to 1980 while the rest of the population grew by only 0.7%. The white proportion declined from 88.6% to 83.2%. (The sample tabulations for 1980 include some readjustments of the racial distribution from the 100% count shown in Table 5. In these tabulations 6,154,833 are reported as white or 83.6% of the total, a result of reclassifying persons reported as "other" in Table 5. There was little change between the complete count and sample estimates for the black population, for each the percentage was 12.6%.)

The American Indian and Asian groups showed major increases between censuses. This indicates a large number of in-migrants to New Jersey of these racial groups from 1970 to 1980. Each of these groups were less 10,000 persons in 1970. In 1980 there were 74% more American Indians in the state, 74% more Japanese, two and one-half times more Chinese, four and one-third times more Filipinoes, and five and one half times more Koreans: the Asian Indian population which was not reported separately in 1970 was nearly 30,000 in 1980. The 1970s brought increased racial heterogeniety to New Jersey with a substantial shift of the population distribution to non-white groups.

Black Population, Geographic Distribution

More than one-third of the state's black population lived in Essex County in both 1970 and 1980. Indeed, more than half of all blacks were concentrated in a few cities in 1980: Newark (191,745 blacks), East Orange (64,625), Jersey City (60,954), Paterson (47,091), Camden (45,008), Trenton (41,860), Irvington (23,397), Atlantic City (20,029), and Elizabeth (19,289). In 1970 these cities had 59.9% of the black population versus 55.6% in 1980. Table 6 shows the distribution of blacks by county. Essex had a substantial increase in its black population from 1970 to 1980 coupled with a sharp decline in the non-black population; the black population was 37.2% of the county total in 1980 and 30.0% in 1970. The black population increased in every county except Hunterdon over the decade; blacks increased as a

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	7,168,164
1980 POPULATION	7,364,823
% CHANGE 1970-1980	2.7
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	6,397,872
1980 POPULATION	6,439,757
% CHANGE 1970-1980	0.7
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	770,292
1980 POPULATION	925,066
% CHANGE 1970-1980	20.1

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	7,168,164	100.0	ALL RACES	7,364,823	100.0
WHITE	6,349,908	88.6	WHITE	6,127,467	83.2
BLACK	770,292	10.7	BLACK	925,066	12.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	4,706	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	8,176	0.1
			ESKIMO	130	0.0
			ALEUT	88	0.0
JAPANESE	5,681	0.1	JAPANESE	9,905	0.1
CHINESE	9,233	0.1	CHINESE	23,369	0.3
FILIPINO	5,623	0.1	FILIPINO	24,377	0.3
KOREAN	2,349	0.0	KOREAN	12,845	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	29,510	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	2,884	0.0
HAWAIIAN	447	0.0	HAWAIIAN	632	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	234	0.0
			SAMOAN	92	0.0
OTHER	19,925	0.3	OTHER	200,048	2.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
NEW JERSEY	7,168,164	770,292	10.7	7,364,823	925,066	12.6
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	30,403	17.4	194,119	34,134	17.6
BERGEN COUNTY	898,012	24,915	2.8	845,385	33,043	3.9
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	28,162	8.7	362,542	45,471	12.5
CAMDEN COUNTY	456,291	52,318	11.5	471,650	67,232	14.3
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	4,772	8.0	82,266	5,157	6.3
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	16,566	13.6	132,866	19,868	15.0
ESSEX COUNTY	929,986	279,136	30.0	851,116	316,440	37.2
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	14,444	8.4	199,917	16,936	8.5
HUDSON COUNTY	609,266	61,095	10.0	556,972	70,050	12.6
HUNTERDON COUNTY	69,718	1,166	1.7	87,361	1,123	1.3
MERCER COUNTY	303,968	49,802	16.4	307,863	55,545	18.0
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	583.813	26,067	4.5	595,893	35,768	6.0
MONMOUTH COUNTY	459,379	38,275	8.3	503,173	42,985	8.5
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	8,483	2.2	407,630	10,017	2.5
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	6,261	3.0	346,038	9,439	2.7
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	50,199	10.9	447,585	59,171	13.2
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	9,233	15.3	64,676	9,744	15.1
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	7,166	3.6	203,129	10,123	5.0
SUSSEX COUNTY	77,528	311	0.4	116,119	680	0.6
UNION COUNTY	543,116	60,723	11.2	504,094	81,207	16.1
WARREN COUNTY	73,879	795	1.1	84,429	933	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

share of the county's population in all counties except Cape May, Hunterdon, and Salem.

Ancestry

In 1980 a question an ancestry was asked for the first time, hence there are no 1970 statistics to report on this item. Table 7 shows single and multiple ancestry groups. Most New Jerseyians were classified as "other single ancestry" or "multiple ancestry group" and about 40% designated one of the single ancestry groups identified in the table. The largest single ancestry group was Italian followed in order by Irish, German, English, and Polish. In general the persons who designated these single ancestry groups tended to be older than persons who reported a multiple ancestry group. The median age for each of the largest single ancestry groups was 40 years old or over, while the multiple ancestry groups had median ages of 30 years or under. The difference in age indicates a high level of intermarriage among the sons and daughters of the single ancestry groups.

The "Irish and other" and the "German and other" were the largest multiple ancestry groups. Indeed, nearly one in five New Jersey residents reported some Irish ancestry, either single or multiple. The Italian and other group was quite young relative to the other multiple ancestry groups shown in Table 7. The population in this group had a median age of 17.4 years while the Italian who reported a single ancestry had a median of 41.0 years. One would expect to see an increase in the multiple ancestry groups for these European groups in the future and fewer persons in the single ancestry groups based on the age distributions of these groups.

Spanish Origin Population

Nearly one-half million persons reported to be of Spanish origin in the 1980 census. (The 1970 figures on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable to the 1980 data. See the appendix for a detailed explanation.) Table 8 shows that Puerto Ricans were the largest Hispanic group with about half of this population. Nearly 30% of the Hispanic population of the state in 1980 lived in Hudson County (145,249 persons). About two-thirds (65.8%) of Spanish origin persons lived in four, northern counties (Hudson, Essex, Passaic, and Union). The 1980 census publications contain many tabulations by Spanish origin documenting the social and economic characteristics of this group.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The number of households grew much faster than the population in the 1970s. There were 14.9% more households in 1980 than in 1970 but only 2.7% more people in New Jersey. The result of this differential growth was a decrease in the average household size from 3.17 persons per household in 1970 to 2.84 in 1980. This number of one person households increased by more than 50%

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
New Jersey

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	7,364,823	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	47,148	0.6
ENGLISH	312,756	4.2
FRENCH	31,719	0.4
GERMAN	405,163	5.5
GREEK	37,034	0.5
HUNGARIAN	70,607	1.0
IRISH	451,039	6.1
ITALIAN	835,277	11.3
NORWEGIAN	15,712	0.2
POLISH	287,678	3.9
PORTUGUESE	39,792	0.5
RUSSIAN	107,272	1.5
SCOTTISH	41,225	0.6
SWEDISH	21,092	0.3
UKRAINIAN	43,266	0.6
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	1,484,951	20.2
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	2,303,004	31.3
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	334,124	4.5
NOT REPORTED	495,964	6.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	688,841	9.4
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	182,194	2.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	967,805	13.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	993,269	13.5
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	480,355	6.5
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	304,494	4.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
New Jersey

ALL PERSONS	7,364,823	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	6,870,727	93.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	494,096	6.7
MEXICAN	13,913	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	242,367	3.3
CUBAN	84,325	1.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	153,491	2.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 New Jersey

	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW JERSEY	2,218,182	2,548,594	1,833,423	1,931,578	146,868	136,533	3.17	2.84
ATLANTIC COUNTY	60,716	71,806	45,356	49,733	2,585	2,807	2.84	2.66
BERGEN COUNTY	279,625	300,410	239,709	231,642	5,911	7,684	3.19	2.79
BURLINGTON COUNTY	84,788	114,890	74,653	92,370	28,110	16,216	3.48	3.01
CAMDEN COUNTY	138,408	162,508	115,277	123,143	5,639	4,194	3.26	2.88
CAPE MAY COUNTY	21,177	32,347	15,799	22,380	2,440	2,439	2.70	2.47
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	37,086	44,287	30,451	33,993	3,524	4,174	3.18	2.91
ESSEX COUNTY	302,582	300,303	234,479	215,344	16,655	13,033	3.03	2.79
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	49,693	65,129	42,632	51,782	2,760	2,263	3.42	3.03
HUDSON COUNTY	207,499	207,857	159,393	144,185	9,264	6,028	2.88	2.65
HUNTERDON COUNTY	21,063	28,515	17,802	22,932	1,768	2,263	3.23	2.98
MERCER COUNTY	93,486	105,819	75,690	77,909	13,186	14,899	3.11	2.77
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	168,076	196,708	146,450	153,696	12,712	19,286	3.40	2.93
MONMOUTH COUNTY	135,230	170,130	113,501	129,943	12,995	9,440	3.32	2.90
MORRIS COUNTY	109,823	131,820	96,170	106,186	9,608	9,001	3.40	3.02
OCEAN COUNTY	68,362	128,304	56,985	98,351	2,373	3,056	3.01	2.67
PASSAIC COUNTY	147,214	153,463	120,701	116,977	5,505	7,062	3.09	2.87
SALEM COUNTY	18,681	22,330	15,477	17,357	647	805	3.20	2.86
SOMERSET COUNTY	57,013	67,368	49,941	53,790	4,366	4,469	3.40	2.95
SUSSEX COUNTY	22,809	37,221	19,737	30,747	1,147	1,481	3.35	3.08
UNION COUNTY	171,580	177,973	144,028	136,375	4,341	4,820	3.14	2.81
WARREN COUNTY	23,271	29,406	19,192	22,740	1,332	1,113	3.12	2.83

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

from 351,545 in 1970 to 537,510 in 1980. Two, three, and four person households also increased over the decade, while households with five or more persons declined. The two person household was the largest type in both 1970 and 1980 and 51% of the state's households in 1980 were two- or one-person households compared with 44% in 1970. The primary cause of the increase in smaller households are: (1) a large increase in the number of unmarried adults in the population, (2) an increase in the elderly population living in nonfamily households--many living alone, and (3) a decrease in the number of children in the state's population.

Families

Nonfamily households grew by 60.4% from 1970 to 1980, while family households grew by only 5.4%. (A family is defined in the census as two or more persons living together who are related by blood, marriage, adoption, or some other legal form. See the appendix for more details.) Table 9 shows the number of households and families for New Jersey and its counties. The 1.9 million families in 1980 were 75.8% of all households while the 1.8 million in 1970 were 83.7% of the total. This is a direct consequence of the difference in growth of family and nonfamily households.

The number of married couple families decreased by about 20,000 (-1.3%) from 1970 to 1980 in New Jersey. Families with a female household and no husband present grew by 50.2% from 203,210 in 1970 to 305,237 in 1980; families with a male householder and no wife present also increased from 57,157 to 73,251 or 28.2%. Table 10 shows one result of this change in the state's family structure; only 74.2% of persons under 18 years old were living in married couple families in 1980, down from 84.1% in 1970. Despite an overall decrease in the number of children in the state, the number of children in single parent homes increased by more than 100,000 (43.6% more than in 1970). Only about 40% of all families were married couple families with own children in 1980 versus 48% in 1970 and less than half of the state's families had any children in 1980 (about 55% in 1970).

Marital Status

Trends in marital status are consistant with the household and family trends discussed in previous sections. The number of currently married males and females declined from 1970 to 1980, while the population 15 years and over increased. Table 10 shows marital status. There were substantial increases in single and divorced persons in the 1970s. The number of divorced men and women more than doubled, while the number of single men and women grew by better than 20%. There are fewer divorced men than women because men have higher rates of remarriage after divorce.

About 3% of males in 1970 and 1980 were widowers, substantially more women (12.7% in 1970 and 13.1% in 1980) were widows

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	2,521,425	100.0	2,727,335	100.0
SINGLE	709,569	28.1	854,155	31.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	1,638,892	65.0	1,619,139	59.4
SEPARATED	50,120	2.0	72,448	2.7
WIDOWED	81,404	3.2	80,679	3.0
DIVORCED	41,440	1.6	100,914	3.7
FEMALE:	2,792,336	100.0	3,059,911	100.0
SINGLE	639,523	22.9	769,658	25.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	1,636,445	58.6	1,612,659	52.7
SEPARATED	88,996	3.2	114,035	3.7
WIDOWED	354,919	12.7	399,749	13.1
DIVORCED	72,453	2.6	163,810	5.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	7,168,164	100.0	7,364,823	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	1,833,423	25.6	1,931,578	26.2
SPOUSE	1,573,056	21.9	1,553,090	21.1
OTHER RELATIVES	3,139,545	43.8	2,947,732	40.0
NONRELATIVES	90,513	1.3	73,654	1.0
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	138,424	1.9	250,962	3.4
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	246,335	3.4	366,054	5.0
NONRELATIVES			105,220	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	58,883	0.8	66,128	0.9
OTHER	87,985	1.2	70,405	1.0

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	2,384,845	100.0	1,990,861	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	3,752	0.2	2,797	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2,005,110	84.1	1,476,835	74.2
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	262,156	11.0	376,552	18.9
OTHER RELATIVES	90,377	3.8	108,928	5.5
NONRELATIVES	12,464	0.5	19,901	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5,174	0.2	3,686	0.2
OTHER	5,812	0.2	2,162	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	696,989	100.0	859,771	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	239,698	34.4	294,302	34.2
SPOUSE	127,299	18.3	170,914	19.9
OTHER RELATIVES	123,584	17.7	115,033	13.4
NONRELATIVES	14,586	2.1	4,957	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	38,008	5.5	48,521	5.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	121,907	17.5	177,759	20.7
NONRELATIVES			7,704	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	26,483	3.8	35,700	4.2
OTHER	5,424	0.8	4,881	0.6

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

due to the difference in mortality levels between the sexes. Only 52.7% of women versus 59.4% of men were currently married in 1980, both figures were below the 1970 levels of 65.0% for men and 58.6% for women.

Household Relationships of the Elderly

The household type distribution of persons 65 years old and over differs from the younger population. More than one-quarter (27.2%) of the elderly in New Jersey lived in nonfamily households in 1980, up from 23.0% in 1970. The elderly were 41.6% of persons in nonfamily households in 1970 and 32.4% in 1980. (Recall that the elderly were 9.7% of the total population in 1970 and 11.7% in 1980.) The elderly were 45% of the institutionalized population in 1970 and 54% in 1980. Still, a large majority of persons 65 years old and over lived in family households in 1970 and 1980, 72.5% and 68.1% respectively. Data on household type for the elderly are shown in table 10.

Group Quarters

The group quarters population was 136,533 in 1980, a decrease of more than 10,000 from the 1970 figure of 146,868. The institutionalized population increased by 12.3% from 1970 to 1980, while the other group quarters declined by about 20%. Part of the change in the noninstitutional group quarters is the result of a change in the group quarters definition between 1970 and 1980. See appendix on Table 9 for an explanation. Another factor was a major decrease in the military barracks population which was 30,438 in 1970 and only 14,473 in 1980. The college dormitory population grew by more than 10,000 persons over the decade, from 26,065 to 37,227. Among the institutional populations, persons in homes for the aged increased substantially from 23,141 in 1970 to 34,414 in 1980. The population of mental hospitals declined by 39.5% over the decade from 14,556 to 8,807; the result of keeping more mentally ill and retarded persons in the community rather than in institutions.

Table 9 shows the county distributions of households, families, group quarters population, and persons per household. The group quarters distribution is strongly influenced by the presence of major institutions such as military bases, colleges and universities, or state prisons as well as population size. Households and families are roughly proportional to population size. The persons per household ranged from 2.70 in Cape May County to 3.48 in Burlington County in 1970 and from 2.47 again in Cape May to 3.08 in Sussex County. The persons per household figures are strongly influenced by the age distribution of the county and the stages of life associated with different age groups--such as child rearing, retirement, and mortality.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

In 1980, there were just over 2 million persons three years old and over enrolled in school--a decrease of 1.8% from 1970 enrollments. This decline in enrollment was due entirely to a 20% drop in kindergarten and elementary enrollments in the state; there were a quarter million fewer students at this level in 1980 than in 1970. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of elementary school age children over the decade as is shown in Table 4 and Figure 1. Despite a decrease in the number of three- and four-year olds between the censuses, nursery school enrollments more than doubled (up 125.8%). This indicates a major increase in the enrollment rates for this age group in the 1970s. In 1980, 44.1% of three- and four-year olds were in school compared with 14.2% in 1970. School enrollment figures are shown in table 11.

High school enrollment figures follow the age distribution and showed an increase of 5.3% from 1970 to 1980. The age structure of the state portends a sharp decline in high school enrollments in the 1980s. More than 98% of 14- and 15-year olds were enrolled in school in 1980 and the rate of enrollment drops steadily after age 15--to 94.7% at 16, 87.7% at 17, and 66.0% at 18. The 1970 enrollment rates followed a similar pattern, but were slightly higher for 17 and 18 year olds.

New Jersey had 58.1% more college students in 1980 than in 1970. Table 4 shows that there were more "college age" persons in the state's population in 1980. The school enrollment rate for persons 18 to 21 years old dropped slightly from 1970 to 1980 (45.3% to 45.1%), but that for 22- to 24-year olds increased from 13.1% to 17.5% and for 25- to 34-year olds from 5.8% to 8.8%. There were nearly twice as many persons in the latter group in school in 1980 (100,687 versus 50,420 in 1970).

These school enrollment figures show an expansion of our concept of "school age" persons at both ends of the normal range of school enrollment with higher rates of school enrollment for very young children and young adults in 1980. While one can safely assume that elementary and, to a lesser extent, high school enrollment will follow closely the age distribution, nursery school and college enrollments will be strongly affected by economic and social factors which influence enrollment rates.

Women in College

Among students under 35 in 1970, only 39.3% of those enrolled in college were women and 60.7% were men (127,443 men and 82,483 women). In 1980, more than one-half of persons enrolled in college were women 51.3% or 197,452 and 48.7% or 187,433 were men. (For all school enrollments men outnumbered women both in 1970 and 1980, 52.1% to 47.9% in 1970 and 50.7% to 49.3% in 1980.) Women more than doubled in college attendance from

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	2,052,231	2,015,905	-1.8
NURSERY SCHOOL	39,948	90,215	125.8
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	1,270,556	1,016,112	-20.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	498,330	524,693	5.3
COLLEGE	243,397	384,885	58.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	4,056,606	4,504,247	11.0
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	1,136,055	797,935	-29.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	789,443	670,414	-15.1
4 YEARS	1,292,000	1,615,424	25.0
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	358,982	594,434	65.6
4 OR MORE YEARS	480,126	826,040	72.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	52.5	67.4	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1970 to 1980. These and other school enrollment trends in New Jersey parallel national trends.

Educational Attainment

In 1980, 67.4% of the New Jersey population 25 years old and over were high school graduates--up from 52.5% in 1970. Table 11 shows a shift in the years of school completed distribution to the high school and college levels. The median years of school completed was 12.1 years in 1970 and 12.5 years in 1980. The proportion of persons with 4 or more years of college increased from 11.8% to 18.3%. Persons with less than a high school education declined. There were 29.8% fewer persons with only an elementary school education and 15.1% fewer with only one to three years of high school. The New Jersey trends in school attainment echo the national figures which show 66.5% high school graduates, 16.2% completed 4 or more years of college, and a median years of 12.5 in 1980.

Age and Educational Attainment

Much of the change in the years of school completed distribution was the result of better educated, younger age groups replacing older, less educated groups. Table 11A shows this phenomenon. For persons 25 years old and over, each five year group shows a higher level of educational attainment than the next older group. The levels range from 86.7% high school graduates and 26.6% completing four or more years of college in the 25 to 29 year-old group to 30.7% for high school and 6.4% for college in the 75 years old and over group. Even if the educational attainment levels of persons currently under 25 remains the same, the attainment levels will rise steadily through the next several decades as the younger cohorts replace the older cohorts in the state's population.

Consistent with trends in school enrollment, Table 11A shows a recent shift towards equality between the sexes in college education. While age groups as young as the 30 to 34 year-old group show a difference exceeding 10 percentage points between men and women in the percentage of college graduates (34.4% versus 23.1%), the difference was less than five points among 25- to 29-year olds and even closer to equality among persons 20 to 24 years old.

A large gap in educational attainment between blacks and nonblacks remained in 1980. The number of black high school graduates increased dramatically in the 1970s from 36.2% in 1970 to 56.4% in 1980, but a difference of more than 10 percentage points remained between the races--68.7% of nonblacks were high school graduates in 1980. Similarly, the number of blacks completing four or more years of college increased by 175.6% between the censuses (14,647 in 1970 and 40,374 in 1980). The difference between blacks and nonblacks remained quite large. In 1970, 4.1% of blacks completed four or more years of college versus 8.6% in 1980. Comparable figures for nonblacks were 12.6% and 19.5%.

Table 11A
Educational Attainment by Age and Sex in 1980
New Jersey

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
Age	% High School Grads.	% College Grads.	% High School Grads.	% College Grads.	% High School Grads.	% College Grads.
20 to 24 years	85.5	11.3	84.1	11.4	87.0	11.2
20 years	84.1	0.3	82.2	0.3	85.9	0.4
21 years	85.0	1.3	83.2	1.1	86.8	1.6
22 years	86.4	12.5	84.6	12.0	88.0	13.1
23 years	86.1	20.0	84.9	20.1	87.2	19.9
24 years	86.2	22.6	85.4	23.9	86.9	21.4
25 years and over	67.4	18.3	68.7	23.8	66.2	13.6
25 to 29 years	86.7	26.6	86.5	29.1	86.8	24.3
30 to 34 years	85.4	28.5	85.9	34.4	85.0	23.1
35 to 39 years	81.0	25.3	81.2	32.0	80.9	19.1
40 to 44 years	76.0	21.2	76.1	27.6	75.9	15.2
45 to 49 years	72.9	19.2	72.3	26.2	73.4	12.7
50 to 54 years	66.9	16.2	65.7	22.3	68.1	10.6
55 to 59 years	62.9	12.8	62.2	18.1	63.5	8.1
60 to 64 years	53.8	10.2	55.1	14.1	52.7	6.7
65 to 69 years	42.9	9.0	44.2	12.1	41.9	6.5
70 to 74 years	37.6	8.5	38.7	11.8	36.8	6.2
75 years and over	30.7	6.4	31.6	9.2	30.3	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980.

Educational Attainment by County

Every county in New Jersey had a median years of school completed of at least 12.0 years in 1980. Morris was the highest at 12.9 years and Hudson the lowest at 12.0 years. These figures are shown in Table 11B. Morris County with 80.0% of its population 25 years old and over who had graduated from high school in 1980 ranked first among the counties in percentage of high school graduates. Somerset, Hunterdon, and Sussex each had more than 75% of its population with at least four years of high school education. Hudson had the smallest proportion of high school graduates with only 51.5% while Cumberland (53.3%) and Passaic (58.3%) were the only other counties below 60% in the state.

Morris County also had the highest percentage of persons completing four more years of college in 1980, 28.6%. Somerset with 26.6% college graduates, Hunterdon with 24.1% and Bergen with 23.8% ranked 2nd, 3rd, and 4th. In sharp contrast Cumberland County had only 8.7% of its population who were college graduates which was lowest in New Jersey and its neighbor, Salem County was the only other county below 10% at 9.0%.

Table 11B.
Educational Attainment by County 1980
New Jersey Counties

	TOTAL PERSONS*		HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES**		COLLEGE GRADUATES		Median Years of School Completed
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
NEW JERSEY	4,504,247	61.2	3,035,898	67.4	826,040	18.3	12.5
Atlantic	120,411	62.2	73,903	61.3	15,033	12.5	12.3
Bergen	552,098	65.3	406,931	73.3	131,648	23.8	12.7
Burlington	206,050	56.8	153,179	74.3	37,940	18.4	12.6
Camden	277,983	58.9	182,108	65.5	45,102	16.2	12.4
Cape May	53,926	65.6	33,685	62.5	7,003	13.0	12.3
Cumberland	77,571	58.4	41,340	53.3	6,749	8.7	12.1
Essex	510,889	60.0	320,897	62.8	91,773	18.0	12.4
Gloucester	113,641	56.8	75,177	66.2	14,849	13.1	12.4
Hudson	343,115	61.6	176,864	51.5	38,324	11.2	12.0
Hunterdon	52,929	60.6	40,277	76.1	12,782	24.1	12.7
Mercer	186,680	60.6	126,495	67.8	40,636	21.8	12.5
Middlesex	354,978	59.6	248,606	70.0	64,428	18.1	12.5
Monmouth	305,233	60.7	225,920	74.0	65,862	21.6	12.7
Morris	246,933	60.6	198,039	80.0	70,629	28.6	12.9
Ocean	224,199	64.8	146,189	65.2	27,870	12.4	12.4
Passaic	270,255	60.4	157,545	58.3	37,173	13.8	12.2
Salem	38,476	59.4	24,031	62.5	3,447	9.0	12.3
Somerset	126,214	62.1	97,240	77.0	33,569	26.6	12.8
Sussex	68,115	58.9	51,427	75.5	12,874	18.9	12.6
Union	323,219	64.1	221,842	68.6	61,881	19.1	12.5
Warren	51,332	60.8	34,203	66.6	6,468	12.6	12.4

Notes: * Persons 25 years old and over.
** Includes college graduates.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

LABOR FORCE

The civilian labor force increased by more than one-half million persons from 1970 to 1980, from about 3 million to 3.5 million. In 1980, according to the census, there were about 2 million men and 1.5 million women in the New Jersey labor force as is shown in Table 12. While the population 16 years old and over grew by 12.2%, the civilian labor force grew by 18.5%. Therefore, the labor force growth was due to an increase in labor force participation as well as growth in the working age population. Table 12 shows that the labor force growth of 9.6% for men was entirely due to population growth since the participation rate dropped from 77.5% in 1970 to 75.7% in 1980. For women increased labor force participation (42.5% in 1970 versus 50.5% in 1980) was a major factor in the 34.1% jump in the number of women in the labor force. The percentage of both sexes 16 years and over in the civilian labor force increased from 59.0% to 62.3% over the decade.

The unemployment rate was almost three points higher in 1980 than in 1970 in New Jersey, 3.8% versus 6.7%, according to the census. The annual average unemployment rate reported by the New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) was 4.6% in 1970 and 7.2% in 1980. (These latter figures were collected in a monthly survey while the census figures reflect only the few weeks before April 1, 1970 and 1980.) The NJDOL figures showed that unemployment was lowest at the beginning of the 1970s and peaked in 1975 and 1976 at 10.2% and 10.4% unemployed. At the end of the decade, unemployment remained near the 7% level.

Table 12A
Annual Average Unemployment Rates: 1970 to 1980
New Jersey

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1970	4.6	1976	10.4
1971	5.7	1977	9.4
1972	5.8	1978	7.2
1973	5.6	1979	6.9
1974	6.3	1980	7.2
1975	10.2		

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor

Black Labor Force

Both in 1970 and 1980, black men had much lower levels of employment and labor force participation than for all men. Unemployment was double the rate for all men in 1970 and 1980 as is shown in Table 12. The ratio of employed black men to the black population 16 years old and over declined from 67.6% in 1970 to

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 New Jersey

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	2,378,876	2,655,521
ARMED FORCES	49,422	23,310
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,843,957	2,009,613
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.5	75.7
EMPLOYED	1,787,048	1,886,108
UNEMPLOYED	56,909	123,505
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	485,497	622,598
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	2,656,488	2,996,280
ARMED FORCES	1,027	2,830
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,128,604	1,513,642
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	42.5	50.5
EMPLOYED	1,071,919	1,402,194
UNEMPLOYED	56,685	111,448
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0	7.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,526,857	1,479,808
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	215,570	284,081
ARMED FORCES	6,213	4,895
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	155,194	192,621
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.0	67.8
EMPLOYED	145,807	168,382
UNEMPLOYED	9,387	24,239
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.0	12.6
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	54,163	86,565
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	259,935	352,671
ARMED FORCES	157	944
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	134,364	197,641
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	51.7	56.0
EMPLOYED	124,567	175,087
UNEMPLOYED	9,797	22,554
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	11.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	125,414	154,086

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

only 59.3% in 1980, the comparable rates for all men were 75.1% and 71.0%. The 1970s, then, was a decade of decline in black male labor force activity.

For black women, the 1970s was a somewhat different story. The labor force growth among black women exceeded the population growth from 1970 to 1980; the number of black women 16 years and over increased 35.7% while the civilian labor force grew by 47.1%. The 1980 civilian labor force participation rate was 56.0% versus 50.5% for all women. Like black men, the unemployment rate for black women was higher than that for all women in 1970 and 1980. The difference stood at four percentage points in 1980. The employment/population ratio for black women was 47.9% in 1970 and 49.6% in 1980--it was 40.4% and 46.8% for all women in 1970 and 1980 respectively.

Occupations

The occupational distribution for New Jersey's workers continued to shift towards nonmanufacturing and white collar jobs in the 1970s. All occupations increased by 15% between censuses, but precision production, craft and repair occupations decreased by 4% and operators, fabricators, and laborers decreased by 9%. Managerial and professional specialty occupations grew by 44% over the decade; technical, sales, and administrative support occupations grew by 19% and service occupations grew by 25%. Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations were 14% lower in 1980 than in 1970. Table 13 shows the 1980 and 1970 distributions of occupations for New Jersey. Table 13A shows the 1970 data retabulated into the 1980 occupational classes.

With the large increase in employment for women, most occupational groups showed an increase in the number and percent share of women from 1970 to 1980. For example, the number of women in executive and managerial occupations grew from 33,560 in 1970 to 102,504 in 1980, a threefold increase. In these occupations, women represented 13.5% of the employees in 1970 and 25.5% in 1980. That is, despite the large gains for women, there were three men for every woman in these occupations in 1980. As in 1970, more than one-third of all women in New Jersey were employed in administrative support occupations (36.4% in 1970 and 35.7% in 1980). While the number of women in blue collar jobs declined over the decade, the percentage representation of women in these occupations remained about the same. For precision production, craft, and repair occupations the figure was 7% women in both censuses and for operators, fabricators, and laborers it was about 30% in 1970 and in 1980. In summary, the growth in women's employment was in the growing occupations, that is, white collar, professional, managerial, service, technical, and clerical occupations.

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
New Jersey

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	3,288,302	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	848,199	25.8
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	402,567	12.2
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	445,632	13.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	1,085,794	33.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	102,817	3.1
SALES	325,749	9.9
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	657,228	20.0
SERVICE:	379,908	11.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	14,614	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	66,783	2.0
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	298,511	9.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	24,982	0.8
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	385,505	11.7
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	563,914	17.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	291,790	8.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	137,825	4.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	134,299	4.1

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	2,858,967	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	459,291	16.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	251,455	8.8
SALES WORKERS	218,718	7.7
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	577,492	20.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	391,807	13.7
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	418,991	14.7
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	110,897	3.9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	108,779	3.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	7,560	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	8,296	0.3
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	279,391	9.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	26,290	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13A
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over for 1970 using 1980 Occupational Classes
New Jersey

1970	Number	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	2,858,967	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY:	589,624	20.6
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	248,791	8.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	340,893	11.9
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	913,361	31.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	72,457	2.5
SALES	298,579	10.4
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	542,325	19.0
SERVICE:	304,046	10.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	26,254	0.9
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	50,297	1.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	227,495	8.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	28,929	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	402,194	14.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	620,753	21.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	338,692	11.8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	132,489	4.6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	149,572	5.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970

Journey to Work

About 1 in 10 workers who lived in New Jersey in 1980 worked outside the state. This was below the proportion recorded in the 1970 census, 12%. New York was the place of work for about two-thirds of the out-of-state commuters in both 1970 and 1980. Pennsylvania accounted for most of the rest of out-of-state commuters, see Table 14. Both New York and Pennsylvania had about the same numbers of New Jersey workers in 1970 and 1980, while the number of workers increased by better than 13%. Only Delaware kept pace with the overall growth of workers in New Jersey. In both censuses, large numbers of respondents failed to report their place of work during census week.

Table 14 also shows the levels of commuting in New Jersey's counties. Sussex County had the highest share of its workers who were employed outside the county. Only 44% of workers who lived in Sussex in 1980 worked in the county. Most of these out-of-county workers were working in Morris County. Passaic, Essex and Bergen counties as well as New York City were destinations for substantial numbers of Sussex workers. In 1970 Somerset and Gloucester counties had the highest proportion of out-of-county commuters. (The county reports the "Census Trends" series published by the NJSDC show the origins of commuters to the particular county and the destinations of out-commuters.)

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
WORKERS DURING CENSUS WEEK 1/	2,839,545	3,224,163	13.5
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	2,617,117	2,944,153	12.5
WORKED IN NEW JERSEY	2,303,229	2,624,014	13.9
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	88.0	89.1	
WORKED OUTSIDE STATE	314,204	320,139	1.9
DELAWARE	2,941	3,309	12.5
NEW YORK	207,599	210,196	1.3
PENNSYLVANIA	92,123	92,588	0.5
OTHER STATE OR ABROAD	11,541	14,046	21.7
PLACE OF WORK NOT REPORTED	222,112	280,010	26.1

COUNTY	WORKERS WHO LIVE AND WORK IN THE SAME COUNTY					
	NUMBER		% OF WORKERS 2/ LIVING IN COUNTY		% OF WORKERS 2/ WORKING IN COUNTY	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC	50,774	77,648	84.3	87.7	83.7	81.1
BERGEN	198,931	237,948	57.5	61.9	69.7	66.9
BURLINGTON	69,250	89,218	61.4	58.5	78.7	77.5
CAMDEN	91,136	106,103	59.5	60.0	71.6	67.4
CAPE MAY	14,411	19,683	82.3	76.5	91.7	88.0
CUMBERLAND	37,038	38,379	87.0	86.5	81.1	79.5
ESSEX	228,430	198,510	70.7	65.7	64.7	59.5
GLOUCESTER	29,493	38,487	51.9	50.2	76.7	70.9
HUDSON	138,516	128,875	64.1	61.2	66.3	64.2
HUNTERDON	15,068	19,750	58.2	52.3	80.0	68.7
MERCER	90,794	106,477	85.0	82.1	72.8	69.2
MIDDLESEX	139,523	165,927	63.1	64.5	73.0	65.7
MONMOUTH	104,777	133,287	69.9	67.9	87.7	83.2
MORRIS	83,644	122,057	61.9	61.0	72.9	65.5
OCEAN	38,108	67,814	64.0	62.0	89.9	87.4
PASSAIC	107,122	103,024	64.5	57.3	65.4	63.3
SALEM	16,026	16,311	73.0	69.5	74.8	67.5
SOMERSET	39,654	46,311	51.9	50.5	69.8	54.5
SUSSEX	15,260	20,936	56.6	44.2	89.8	83.6
UNION	131,345	129,012	63.5	61.5	59.2	56.3
WARREN	17,733	20,017	65.2	60.1	75.4	68.8

1/ Aged 16 years and over in 1980 and 14 years and over in 1970.

2/ Workers with known place of work.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14A
In-commuters and Out-commuters in 1970 and 1980 for Workers with known Place of Work
New Jersey Counties

	COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY		COMMUTERS TO COUNTY		IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	
COUNTY	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Atlantic	9,304	8,838	9,751	14,666	1.05	1.66
Bergen	147,048	146,521	86,433	117,833	0.59	0.80
Burlington	43,472	63,196	18,757	25,880	0.43	0.41
Camden	61,964	70,726	36,160	51,351	0.58	0.73
Cape May	3,099	6,056	1,306	2,696	0.42	0.45
Cumberland	5,525	5,967	8,627	9,907	1.56	1.66
Essex	94,586	103,586	124,862	135,124	1.32	1.30
Gloucester	27,291	38,204	8,980	15,808	0.33	0.41
Hudson	77,677	81,605	70,513	71,806	0.91	0.88
Hunterdon	10,803	18,026	3,771	9,000	0.35	0.50
Mercer	15,988	23,149	33,888	47,449	2.12	2.05
Middlesex	81,675	91,254	51,678	86,463	0.63	0.95
Monmouth	45,082	63,030	14,630	26,918	0.32	0.43
Morris	51,579	71,596	31,081	59,147	0.60	0.83
Ocean	21,430	41,597	4,286	9,820	0.20	0.24
Passaic	58,918	76,665	56,647	59,690	0.96	0.78
Salem	5,932	7,143	5,403	7,847	0.91	1.10
Somerset	36,816	45,370	17,179	38,611	0.47	0.85
Sussex	11,719	26,411	1,734	4,103	0.15	0.16
Union	75,359	80,778	90,388	100,105	1.20	1.24
Warren	9,524	13,307	5,793	9,060	0.61	0.68

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

As would be expected, contiguous counties were the most likely destinations for in- and out-commuters. For northern New Jersey counties, New York City claimed a high proportion of out-commuters in both 1970 and 1980. About 65,000 of Bergen's workers worked in New York City in 1980, down from 68,000 in 1970. For Hudson, there were 36,000 New York City commuters in 1980 and about 38,000 in 1970.

In southern New Jersey, Philadelphia attracted substantial numbers of commuters, especially from the counties in the Philadelphia SMSA (Camden, Burlington, and Gloucester). In 1980, Camden had 36,000 commuters to Philadelphia, Gloucester 11,000, and Burlington 16,000. The latter two figures represented an increase over 1970, while the Camden figure was below the 1970 level.

A higher percentage of workers living in Atlantic County were working in their home county than for all other counties, nearly 88%. This was twice the percentage for Sussex in 1980. Atlantic experienced a large gain in employment relative to population growth in the 1970s with the creation of the casino industry in Atlantic City at the end of the decade. The absolute number of commuters from the county dropped from 9,304 in 1970 to 8,838 in 1980, while the number of commuters to the county grew from 9,751 to 14,666. This shift is expected to continue with the growth of casino and related jobs in the county.

Hunterdon and Somerset counties also experienced a sharp rise in commuters to these counties. In 1970, 80% of the workers who worked in Hunterdon were county residents and the percentage dropped to 69% in 1980. In Somerset the comparable figures were 70% in 1970 and 55% in 1980. There were about three out-commuters for every in-commuter for Hunterdon in 1970 and the ratio was 2:1 in 1980; in Somerset the ratio of in-commuters to out-commuters dropped from 1:2 in 1970 to about 5:4 in 1980. Both counties provided substantially more employment opportunities for residents in the 1970s. Similarly, Salem County went from a net exporter of workers to a net importer of workers in the 1970s with the opening of nuclear power installations in the county. Mercer County had more than twice as many in-commuters as out-commuters in both 1970 and 1980. Cumberland, Atlantic, Union, Essex, and Salem were the only other New Jersey counties with more in-commuters than out-commuters in 1980. With only one in-commuter for every six out-commuter, Sussex had the greatest, relative level of exporting workers to other counties and Ocean County's ratio one in-commuter for every four out-commuters was next in exporting workers.

INCOME AND POVERTY

New Jersey remained well above national income levels in 1979 according to the 1980 census. All of the summary measures of income shown in the following table are substantially higher than the comparable U.S. figures: Median household income for New Jersey was $19,800 while the U.S. figure was $16,841. For all families, the median income for the state was almost $3,000 higher than the national level, $22,906 versus $19,917. Per capita income (all income reported for persons in the census divided by total population) showed similar differences with New Jersey at $8,127 and the U.S. per capita income at $7,298.

New Jersey median household income more than doubled (a 104% increase) over the 1969-1979 decade from $9,675 to $19,800; prices, however, nearly doubled over the decade as well--a dollar's worth of goods and services in 1969 cost about $1.93 in 1979 as measured by the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
New Jersey

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	1,942,108	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	43,106	2.2
$2,500 TO $4,999	71,018	3.7
$5,000 TO $7,499	90,869	4.7
$7,500 TO $9,999	104,033	5.4
$10,000 TO $12,499	119,688	6.2
$12,500 TO $14,999	111,291	5.7
$15,000 TO $17,499	133,361	6.9
$17,500 TO $19,999	130,714	6.7
$20,000 TO $22,499	146,524	7.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	125,798	6.5
$25,000 TO $27,499	131,851	6.8
$27,500 TO $29,999	106,133	5.5
$30,000 TO $34,999	185,389	9.5
$35,000 TO $39,999	131,585	6.8
$40,000 TO $49,999	151,068	7.8
$50,000 TO $74,999	115,470	5.9
$75,000 OR MORE	44,210	2.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	22,906	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	1,838,809	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	31,278	1.7
$1,000 TO $1,999	30,748	1.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	49,143	2.7
$3,000 TO $3,999	59,029	3.2
$4,000 TO $4,999	66,025	3.6
$5,000 TO $5,999	76,426	4.2
$6,000 TO $6,999	87,923	4.8
$7,000 TO $7,999	102,808	5.6
$8,000 TO $8,999	119,187	6.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	120,705	6.6
$10,000 TO $11,999	250,407	13.6
$12,000 TO $14,999	302,283	16.4
$15,000 TO $24,999	413,366	22.5
$25,000 TO $49,999	110,045	6.0
$50,000 AND OVER	19,436	1.1
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,407	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	22,016	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. The purchasing power of $19,800 was only $10,259 in terms of 1969 dollars, a gain of only 6% in real income.

Similarly, per capita income increased 120% in current dollars from $3,691 to $8,127 and increased 14% in constant dollars.

The poverty levels also reflect the relative income differences between the state and the nation. (The poverty levels are a national standard which do not reflect regional differences in the cost of living.) The poverty rate for persons was 12.4% for the U.S. and 9.5% for New Jersey. The poverty rate is the percentage of persons in households and families which have incomes below the poverty level defined for 1979 for a particular household's size and composition.

Table 15 shows the family income distribution for 1969 and 1979. In 1969 the largest income classes were in the $10,000 to $25,000 range and 236,223 families had an income of less than $5,000 while only 19,436 families reported incomes exceeding $50,000. In 1980 the weight of the distribution shifted to the higher income levels. Only 114,123 families reported incomes below $5,000 in 1979 while more than eight times the number of families were in the $50,000 and over class than in 1969. Since the cost of living figures about doubled from 1969 to 1979 it may be more realistic to compare different income groups. For example, the 12.8% of families with income below $5,000 is comparable in real income terms to the 15.9% of families with less than $10,000 in 1969 and so on. As indicated by median family income, the shift to higher income levels was primarily due to inflation.

Race

The large income gap between whites and blacks widened between 1969 and 1979. In 1969 black households had a median income of $6,852 and whites were about $4,000 higher at $10,821. By 1979, the white median was $20,890 and the black median was $12,662, a difference in excess of $8,000. Simiarly, median family income for blacks increased from $7,642 in 1969 to $14,540 in 1979 while white families went from $11,989 to $24,184. In real income, black families lost more than $500 over the decade and white families gained about $700.

Men and Women

Women fared slightly better than men from 1969 to 1979 in terms of income. Women showed a negligible gain in the median income of women 15 years old and over with income $5,469 in 1969 versus $5,721 in 1979 (both figures in 1979 dollars). For men there was real loss of more than $1,000 ($15,389 in 1969 and $14,151 1979).

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
New Jersey

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
NEW JERSEY	7,124	8,127	14.1	22,016	22,906	4.0	6.1	7.6
ATLANTIC COUNTY	5,950	7,194	20.9	16,936	19,216	13.5	9.9	9.0
BERGEN COUNTY	8,787	10,188	15.9	26,242	27,517	4.9	3.0	3.1
BURLINGTON COUNTY	6,365	7,671	20.5	21,911	23,251	6.1	5.2	5.1
CAMDEN COUNTY	6,460	7,278	12.7	21,153	20,998	-0.7	6.8	9.6
CAPE MAY COUNTY	6,093	7,079	16.2	16,011	17,042	6.4	8.9	6.2
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	5,601	6,032	7.7	18,391	17,557	-4.5	9.2	12.0
ESSEX COUNTY	7,243	7,538	4.1	20,622	19,931	-3.4	10.0	15.2
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	5,852	6,939	18.6	20,497	21,882	6.8	5.7	6.4
HUDSON COUNTY	6,182	6,476	4.8	18,717	17,659	-5.7	9.1	14.7
HUNTERDON COUNTY	6,992	9,168	31.1	21,880	26,618	21.7	4.2	3.3
MERCER COUNTY	7,008	8,095	15.5	21,550	22,972	6.6	6.4	7.4
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	6,801	8,357	22.9	23,125	25,603	10.7	4.0	4.7
MONMOUTH COUNTY	7,054	8,539	21.0	22,456	24,526	9.2	5.9	6.0
MORRIS COUNTY	7,979	9,909	24.2	25,903	29,283	13.1	2.8	2.7
OCEAN COUNTY	5,960	7,009	17.6	17,845	18,800	5.4	6.7	6.1
PASSAIC COUNTY	6,861	7,214	5.1	21,101	21,011	-0.4	6.8	10.5
SALEM COUNTY	5,987	6,714	12.1	19,727	20,498	3.9	8.5	9.2
SOMERSET COUNTY	7,907	10,123	28.0	25,926	29,172	12.5	3.1	2.7
SUSSEX COUNTY	6,363	7,755	21.9	20,815	23,530	13.0	5.5	4.1
UNION COUNTY	8,102	9,031	11.5	24,304	25,266	4.0	4.5	5.8
WARREN COUNTY	6,137	7,463	21.6	19,534	21,412	9.6	5.2	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Elderly Income and Poverty

Table 17 and 18 show some income figures by age. In general the income levels of persons 65 years old and over improved over the younger population. A major factor in the change was increased Social Security benefits in the 1970s. The poverty rate for elderly persons declined substantially from 1969 to 1979, from 18.7% to 9.9%.

Table 17 shows the 1979 distribution of family income by age of householder. Income levels peak in the 45 to 54 year old age class. Families with a householder 65 and over had a median family income of $14,695 compared with $6,810 in 1969. As in 1979, the families with middle aged householders had the highest median family income in 1969.

Geographic Differences

Bergen, Morris, Somerset, and Union counties retained their status as high income counties in the state between censuses. Hunterdon County which experienced a 31% increase in real per capita income and a 22% increase in real family income from 1969 to 1979 joined their ranks in the 1970s. Table 16 shows that Hunterdon led New Jersey's counties in income growth. Essex, Hudson, and Passaic in northern New Jersey and Cumberland in South Jersey showed the least growth in income levels. These counties as well as Camden experienced decreases in real median family income in the 1970s. While Bergen ranked first in per capita income in both censuses, the county slipped to third place behind Morris and Somerset in median family income in 1979 from number one in 1969.

Essex County had the highest family poverty rate in 1969 and 1979, with 10% and 15% below the poverty level respectively. The 1979 figure was twice the state rate. Hudson, Cumberland, and Passaic had 1979 family poverty rates in excess of 10% and each of these counties showed substantial increases from their 1969 poverty levels. Cape May had the most improvement in its poverty rate with a decline of 2.7 percentage points over the decade and Sussex, Atlantic, and Hunterdon showed about 1 percentage point changes in their poverty rates. Most of the counties showed small changes, up or down, in the family poverty rate reflecting the statewide increase of one and one-half percentage points.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The number of housing units in New Jersey increased by 16% from 1970 to 1980--from 2.4 million to 2.8 million units. Nearly 2.7 million or 97% of the state's housing units were year-round housing units in 1980; the 1970 share was about one-half of a percentage point lower. Housing units were added to the state's inventory by new construction, conversion of single-family units to multi-family units, and conversion of seasonal units to year-round use. In 1980, 5.2% of all year-round units were vacant

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
New Jersey

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	76,177	404,345	415,310	388,970	199,315	163,530	294,461	1,942,108
LESS THAN $2,500	6,446	13,213	9,404	5,147	2,335	2,184	4,377	43,106
$2,500 TO $4,999	11,544	21,408	11,855	6,849	3,099	3,761	12,502	71,018
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,682	18,285	14,044	8,274	4,553	6,093	32,938	90,869
$7,500 TO $9,999	6,647	19,228	15,661	10,454	5,834	7,985	38,224	104,033
$10,000 TO $12,49	7,242	25,563	19,364	14,307	8,374	9,969	34,869	119,688
$12,500 TO $14,99	6,405	24,080	18,534	15,312	8,986	10,280	27,694	111,291
$15,000 TO $17,49	6,701	32,916	25,731	19,265	11,507	12,490	24,751	133,361
$17,500 TO $19,99	5,997	33,285	26,615	20,673	11,869	12,047	20,228	130,714
$20,000 TO $22,49	5,562	38,684	33,405	25,083	14,442	12,513	16,835	146,524
$22,500 TO $24,99	3,895	31,243	29,319	23,056	13,132	11,225	13,928	125,798
$25,000 TO $27,49	3,093	33,379	32,910	25,627	14,340	10,962	11,540	131,851
$27,500 TO $29,99	1,839	23,706	26,219	23,495	12,427	8,834	9,613	106,133
$30,000 TO $34,99	2,365	37,571	47,032	46,920	22,011	15,569	13,921	185,389
$35,000 TO $39,99	804	21,376	32,583	38,149	17,685	11,279	9,709	131,585
$40,000 TO $49,99	599	18,053	36,415	49,496	22,775	13,343	10,387	151,068
$50,000 TO $74,99	292	9,511	25,676	41,330	18,993	10,981	8,687	115,470
$75,000 OR MORE	64	2,844	10,543	15,533	6,953	4,015	4,258	44,210
MEDIAN	$12,337	$20,917	$25,283	$29,675	$27,739	$23,490	$14,695	$22,906

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
New Jersey

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	573,674	8.1
1979	689,491	9.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	125,829	18.7
1979	81,161	9.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW JERSEY	2,388,011	2,772,248	16.1	2,302,609	2,687,754	3.7	5.2
ATLANTIC COUNTY	73,848	89,342	21.0	67,413	87,529	9.9	18.0
BERGEN COUNTY	283,311	306,774	8.3	283,162	306,590	1.4	2.0
BURLINGTON COUNTY	88,175	121,231	37.5	87,710	120,888	3.3	5.0
CAMDEN COUNTY	143,266	173,653	21.2	143,154	173,527	3.3	6.4
CAPE MAY COUNTY	53,152	72,107	35.7	27,804	38,817	23.8	16.7
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	40,005	47,345	18.3	38,854	46,512	4.6	4.8
ESSEX COUNTY	312,479	317,329	1.6	312,418	317,109	2.9	5.3
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	51,708	69,113	33.7	51,050	68,419	2.7	4.8
HUDSON COUNTY	214,338	221,276	3.2	214,265	221,183	3.3	6.0
HUNTERDON COUNTY	22,267	30,029	34.9	22,066	29,881	4.5	4.6
MERCER COUNTY	96,430	111,610	15.7	96,395	111,530	3.0	5.1
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	171,711	203,418	18.5	171,563	203,377	2.0	3.3
MONMOUTH COUNTY	150,469	185,770	23.5	143,021	180,428	5.1	5.7
MORRIS COUNTY	116,032	137,992	18.9	112,896	136,102	2.7	3.1
OCEAN COUNTY	110,311	173,532	57.3	79,732	139,979	14.3	8.3
PASSAIC COUNTY	152,767	159,585	4.5	151,074	158,163	2.6	3.0
SALEM COUNTY	19,598	24,165	23.3	19,392	23,956	3.7	6.8
SOMERSET COUNTY	58,310	69,774	19.7	58,152	69,695	2.0	3.3
SUSSEX COUNTY	31,218	43,869	40.5	24,274	40,138	6.0	7.3
UNION COUNTY	174,330	182,835	4.9	174,322	182,788	1.6	2.6
WARREN COUNTY	24,964	31,499	26.2	24,542	31,143	5.0	5.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

compared with 3.7% in 1970. There were twice as many owner units vacant and for sale in 1980 than in 1970--22,964 versus 9,159. The vacancy rate for these "for sale" units was 0.7% in 1970 and 1.4% in 1980. The number vacant and for rent units was about 20,000 higher in 1980 than 1970 (49,154 versus 29,914 units) and the vacancy rates for these units went from 3.3% to 4.8%. The remaining vacant units were not in the owner or rental market and amounted to 67,042 units in 1980 and 45,354 in 1970, an increase of 48%. The number of seasonal and migratory housing units declined by 1.2% between censuses.

Ocean County added 57% more housing units over the decade, far exceeding the growth rate of any other county in the state. Sussex, Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, and Gloucester counties each had an increase in total housing stock which was more than twice the state rate of 16%. As with population the lowest growth rates were reported by the five northeastern counties with Essex showing the lowest growth, less than 2%.

Owner Occupied Housing

Table 20 shows that about the same proportion of the state's year-round housing was owner occupied in both 1970 and 1980, 59% in both years. The median value of owner housing increased from $23,421 in 1970 to $61,400 in 1980--a gain of 162% in current dollars. Measured in 1979 dollars, the increase in home values was still substantial at 35%.

Ocean County had the highest proportion of owner occupied units among New Jersey's counties with 76% of year-round units in 1980--Gloucester was high in 1970. Sussex, Hunterdon, Gloucester, Morris, and Somerset counties had more than 70% of year-round units as owner occupied in 1980. Hudson with 28% owner units and Essex with 39% were the only counties with a majority of housing units in the rental category.

The state added slightly more than 100,000 rental units from 1970 to 1980. Table 21 shows the distribution by county. The median rent doubled from $111 to $228--in real dollars the rent levels were very close to the overall price increases over the decade. Morris County with a median contract rent of $299 in 1980 was highest in the state; Bergen ($281) and Somerset ($281) were also well above the state median. Morris and Bergen were highest in 1970. Warren, Hunterdon, and Cape May recorded the greatest increases in rent levels with Warren County's 185% increase tops. Warren County's 1970 base was, however, well below the state median for 1970 and the 1980 level was about the same as the New Jersey median.

Both the value of owner occupied housing and rental housing for New Jersey exceeded the national levels in 1980. For the U.S. the average house was valued at $47,200--about $14,000 below the state's median of $61,400. Similarly, the median contract rent for the U.S. was $30 below the state figure ($198 versus $228).

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
NEW JERSEY	1,349,815	1,579,827	58.6	58.8	23,421	61,400	162.2
ATLANTIC COUNTY	37,723	45,882	56.0	52.4	14,669	52,700	259.3
BERGEN COUNTY	189,011	196,422	66.8	64.1	31,678	76,500	141.5
BURLINGTON COUNTY	61,477	84,555	70.1	69.9	18,452	48,200	161.2
CAMDEN COUNTY	98,969	112,576	69.1	64.9	15,343	42,300	175.7
CAPE MAY COUNTY	16,390	23,579	58.9	60.7	14,180	47,200	232.9
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	25,326	29,846	65.2	64.2	13,804	33,600	143.4
ESSEX COUNTY	123,154	124,519	39.4	39.3	27,538	67,200	144.0
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	38,555	49,836	75.5	72.8	15,642	44,200	182.6
HUDSON COUNTY	61,704	61,752	28.8	27.9	19,966	43,700	118.9
HUNTERDON COUNTY	15,660	22,145	71.0	74.1	22,551	78,600	248.5
MERCER COUNTY	60,861	68,140	63.1	61.1	17,392	49,700	185.8
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	116,152	131,622	67.7	64.7	23,855	62,600	162.4
MONMOUTH COUNTY	94,680	117,885	66.2	65.3	23,148	65,500	183.0
MORRIS COUNTY	80,138	96,821	71.0	71.1	29,194	81,500	179.2
OCEAN COUNTY	54,761	106,408	68.7	76.0	18,471	48,300	161.5
PASSAIC COUNTY	78,073	81,584	51.7	51.6	26,714	66,900	150.4
SALEM COUNTY	13,276	16,078	68.5	67.1	13,480	35,200	161.1
SOMERSET COUNTY	41,664	49,096	71.6	70.4	29,653	77,800	162.4
SUSSEX COUNTY	17,798	30,175	73.3	75.2	21,263	61,900	191.1
UNION COUNTY	108,595	110,648	62.3	60.5	28,126	66,900	137.9
WARREN COUNTY	16,199	20,258	66.0	65.0	16,203	52,800	225.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
NEW JERSEY	868,367	968,767	37.7	36.0	111	228	104.5
ATLANTIC COUNTY	22,993	25,924	34.1	29.6	86	214	149.8
BERGEN COUNTY	90,239	103,988	31.9	33.9	137	281	105.0
BURLINGTON COUNTY	23,311	30,335	26.6	25.1	116	238	106.0
CAMDEN COUNTY	39,439	49,932	27.6	28.8	102	211	107.0
CAPE MAY COUNTY	4,787	8,768	17.2	22.6	80	216	171.6
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	11,760	14,441	30.3	31.0	79	185	134.9
ESSEX COUNTY	180,267	175,784	57.7	55.4	113	210	85.1
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	11,138	15,293	21.8	22.4	92	218	137.5
HUDSON COUNTY	145,398	146,105	67.9	66.1	95	187	96.0
HUNTERDON COUNTY	5,403	6,370	24.5	21.3	101	274	170.6
MERCER COUNTY	32,625	37,679	33.8	33.8	107	228	113.4
MIDDLESEX COUNTY	51,924	65,086	30.3	32.0	128	269	110.9
MONMOUTH COUNTY	41,045	52,245	28.7	29.0	122	244	100.2
MORRIS COUNTY	29,685	34,999	26.3	25.7	138	299	116.3
OCEAN COUNTY	13,601	21,896	17.1	15.6	117	246	111.0
PASSAIC COUNTY	69,141	71,879	45.8	45.4	102	209	104.6
SALEM COUNTY	5,405	6,252	27.9	26.1	70	169	142.6
SOMERSET COUNTY	15,349	18,272	26.4	26.2	127	281	120.8
SUSSEX COUNTY	5,011	7,046	20.6	17.6	101	257	155.7
UNION COUNTY	62,985	67,325	36.1	36.8	122	240	97.0
WARREN COUNTY	7,125	9,148	29.0	29.4	80	229	185.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Units in Structure

The single-family detached housing unit remained the most numerous type of structure in New Jersey. More than half of the state's housing units were this type in both 1970 and 1980. More than 80% of the owner occupied units were single-family, detached units in both census tabulations. (Note that figures in Table 22 are based on sample data and thus the totals will differ slightly from complete count data reported in previous tables.) For owner single-family units, detached accounted for most of the growth; but other types of units recorded greater relative gains. Owner units in five or more unit structures increased 128% from a base of 13,000 units in 1970 while single-family attached units grew by 40% and mobile homes or trailers grew by 35%. Among rental units, most of the growth was in five or more unit structures which added about 80,000 units. Single-family, attached units increased by 10,000 or 32% over the decade and mobile homes or trailers grew 53% on a 1970 base of only 2,212 units.

Table 23 shows that gross rent took a higher proportion of household income in 1980 than in 1970. (Gross rent includes utilities and fuels, see appendix.) In 1970, 68% of households paid less than 25% of household income for gross rent and only 59% paid this share of income in 1980. Among lower income households the proportion of income used to pay for shelter was much higher than upper income groups. While 72% of households with incomes below $5,000 paid 35% or more of their income for housing, only 1.5% of households in the $15,000 or more income class paid this proportion of income for gross rent in 1980. Housing costs grew faster than household income for all income levels between 1970 and 1980.

Housing Quality

The census provides two measures of housing quality--density and lacking plumbing facilities for exclusive use. These statistics are shown in Table 24. The median number of rooms per year-round unit in 1980 was 5.4, up from 5.2 in 1970 and slightly higher than the national figure of 5.1 in 1980. The figures show a decline in substandard housing in the state. In 1970, 5.9% of all occupied units had more than one person per room and only 3.5% in 1980. Only 40,000 units or 1.6% of all occupied units lacked plumbing facilities for exclusive use in 1980; there were 48,000 such units in 1970 (2.2%). Table 24 shows that the measures of quality are correlated since higher density units are more likely to lack plumbing facilities for exclusive use.

A GUIDE TO SOURCES ON CENSUS DATA

The primary sources for U.S. Census tabulations are the Characteristics of the Population and Characteristics of Housing Units publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These are available in many libraries throughout the state. The 1980 Char-

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
New Jersey

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	2,305,293	2,690,377	16.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,240,532	1,431,076	15.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	93,936	134,252	42.9
2 UNITS	328,834	335,108	1.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	184,946	205,348	11.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	442,020	562,221	27.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	15,025	22,372	48.9
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	2,218,182	2,548,594	14.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,199,453	1,379,840	15.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	90,079	123,912	37.6
2 UNITS	317,498	317,387	-0.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	176,338	191,087	8.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	419,789	515,634	22.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	15,025	20,734	38.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	1,350,118	1,580,120	17.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,100,716	1,284,168	16.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	61,100	85,805	40.4
2 UNITS	131,109	126,954	-3.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	31,504	36,434	15.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	12,876	29,414	128.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	12,813	17,345	35.4
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	868,064	968,474	11.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	98,737	95,672	-3.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	28,979	38,107	31.5
2 UNITS	186,389	190,433	2.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	144,834	154,653	6.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	406,913	486,220	19.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	2,212	3,389	53.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
New Jersey

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	858,337	100.0	953,600	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	387,650	45.2	340,695	35.7
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	110,929	12.9	130,141	13.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	118,109	13.8	154,742	16.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	193,333	22.5	280,696	29.4
NOT COMPUTED	48,316	5.6	47,326	5.0
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	273,031	100.0	185,896	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	9,429	3.5	7,543	4.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	15,617	5.7	10,532	5.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	44,721	16.4	11,646	6.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	175,191	64.2	134,047	72.1
NOT COMPUTED	28,073	10.3	22,128	11.9
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	301,709	100.0	189,093	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	130,579	43.3	13,676	7.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	76,309	25.3	14,215	7.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	66,623	22.1	42,717	22.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	17,076	5.7	112,412	59.4
NOT COMPUTED	11,122	3.7	6,073	3.2
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	181,260	100.0	174,693	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	153,209	84.5	34,556	19.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	15,972	8.8	41,121	23.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	5,654	3.1	64,866	37.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	983	0.5	28,310	16.2
NOT COMPUTED	5,442	3.0	5,840	3.3
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	102,337	100.0	403,918	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	94,433	92.3	284,920	70.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,031	3.0	64,273	15.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,111	1.1	35,513	8.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	83	0.1	5,927	1.5
NOT COMPUTED	3,679	3.6	13,285	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 New Jersey

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	2,218,182	2,548,998
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	2,087,910	2,459,434
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	107,369	68,855
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	22,903	20,709
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	2,170,356	2,508,992
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	98.4
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	2,044,648	2,423,675
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.9	98.5
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	104,628	66,300
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.4	96.3
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	21,080	19,017
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.0	91.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

acteristics of the Population consists of four parts (Chapters A, B, C, and D) and comprises 251 tables from population counts to detailed tables of several census items. Chapters A and B are based on complete count data and Chapters C and D are based on sample or "long-form" items. The structure of the publication for 1970 is similar, but more data was published in 1980. The *Characteristics of Housing* consists of two parts in both 1970 and 1980, *General Housing Characteristics* and *Detailed Housing Characteristics*. In 1980 there were 102 tables on housing units and in 1970 there were 83 tables. In addition the U.S. Bureau of the Census has published reports on special subjects such as occupation, state of residence, and so on as well as special reports on census tracts, metropolitan areas, and other geographic levels.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has published several volumes of 1980 census data including a set of five municipal profiles which provide data for every county and minor civil division for selected items from the complete-count data, on labor force and employment, and on income and poverty. The NJSDC bimonthly newsletter, Population and Census, includes many articles and announcements on census topics and contains a complete listing of NJSDC publications. Information on these publications can be obtained by writing to the NJSDC at the address given at the end of the Preface to this report.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad"includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.2-F

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

GERALD A. CALABRESE
Freeholder Director

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

DONALD J. CLARK
Planning Director

Bergen County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
29 LINDEN STREET
P. O. BOX 581
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY 07602

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

BERGEN COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JIM HULSIZER

OCTOBER 1984

BERGEN COUNTY
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Doris Mahalick
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Donald J. Clark, Planning Director

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Bergen County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. Conferences or workshops are also sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Bergen County Census Trends report was Jim Hulsizer, Principal Planner with the County Planning Board. Please contact Mr. Hulsizer should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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BERGEN COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population by Municipality

The population of Bergen County increased continually from 78,411 persons in 1900 to 897,148 in 1970, becoming the second largest county in New Jersey. The growth rate declined to 15% during the 1960s after a period of rapid population growth during the 1950s. The 1980 population count for Bergen County indicates a recent population decline has taken place. As of April 1980, the county's population was 845,385, a decline of 51,763 persons since 1970. This recent trend is directly related to a predominance of smaller households, a lower birth rate, and the natural aging of the population.

The largest municipality is Teaneck Township (39,007), followed by the City of Hackensack (36,039) and Borough of Fort Lee (32,449). Sixteen municipalities in the county experienced population growth, including Franklin Lakes (16.1%), Alpine (15.3%), Cliffside Park (13.6%), and Saddle River (13.4%). The balance of Bergen's 70 municipalities lost population as new residential development failed to offset the universal decline in the average household size. The majority of municipalities with population losses in excess of 10% were located in central Bergen which experienced significant growth during the 1950s. Rockleigh experienced a 37.7% loss in population when the Archdiocese of Newark closed their Saint Joseph's Home for the Blind.

The number of persons per square mile in Bergen County was 3,606 as of 1980, four times the state average. Cliffside Park had the highest population density with 22,358 persons per square mile, followed by Fort Lee (12,980), Garfield (12,763), and Fairview (12,375). Five municipalities had less than 600 persons per square mile in 1980, including four wealthy suburban communities, (Saddle River, Mahwah, Alpine, and Rockleigh) and tiny Teterboro, an industrial complex with only 19 residents.

Components of Change

Bergen County's population declined by 51,763 persons during the 1970s. Population growth by natural means, births minus deaths, totaled 14,047 persons. As a result, the net migration out of the county totaled 65,810 persons.

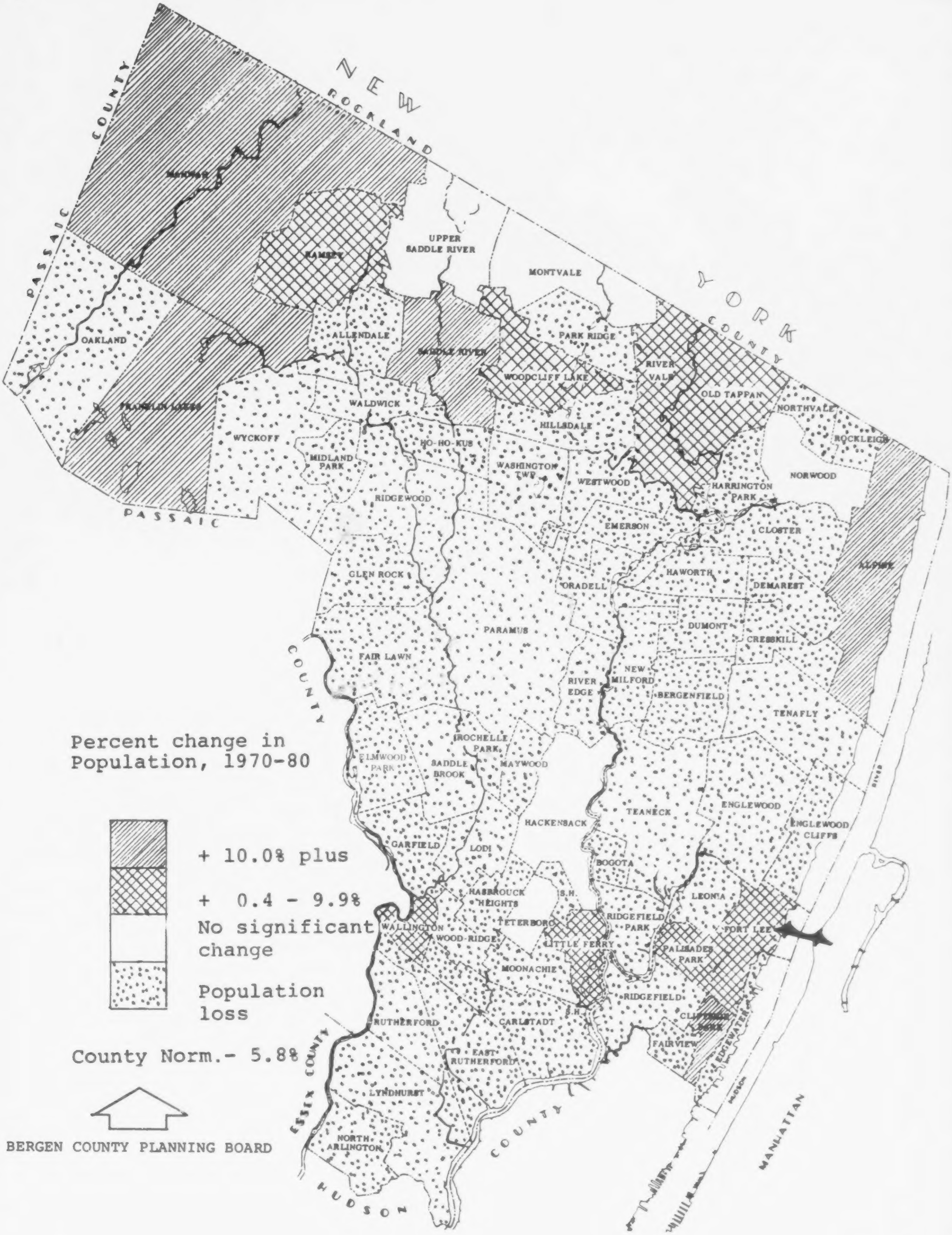
Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
BERGEN COUNTY	897,148	845,385	-5.8	3,827	3,606	100.0	100.0
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	6,240	5,901	-5.4	2,080	1,967	0.7	0.7
ALPINE BOROUGH	1,344	1,549	15.3	217	250	0.1	0.2
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	29,000	25,568	-11.8	9,667	8,523	3.2	3.0
BOGOTA BOROUGH	8,960	8,344	-6.9	12,800	11,920	1.0	1.0
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	6,724	6,166	-8.3	1,601	1,468	0.7	0.7
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	18,891	21,464	13.6	19,678	22,358	2.1	2.5
CLOSTER BOROUGH	8,604	8,164	-5.1	2,714	2,575	1.0	1.0
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	8,298	7,609	-8.3	4,149	3,805	0.9	0.9
DEMAREST BOROUGH	5,133	4,963	-3.3	2,444	2,363	0.6	0.6
DUMONT BOROUGH	20,155	18,334	-9.0	11,197	10,186	2.2	2.2
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	8,536	7,849	-8.0	2,307	2,121	1.0	0.9
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	4,987	4,628	-7.2	7,124	6,611	0.6	0.5
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	20,511	18,377	-10.4	8,204	7,351	2.3	2.2
EMERSON BOROUGH	8,428	7,793	-7.5	3,831	3,542	0.9	0.9
ENGLEWOOD CITY	24,985	23,701	-5.1	5,047	4,788	2.8	2.8
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	5,938	5,698	-4.0	3,299	3,166	0.7	0.7
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	38,040	32,229	-15.3	7,177	6,081	4.2	3.8
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	10,698	10,519	-1.7	12,586	12,375	1.2	1.2
FORT LEE BOROUGH	30,631	32,449	5.9	12,252	12,980	3.4	3.8
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	7,550	8,769	16.1	776	901	0.8	1.0
GARFIELD CITY	30,797	26,803	-13.0	14,665	12,763	3.4	3.2
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	13,011	11,497	-11.6	4,647	4,106	1.5	1.4
HACKENSACK CITY	36,008	36,039	0.1	9,002	9,010	4.0	4.3
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	4,841	4,532	-6.4	2,397	2,244	0.5	0.5
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	13,651	12,166	-10.9	8,751	7,799	1.5	1.4
HAWORTH BOROUGH	3,760	3,509	-6.7	1,909	1,781	0.4	0.4
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	11,768	10,495	-10.8	4,058	3,619	1.3	1.2
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	4,348	4,129	-5.0	2,416	2,294	0.5	0.5
LEONIA BOROUGH	8,847	8,027	-9.3	5,898	5,351	1.0	0.9
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	9,064	9,399	3.7	6,043	6,266	1.0	1.1
LODI BOROUGH	25,163	23,956	-4.8	10,988	10,461	2.8	2.8
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP	22,729	20,326	-10.6	4,836	4,325	2.5	2.4
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	10,800	12,127	12.3	420	472	1.2	1.4
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	11,087	9,895	-10.8	8,528	7,612	1.2	1.2
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	8,159	7,381	-9.5	4,828	4,367	0.9	0.9
MONTVALE BOROUGH	7,327	7,318	-0.1	1,832	1,830	0.8	0.9
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	2,951	2,706	-8.3	1,767	1,620	0.3	0.3
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	19,149	16,876	-11.9	8,704	7,671	2.1	2.0
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	18,096	16,587	-8.3	7,238	6,635	2.0	2.0
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	5,177	5,046	-2.5	3,982	3,882	0.6	0.6
NORWOOD BOROUGH	4,398	4,413	0.3	1,517	1,522	0.5	0.5
OAKLAND BOROUGH	14,420	13,443	-6.8	1,585	1,477	1.6	1.6
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	3,917	4,168	6.4	1,264	1,345	0.4	0.5
ORADELL BOROUGH	8,903	8,658	-2.8	3,491	3,395	1.0	1.0
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	13,351	13,732	2.9	10,350	10,645	1.5	1.6
PARAMUS BOROUGH	28,381	26,474	-6.7	2,685	2,505	3.2	3.1
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	8,709	8,515	-2.2	3,376	3,300	1.0	1.0
RAMSEY BOROUGH	12,571	12,899	2.6	2,131	2,186	1.4	1.5
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	11,308	10,294	-9.0	4,349	3,959	1.3	1.2
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	13,990	12,738	-8.9	7,286	6,634	1.6	1.5

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	27,547	25,208	-8.5	4,749	4,346	3.1	3.0
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	12,850	11,111	-13.5	6,799	5,879	1.4	1.3
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	8,883	9,489	6.8	2,115	2,259	1.0	1.1
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	6,380	5,603	-12.2	6,135	5,386	0.7	0.7
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	308	192	-37.7	314	196	0.0	0.0
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	20,802	19,068	-8.3	8,001	7,334	2.3	2.3
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	15,910	14,084	-11.5	5,914	5,236	1.8	1.7
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	2,437	2,763	13.4	487	553	0.3	0.3
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	2,412	2,229	-7.6	4,467	4,128	0.3	0.3
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	42,355	39,007	-7.9	7,179	6,611	4.7	4.6
TENAFLY BOROUGH	14,827	13,552	-8.6	3,370	3,080	1.7	1.6
TETERBORO BOROUGH	19	19	0.0	18	18	0.0	0.0
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	7,949	7,958	0.1	1,590	1,592	0.9	0.9
WALDWICK BOROUGH	12,313	10,802	-12.3	6,006	5,269	1.4	1.3
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	10,284	10,741	4.4	10,494	10,960	1.1	1.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	10,577	9,550	-9.7	3,412	3,081	1.2	1.1
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	11,105	10,714	-3.5	4,627	4,464	1.2	1.3
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	8,311	7,929	-4.6	7,421	7,079	0.9	0.9
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	5,506	5,644	2.5	1,525	1,563	0.6	0.7
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	16,039	15,500	-3.4	2,394	2,313	1.8	1.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980



Percent change in Population, 1970-80

▨ + 10.0% plus

▦ + 0.4 - 9.9%

☐ No significant change

▒ Population loss

County Norm.- 5.8%

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
OAKLAND
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
WOODCLIFF LAKE
RIVER VALE
OLD TAPPAN
NORTHVALE
ROCKLEIGH
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
HILLSDALE
WYCKOFF
MIDLAND PARK
HO-HO-KUS
WASHINGTON TWP
WESTWOOD
NORWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
RIDGEWOOD
PASSAIC
EMERSON
CLOSTER
GLEN ROCK
HAWORTH
ORADELL
DEMAREST
ALPINE
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
COUNTY
FAIR LAWN
NEW MILFORD
RIVER EDGE
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ROCHELLE PARK
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
MAYWOOD
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
RIVER
HACKENSACK
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
LEONIA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
WALLINGTON
TETERBORO
RIDGEFIELD PARK
FORT LEE
WOOD-RIDGE
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
S.H.
RIDGEFIELD
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
ESSEX COUNTY
LYNDHURST
HUDSON
MANHATTAN
COUNTY
NORTH ARLINGTON
HUDSON

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Bergen County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	897,148
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	89,299
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	75,251
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	14,047
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	911,195
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	845,385
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-65,810

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Bergen County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	834,253	100.0	804,272	100.0
SAME HOUSE	534,061	64.0	543,384	67.6
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	261,675	31.4	243,224	30.2
SAME COUNTY	131,504	15.8	132,345	16.5
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	130,171	15.6	110,879	13.8
SAME STATE	42,914	5.1	44,911	5.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	87,257	10.5	65,968	8.2
NORTHEAST	65,088	7.8	48,968	6.1
NORTH CENTRAL	8,642	1.0	5,305	0.7
SOUTH	9,474	1.1	8,140	1.0
WEST	4,053	0.5	3,555	0.4
ABROAD	13,129	1.6	17,664	2.2
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	25,388	3.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The 1970 population according to the 1970 census as originally published was 898,012. However, errors in the tabulations were later found by the bureau and the corrected total was 897,148. Twenty-one municipal totals were also corrected as shown on Table 1. Corrections were also published for the total housing stock, but all of the other census tabulations remain as originally published in 1970.

Migration

The mobility of county residents has been identified by the Census Bureau with a question concerning the place of residence five years ago. In 1980, Bergen's population was slightly less mobile than in 1970, with 67.6% of the population living in the same house. However, 3% of the population did not report their prior residence in 1970, which could have resulted in an overstatement of the reduced mobility during the decade. The 1980 census found 132,345 residents over the age of five, or 16.5% of the population lived in Bergen County, but a different house or apartment. Together with the 543,384 residents who did not move, 84.1% of the county's population has been in residence for five years. Migration into the county from other states accounted for 8.2% of the population, with the northeast United States the primary former residence. Out of state migration into the county exceeded moves from other parts of New Jersey.

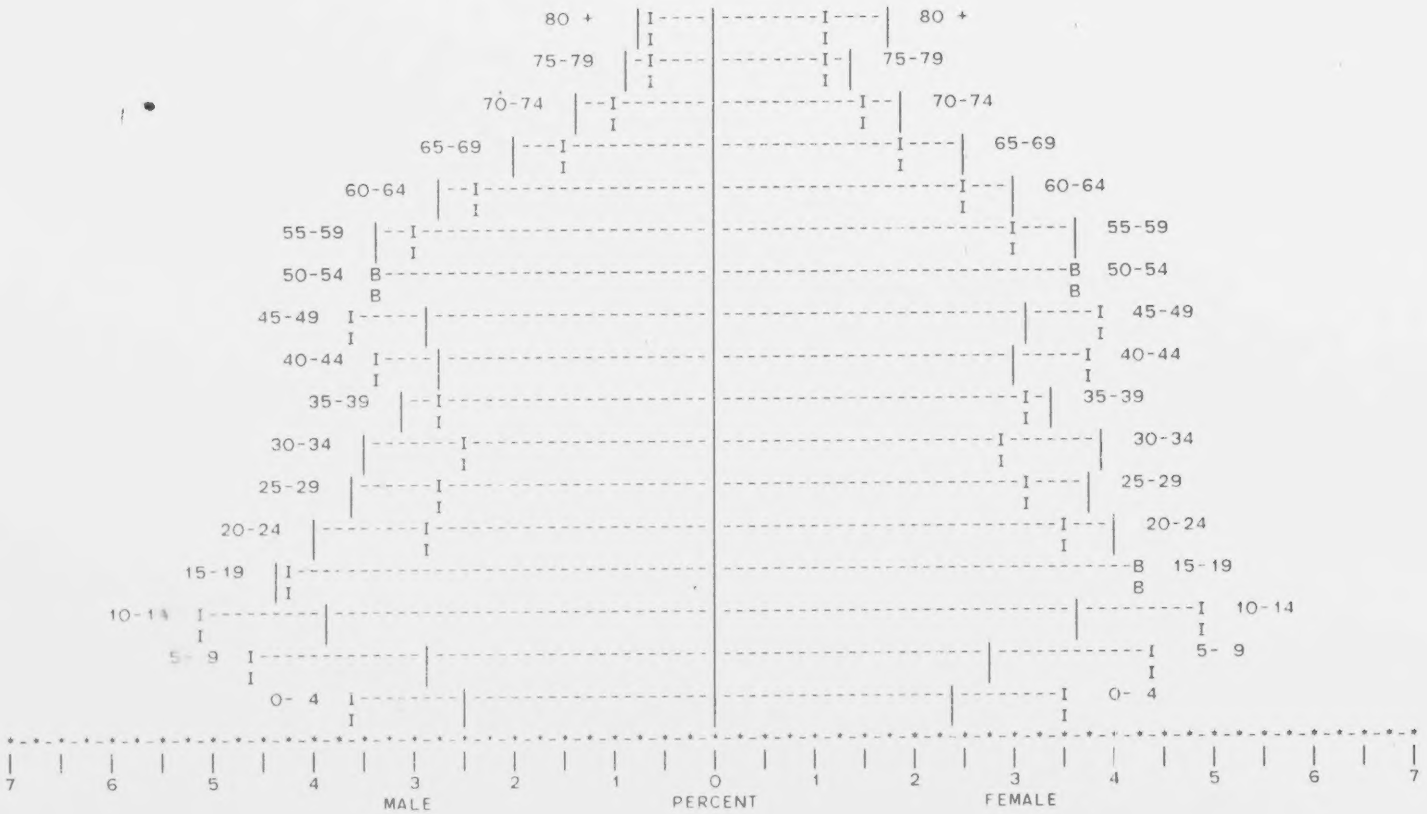
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

The pre-school population under the age of five declined by 21,639, or 34% to 41,969 children during the 1970s. The population loss in the pre-school category was a continuation of a trend which began in the 1960s and has occured only among the white population of the county. The number of births in Bergen County has stabilized since 1972 at an average of 8,328 per year through 1980. If that trend were to continue, the number of preschool children would not decline further. However, the average number of births during 1981 and 1982 has increased to 8,600 per year as the baby boom population of the 1950s established their own families. As a result, a modest increase in the pre-school population is anticipated during the 1980s.

The school age population, 5-17 years of age declined by 64,739 persons, or 29.2% to 157,166 in 1980. Demographic trends in this age group directly effect the annual public school enrollment in Bergen County. During the 1960s, public school enrollments increased and totalled 180,595 students as of September, 1970. An annual decline occurred during the 1970s, with the total public school enrollment in 1980 falling to 124,827 students, a 30.9% decline. Enrollment trends since 1980 have shown a further decline to 109,634 students in 1983, but the rate of

FIGURE 1.
BERGEN COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

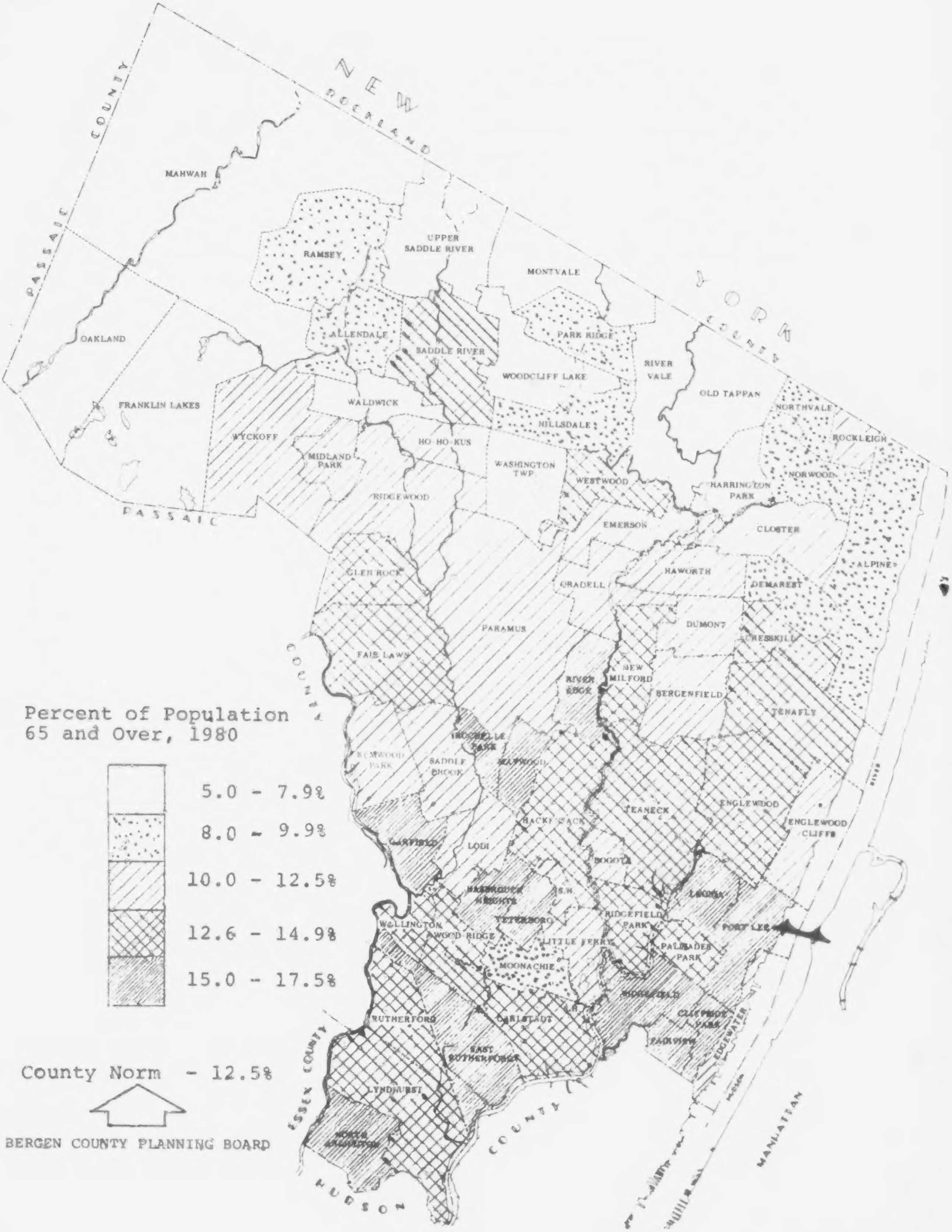
Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	898,012	432,166	465,846	845,385	405,372	440,013
UNDER 5 YEARS	63,608	32,585	31,023	41,969	21,504	20,465
UNDER 1 YEAR	11,909	6,118	5,791	8,542	4,376	4,166
1 YEAR	12,142	6,186	5,956	8,222	4,271	3,951
2 YEARS	12,187	6,268	5,919	8,292	4,285	4,007
3 YEARS	13,260	6,821	6,439	8,265	4,158	4,107
4 YEARS	14,110	7,192	6,918	8,648	4,414	4,234
5 TO 17 YEARS	221,905	113,372	108,533	157,166	80,446	76,720
5 YEARS	15,009	7,647	7,362	8,682	4,432	4,250
6 YEARS	15,849	8,049	7,800	8,684	4,429	4,255
7 YEARS	16,006	8,374	7,632	9,255	4,790	4,465
8 YEARS	16,697	8,491	8,206	9,924	5,110	4,814
9 YEARS	17,154	8,723	8,431	11,543	5,844	5,699
10 YEARS	17,904	9,219	8,685	12,117	6,299	5,818
11 YEARS	17,944	9,114	8,830	11,896	6,062	5,834
12 YEARS	18,062	9,218	8,844	12,358	6,395	5,963
13 YEARS	17,815	9,114	8,701	13,194	6,782	6,412
14 YEARS	17,782	9,047	8,735	13,774	6,982	6,792
15 YEARS	17,685	9,004	8,681	14,924	7,612	7,312
16 YEARS	16,988	8,729	8,259	15,586	7,843	7,743
17 YEARS	17,010	8,643	8,367	15,229	7,866	7,363
18 TO 24 YEARS	82,721	38,554	44,167	94,333	47,156	47,177
18 YEARS	13,786	6,766	7,020	13,579	7,017	6,562
19 YEARS	11,568	5,405	6,163	13,195	6,595	6,600
20 YEARS	11,455	5,272	6,183	13,012	6,439	6,573
21 YEARS	10,882	4,810	6,072	13,241	6,564	6,677
22 YEARS	12,146	5,539	6,607	13,820	6,850	6,970
23 YEARS	12,769	5,951	6,818	13,816	6,905	6,911
24 YEARS	10,115	4,811	5,304	13,670	6,786	6,569
25 TO 54 YEARS	348,315	166,385	181,930	338,321	162,432	175,889
25 YEARS	10,135	4,706	5,429	13,182	6,613	6,569
26 YEARS	10,607	4,977	5,630	12,513	6,243	6,270
27 YEARS	11,964	5,750	6,214	12,573	6,237	6,336
28 YEARS	10,223	4,901	5,322	11,879	5,806	6,073
29 YEARS	9,537	4,545	4,992	12,314	6,057	6,257
30 YEARS	9,556	4,416	5,140	12,346	6,012	6,334
31 YEARS	9,394	4,456	4,938	12,191	5,848	6,343
32 YEARS	9,421	4,393	5,028	13,176	6,267	6,909
33 YEARS	9,507	4,504	5,003	13,427	6,393	7,034
34 YEARS	9,966	4,798	5,168	10,888	5,190	5,698
35 YEARS	9,803	4,590	5,213	10,909	5,188	5,721
36 YEARS	9,760	4,567	5,193	11,206	5,307	5,899
37 YEARS	10,572	4,993	5,579	12,199	5,815	6,384
38 YEARS	10,924	5,315	5,609	10,363	4,903	5,460
39 YEARS	11,514	5,473	6,041	10,149	4,758	5,391
40 YEARS	12,517	5,923	6,594	9,952	4,719	5,233
41 YEARS	12,351	5,956	6,395	9,797	4,620	5,177
42 YEARS	12,909	6,231	6,678	9,597	4,535	5,062
43 YEARS	13,168	6,289	6,879	9,528	4,583	4,945
44 YEARS	13,407	6,431	6,976	9,722	4,754	4,968
45 YEARS	13,452	6,442	7,010	9,614	4,560	5,054
46 YEARS	13,476	6,521	6,955	9,472	4,426	5,046
47 YEARS	13,701	6,508	7,193	10,277	4,946	5,331
48 YEARS	13,954	6,707	7,247	10,202	4,867	5,335
49 YEARS	13,513	6,605	6,908	11,331	5,409	5,922

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	13,577	6,570	7,007	11,734	5,552	6,182
51 YEARS	12,842	6,180	6,662	11,550	5,489	6,061
52 YEARS	12,660	6,100	6,560	11,965	5,746	6,219
53 YEARS	11,967	5,733	6,234	12,099	5,845	6,254
54 YEARS	11,938	5,805	6,133	12,166	5,744	6,422
55 TO 59 YEARS	53,905	26,433	27,472	59,485	28,650	30,835
55 YEARS	11,640	5,707	5,933	11,987	5,797	6,190
56 YEARS	11,140	5,433	5,707	11,939	5,724	6,215
57 YEARS	10,693	5,237	5,456	11,950	5,699	6,251
58 YEARS	10,378	5,065	5,313	11,942	5,733	6,209
59 YEARS	10,054	4,991	5,063	11,667	5,697	5,970
60 TO 64 YEARS	42,842	20,836	22,006	48,835	23,274	25,561
60 YEARS	9,777	4,843	4,934	10,674	5,152	5,522
61 YEARS	9,145	4,403	4,742	10,190	4,927	5,263
62 YEARS	8,718	4,233	4,485	9,930	4,677	5,253
63 YEARS	7,745	3,707	4,038	9,078	4,314	4,764
64 YEARS	7,457	3,650	3,807	8,963	4,204	4,759
65 YEARS & OVER	84,716	34,001	50,715	105,276	41,910	63,366
65 YEARS	6,874	3,198	3,676	8,593	3,960	4,633
66 YEARS	6,426	3,028	3,398	7,838	3,605	4,233
67 YEARS	6,042	2,665	3,377	7,402	3,353	4,049
68 YEARS	5,428	2,325	3,103	7,070	3,142	3,928
69 YEARS	5,510	2,258	3,252	6,764	2,973	3,791
70 YEARS	5,326	2,191	3,135	6,169	2,655	3,514
71 YEARS	4,718	1,878	2,840	5,907	2,451	3,456
72 YEARS	4,441	1,759	2,682	5,584	2,361	3,223
73 YEARS	4,381	1,713	2,668	4,961	1,942	3,019
74 YEARS	4,367	1,672	2,695	4,744	1,902	2,842
75 YEARS	3,827	1,492	2,335	4,360	1,706	2,654
76 YEARS	3,550	1,321	2,229	4,054	1,553	2,501
77 YEARS	3,180	1,235	1,945	3,831	1,375	2,456
78 YEARS	2,765	1,067	1,698	3,276	1,151	2,125
79 YEARS	2,629	932	1,697	3,451	1,171	2,280
80 YEARS	2,412	834	1,578	2,959	1,025	1,934
81 YEARS	2,178	732	1,446	2,678	859	1,819
82 YEARS	1,852	670	1,182	2,396	760	1,636
83 YEARS	1,567	522	1,045	2,178	692	1,486
84 YEARS	1,344	439	905	2,131	642	1,489
85 YEARS	1,208	419	789	1,730	540	1,190
86 YEARS	929	329	600	1,439	429	1,010
87 YEARS	787	279	508	1,239	390	849
88 YEARS	567	186	381	924	268	656
89 YEARS	516	141	375	856	260	596
90 YEARS	399	132	267	711	178	533
91 YEARS	243	80	163	575	164	411
92 YEARS	221	71	150	389	93	296
93 YEARS	178	50	128	309	91	218
94 YEARS	130	31	99	216	52	164
95 YEARS	83	28	55	148	44	104
96 YEARS	61	14	47	133	48	85
97 YEARS	51	14	37	91	29	62
98 YEARS	41	14	27	52	13	39
99 YEARS	33	7	26	34	10	24
100 YEARS & OVER	452	275	177	84	23	61

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980



Percent of Population 65 and Over, 1980

5.0 - 7.9%
8.0 - 9.9%
10.0 - 12.5%
12.6 - 14.9%
15.0 - 17.5%
NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON
COUNTY
MANHATTAN
RIVER
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
OAKLAND
RIVER VALE
WOODCLIFF LAKE
OLD TAPPAN
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
NORTHVALE
HILLSDALE
ROCKLEIGH
WYCKOFF
HO-HO-KUS
MIDLAND PARK
WASHINGTON TWP.
NORWOOD
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
GLEN ROCK
ALPINE
HAWORTH
ORADELL
DEMAREST
DUMONT
PARAMUS
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
NEW MILFORD
RIVER EDGE
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ROCHELLE PARK
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
MAYWOOD
ENGLEWOOD
TEANECK
HACKENSACK
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
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BOGOTA
LEONIA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
RIDGEFIELD PARK
FORT LEE
WALLINGTON
TETERBORO
WOOD-RIDGE
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON

County Norm - 12.5%

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

decline has slowed. As a result, a period of population stability is anticipated during the late 1980s before modest growth returns to the school age population.

The late teen and young adult population, 18 to 24 years of age, increased by 11,612, or 14.0% to 94,334 persons in 1980. This age group experienced substantial growth during the 1960s, however future growth will be modest as the declining teenage population matures. The late teen and young adult population is either enrolled in institutions of higher education or training programs, have joined the armed forces, or are the newest members of the civilian labor force, both full- and part-time. In general, they are in a transition stage in life and are highly mobile. In Bergen County, population growth in this age group will always be limited since college students and the military are counted by the census at their place of residence, not their parents' home. With the exception of Mahwah, Rutherford, and Teaneck (which are college towns), Bergen has traditionally lost a portion of its late teen and young adult population to other states.

The adult population, 25 to 54 years of age declined by 9,994 persons, or 2.9% to 338,321 in 1980. As shown on Table 4, Bergen County's adult population increased in each age cohort for persons 25 to 37 years of age in 1980 and declined in each age group for persons 38 to 52 years of age. The explanation for this phenomenon is not related to the availability of housing nor economic opportunities in the county. Rather, the national birth rate was significantly lower than normal from 1929 through 1942 as a result of the depression. As a result, Bergen County's adult population growth has been limited to persons born during the 1920s and the baby boom population which started as early as 1943 when the war mobilization began. Bergen County can also expect population losses during the 1980s among residents who will be 48 to 62 years of age in 1990.

By specific age group, the adult population in their late twenties and early thirties increased by 24,179, or 24.1% during the 1970s. The population in their late thirties and early forties declined by 13,503 persons, or 11.5% during the decade, as did the population in their late forties and early fifties which declined by 20,770 persons, or 15.8%.

The adult population, 55 to 59 years of age increased by 5,580 persons, or 10.4% to 59,485 in 1980. The age group from 60 to 64 years of age also increased during the 1980s by 5,993 persons, or 13.9% to 48,835. This population cohort was born between 1915 and 1925 and includes the last large wave of immigrants to the United States prior to the establishment of a quota system in 1921. As a group, the 55 to 64 year olds will experience a significant population decline during the 1980s as the depression babies mature.

The elderly population, 65 years of age and older increased by 20,560 persons, or 24.3% to 105,276 in 1980. This group also increased by 32.1% during the 1960s in Bergen County. Together with the young adult population 24 to 34 years of age, they were the fastest growing age cohorts in the county during the 1970s. In 1980, 96.6% of the elderly population were white. Many were also first or second generation Americans who came to the United States during the peak years for European immigration, 1880-1920.

Future increases are anticipated in the county's elderly population despite significant migration to south Florida as the average life expectancy continues to lengthen. In 1960, the elderly over 65 represented 8.2% of the total county population. By 1980, they had increased to 12.5% and are expected to represent 13.5% of the county's population by the end of the decade.

As a result of the greying of the county, the median age in Bergen County has increased from 33.0 years in 1970 to 35.5 years in 1980. Only Cape May County (37.4 years) and Ocean County (35.5 years) have a median age which is equal to or higher than Bergen County.

In Bergen, the elderly population, 85 years of age and older, increased by 3,031, or 51.4% to 8,930 during the 1970s. The 1970 census reported that Bergen County had 452 persons who were 100 years of age or older, compared to 84 persons in 1980. The 1970 data is correct as published, but does not appear to be accurate. No logical explanation for the count could be found in the technical materials provided by the census; therefore, the suggestion is made to limit the use of this information to the 85 and older category.

Race

The population of Bergen County declined from 897,148 to 845,385, or 5.8%. By race, the black population increased by 8,128 persons, or 32.6% to 33,043 in 1980. As a group, the black population represents 3.9% of the county, up from 2.8% in 1970. A total of 761 persons identified themselves as both black, a racial identification and persons of Spanish origin. By municipality, Englewood had the largest black community in Bergen County with 9,629 persons (40.6% of the city), followed by Teaneck with 9,184 (23.5% of the Township), and Hackensack with 7,497 (20.8% of the city) in 1980. Together, the three municipalities account for 79.6% of the black population in the county as of 1980, compared to 82.1% in 1970. Other municipalities with over 400 black residents include Bergenfield (456), Fort Lee (551), Ridgewood (502), Rutherford (471), and Westwood (628).

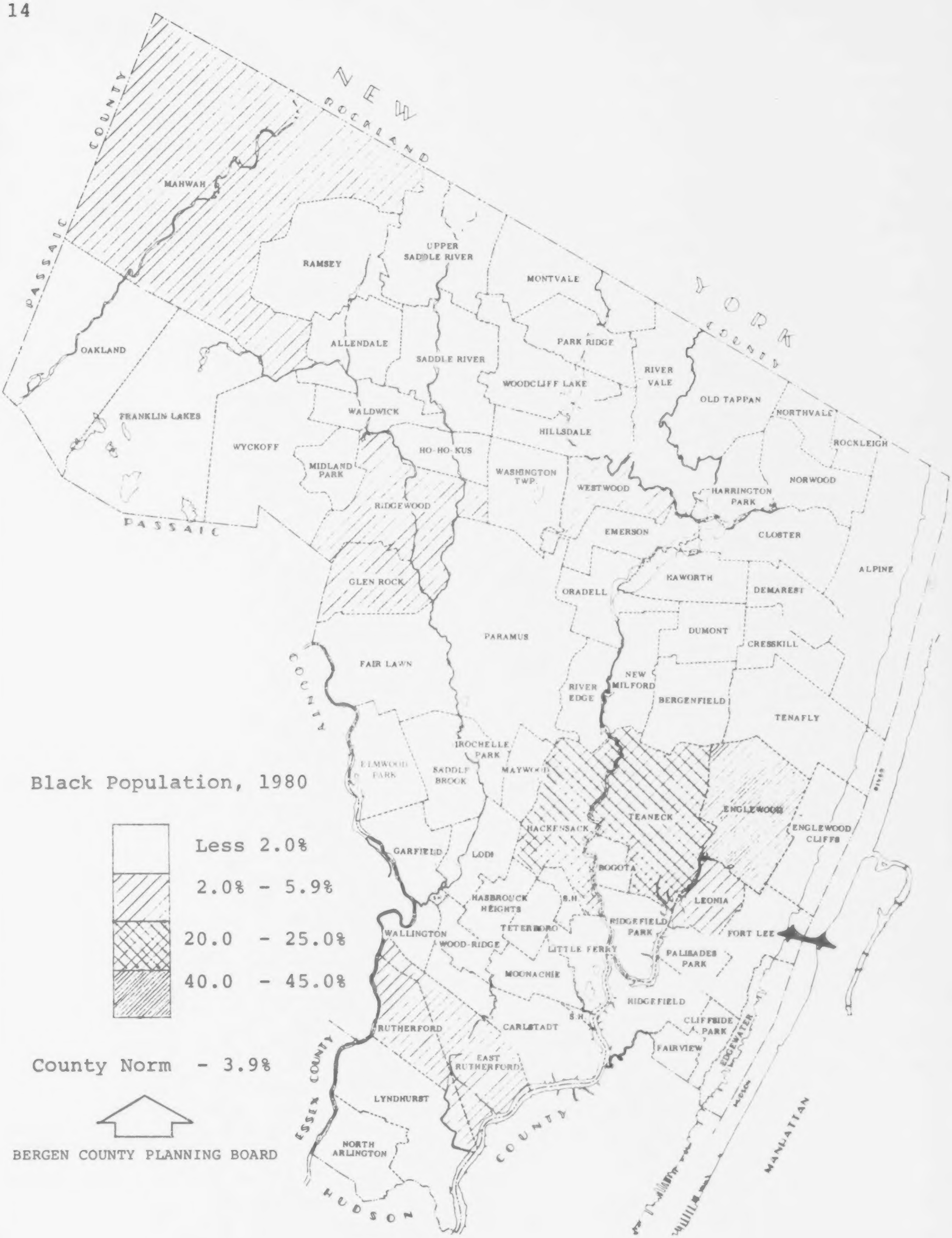
The 1980 census identified 15 racial groups compared to only nine in 1970. Further, approximately 14% of the Hispanic population in the county identified their race as "other" in 1980 rather than white. As a result, the white, Asian or "other" racial categories should not be compared individually by decade. Together, this group declined by 60,755 persons, or 7.0% to 812,342 in 1980. The white population totalled 784,834 persons in 1980, or 92.8% of the county.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	898,012
1980 POPULATION	845,385
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-5.9
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	873,097
1980 POPULATION	812,342
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-7.0
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	24,915
1980 POPULATION	33,043
% CHANGE 1970-1980	32.6

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	898,012	100.0	ALL RACES	845,385	100.0
WHITE	868,477	96.7	WHITE	784,834	92.8
BLACK	24,915	2.8	BLACK	33,043	3.9
AMERICAN INDIAN	343	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	676	0.1
			ESKIMO	14	0.0
			ALEUT	16	0.0
JAPANESE	1,177	0.1	JAPANESE	4,745	0.6
CHINESE	1,372	0.2	CHINESE	4,126	0.5
FILIPINO	361	0.0	FILIPINO	3,384	0.4
KOREAN	337	0.0	KOREAN	3,087	0.4
			ASIAN INDIAN	4,069	0.5
			VIETNAMESE	251	0.0
HAWAIIAN	23	0.0	HAWAIIAN	35	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	15	0.0
			SAMOAN	11	0.0
OTHER	1,007	0.1	OTHER	7,079	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980



Black Population, 1980

☐ Less 2.0%
▨ 2.0% - 5.9%
▨ 20.0 - 25.0%
▨ 40.0 - 45.0%

County Norm - 3.9%

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
HUDSON
MANHATTAN
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
OAKLAND
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
RIVER VALE
WOODCLIFF LAKE
OLD TAPPAN
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
NORTHVALE
HILLSDALE
ROCKLEIGH
WYCKOFF
HO-HO-KUS
MIDLAND PARK
WASHINGTON TWP.
NORWOOD
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
GLEN ROCK
HAWORTH
ALPINE
ORADELL
DEMAREST
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
RIVER EDGE
NEW MILFORD
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ROCHELLE PARK
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
MAYWOOD
ENGLEWOOD
TEANECK
HACKENSACK
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
LEONIA
TETERBORO
RIDGEFIELD PARK
WALLINGTON
FORT LEE
WOOD-RIDGE
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
S.H.
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON
HUDSON

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
BERGEN COUNTY	898,012	24,915	2.8	845,385	33,043	3.9
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	6,240	4	0.1	5,901	15	0.3
ALPINE BOROUGH	1,344	10	0.7	1,549	19	1.2
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	33,131	152	0.5	25,568	456	1.8
BOGOTA BOROUGH	8,125	16	0.2	8,344	51	0.6
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	7,947	35	0.4	6,166	10	0.2
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	14,387	10	0.1	21,464	215	1.0
CLOSTER BOROUGH	8,604	85	1.0	8,164	81	1.0
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	7,164	26	0.4	7,609	50	0.7
DEMAREST BOROUGH	6,262	19	0.3	4,963	37	0.7
DUMONT BOROUGH	17,534	30	0.2	18,334	87	0.5
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	8,536	212	2.5	7,849	184	2.3
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	4,849	22	0.5	4,628	64	1.4
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	22,749	19	0.1	18,377	75	0.4
EMERSON BOROUGH	8,428	17	0.2	7,793	34	0.4
ENGLEWOOD CITY	24,985	8,208	32.9	23,701	9,629	40.6
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	5,938	75	1.3	5,698	44	0.8
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	37,975	64	0.2	32,229	65	0.2
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	10,698	6	0.1	10,519	14	0.1
FORT LEE BOROUGH	30,631	202	0.7	32,449	551	1.7
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	7,550	10	0.1	8,769	13	0.1
GARFIELD CITY	30,722	363	1.2	26,803	298	1.1
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	13,011	309	2.4	11,497	317	2.8
HACKENSACK CITY	35,911	6,008	16.7	36,039	7,497	20.8
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	4,841	6	0.1	4,532	44	1.0
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	13,651	6	0.0	12,166	11	0.1
HAWORTH BOROUGH	3,760	56	1.5	3,509	62	1.8
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	11,768	19	0.2	10,495	41	0.4
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	4,348	7	0.2	4,129	6	0.1
LEONIA BOROUGH	8,847	203	2.3	8,027	198	2.5
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	9,042	15	0.2	9,399	117	1.2
LODI BOROUGH	25,213	118	0.5	23,956	354	1.5
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP	22,729	7	0.0	20,326	8	0.0
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	10,539	276	2.6	12,127	381	3.1
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	11,087	14	0.1	9,895	21	0.2
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	8,159	7	0.1	7,381	3	0.0
MONTVALE BOROUGH	7,327	7	0.1	7,318	15	0.2
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	2,937	3	0.1	2,706	3	0.1
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	20,201	35	0.2	16,876	115	0.7
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	18,096	0	0.0	16,587	7	0.0
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	5,177	4	0.1	5,046	3	0.1
NORWOOD BOROUGH	4,398	6	0.1	4,413	8	0.2
OAKLAND BOROUGH	14,420	19	0.1	13,443	94	0.7
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	3,917	3	0.1	4,168	16	0.4
ORADELL BOROUGH	8,903	13	0.1	8,658	12	0.1
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	13,351	13	0.1	13,732	35	0.3
PARAMUS BOROUGH	29,495	142	0.5	26,474	112	0.4
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	8,709	32	0.4	8,515	47	0.6
RAMSEY BOROUGH	12,571	7	0.1	12,899	68	0.5
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	11,308	11	0.1	10,294	13	0.1
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	14,453	8	0.1	12,738	59	0.5

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Bergen County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	27,547	415	1.5	25,208	502	2.0
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	12,850	18	0.1	11,111	6	0.1
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	8,883	11	0.1	9,489	44	0.5
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	6,380	1	0.0	5,603	0	0.0
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	308	12	3.9	192	3	1.6
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	20,802	402	1.9	19,068	471	2.5
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	15,098	10	0.1	14,084	41	0.3
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	2,437	11	0.5	2,763	13	0.5
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	2,459	79	3.2	2,229	23	1.0
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	42,355	6,232	14.7	39,007	9,184	23.5
TENAFLY BOROUGH	14,827	73	0.5	13,552	81	0.6
TETERBORO BOROUGH	14	0	0.0	19	0	0.0
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	7,949	19	0.2	7,958	71	0.9
WALDWICK BOROUGH	12,313	15	0.1	10,802	41	0.4
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	10,284	23	0.2	10,741	146	1.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	10,577	30	0.3	9,550	33	0.3
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	11,105	591	5.3	10,714	628	5.9
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	5,506	20	0.4	5,644	18	0.3
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	8,311	3	0.0	7,929	20	0.3
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	16,039	11	0.1	15,500	59	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The American Indian population increased by 333 persons, or 97% to 676 in 1980. Together with the Eskimo and Aleut population, Mahwah with 221 persons, 32.7% of the county total, and Hackensack with 50 persons.

The Japanese population has increased by 3,568 persons or 303% to 4,745 in 1980. Fort Lee had 1,944 Japanese residents, or 40.1% of the county total, followed by Palisades Park with 489 persons. The Chinese population increased by 2,754 persons, or 200% to 4,126 in 1980. The Chinese population is located throughout the county with the largest communities in Fort Lee (285 persons), Teaneck (263), and Englewood Cliffs (234). The Filipino population increased by 3,023 residents, or 837% to 3,384 in 1980. Bergen County municipalities with a significant Filipino population include Teaneck (474 persons), Englewood (354), Bergenfield (269), and Paramus (222). The Korean population increased by 2,750 residents, or 816% to 3,087 in 1980. Like the Chinese, they are located throughout the county with a community of 388 persons in Fort Lee. The Asian Indian population numbered 4,069 persons in 1980 and are predominantly located in the central Bergen communities of Teaneck (436 persons), Paramus (239), Bergenfield (236), Elmwood Park (205), and Hackensack (202). In total, the Asian and Pacific Islander population in Bergen County increased by 15,446 persons, or 361% to 19,723 in 1980 and now account for 2.3% of the county's population.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

In 1980, the census identified the ancestry of the entire county population in single or multiple ancestry groups for the first time. In 1970, the ethnic tabulatons were for only first and second generation residents, just over 39% of the county's population. The largest single ancestry group in the county as of 1980 was Italian with 140,773 residents, or 16.7% of the total. Italian and other groups account for an additional 68,786 residents, or 8.1%. Together, persons of Italian heritage represented nearly 25% of the county's population in 1980.

The second largest ethnic group in the county are persons of Irish ancestry. In 1980, 62,911, or 7.4%, were Irish and 110,884 persons, or 13.1% were Irish and other groups. Together, persons of Irish ancestry accounted for 20.5% of the county's population in 1980. The third major ancestry group in Bergen County is German. In 1980, 54,715 persons, or 6.5% were of German ancestry and 110,482 persons, or 13.1% were German and other groups. In total, 19.6% of the county was identified as of German ancestry. The fourth largest group was English or English and other groups which accounts for an additional 10.5% of the county. Seventy-five percent of the population in Bergen County have ancestral ties of four European countries specifically Italy, Ireland, Germany, and Great Britian.

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Bergen County

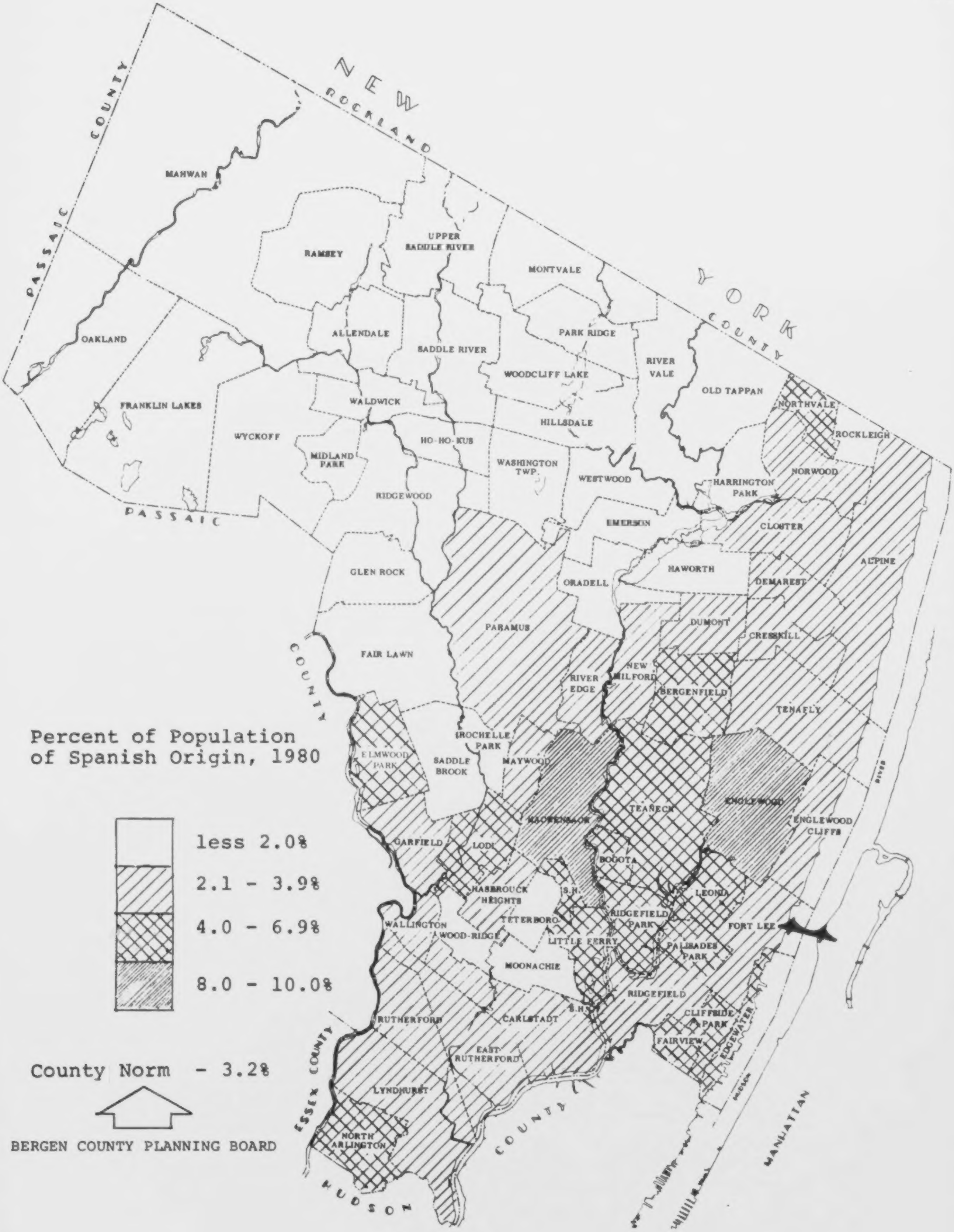
	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	845,385	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	8,895	1.1
ENGLISH	25,120	3.0
FRENCH	4,229	0.5
GERMAN	54,715	6.5
GREEK	9,111	1.1
HUNGARIAN	7,347	0.9
IRISH	62,911	7.4
ITALIAN	140,773	16.7
NORWEGIAN	2,422	0.3
POLISH	38,431	4.5
PORTUGUESE	1,662	0.2
RUSSIAN	18,515	2.2
SCOTTISH	5,015	0.6
SWEDISH	2,933	0.3
UKRAINIAN	3,931	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	109,808	13.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	268,573	31.8
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	44,195	5.2
NOT REPORTED	36,799	4.4
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	63,146	7.5
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	20,967	2.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	110,482	13.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	110,884	13.1
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	68,786	8.1
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	34,537	4.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Bergen County

ALL PERSONS	845,385	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	816,612	96.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	28,773	3.4
MEXICAN	1,047	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	6,544	0.8
CUBAN	4,510	0.5
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	16,672	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980



Percent of Population of Spanish Origin, 1980

less 2.0%
2.1 - 3.9%
4.0 - 6.9%
8.0 - 10.0%
County Norm - 3.2%
BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
MANHATTAN
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
OAKLAND
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
WOODCLIFF LAKE
RIVER VALE
OLD TAPPAN
NORTHVALE
ROCKLEIGH
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
HILLSDALE
WYCKOFF
MIDLAND PARK
HO-HO-KUS
WASHINGTON TWP.
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
NORWOOD
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
ALPINE
GLEN ROCK
HAWORTH
ORADELL
DEMAREST
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
RIVER EDGE
NEW MILFORD
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
ROCHELLE PARK
MAYWOOD
HACKENSACK
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
LEONIA
RIDGEFIELD PARK
WALLINGTON
WOOD-RIDGE
TETERBORO
LITTLE FERRY
FORT LEE
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
S.H.
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON

The four major ancestral groups are well represented among all 70 municipalities in Bergen County, however several communities have substantial concentrations. The Italian population is concentrated in Lyndhurst, Lodi, Garfield, Cliffside Park, and Hackensack, accounting for 44,689 persons or 21.3% of the total number of persons of Italian ancestry. Persons of Irish ancestry are most frequently found in Bergenfield and Ridgewood, but the municipal concentrations are not as significant as with the Italian population. Persons of German ancestry were also well dispersed, with the greatest number found in Ridgewood and Paramus. Persons of Polish ancestry most commonly lived in Wallington or Garfield, accounting for 15.3% of the total group in Bergen County.

Several of the smaller ancestral groups are very site specific. In 1980, 26% of persons with Dutch ancestry lived in Midland Park and Wyckoff, 21.1% of persons with Portugese ancestry were in North Arlington, and 20.5% of the Greek community resided in Fort Lee. Persons of Russian heritage, excluding five subeastern European groups, had 31.9% of their population living in Fort Lee, Fair Lawn, and Teaneck.

Persons of Spanish origin in Bergen County totaled 28,773, or 3.4% of the county total in 1980. By race, 81.9% identified themselves as white, 2.7% as black, and 14.2% as "other." The largest group is the Puerto Rican population with 6,544 persons. However, the majority were neither Mexican, Puerto Rican, nor Cuban. By municipality, the largest Hispanic community in Bergen County is found in Hackensack (3,741 persons), followed by Englewood (2,076), and Teaneck (1,888). The 1980 census significantly expanded the availability of information concerning persons of Spanish origin and additional information is available from the County Planning Board or the census publication for New Jersey.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

The total number of occupied households increased by 20,785, or 7.4% to 300,410 from 1970 to 1980. Unlike the total population, a revised 1970 count for occupied households was not released by the Census Bureau. As a result, eight municipalities are shown to have had a questionable loss in occupied housing units. In general, municipal comparisons between 1970 and 1980 should be limited to communities which did not have a substantial revision in 1970.

The number of families, two or more persons related by blood or marriage declined by 8,067 units as single-person households became increasingly common. The group quarters population increased to 7,684 persons as of 1980. In addition to nursing homes, the category included the county jail in Hackensack, the Ramapo State College dorms in Mahwah, the Bergen Pines County

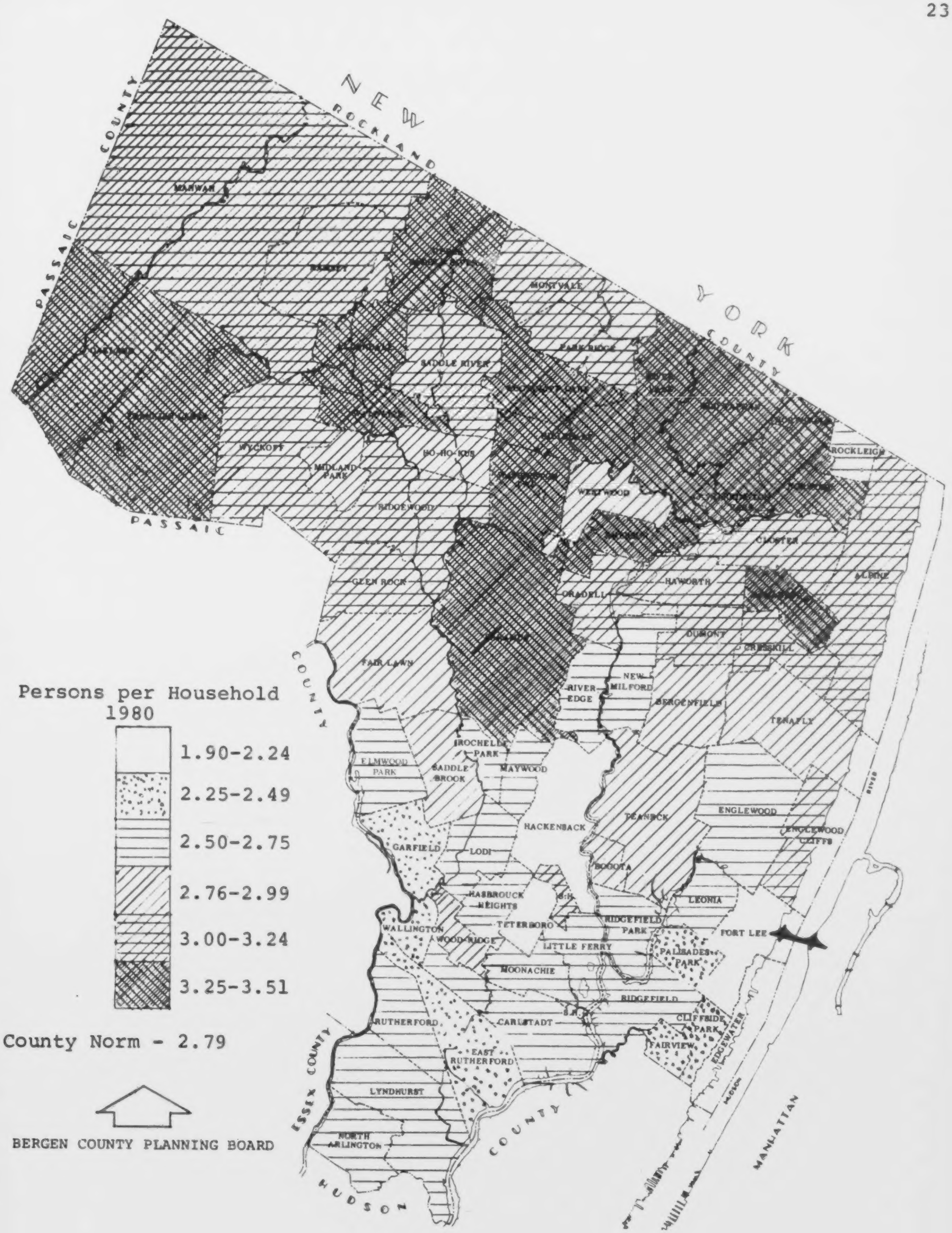
Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Bergen County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
BERGEN COUNTY	279,625	300,410	239,709	231,642	5,911	7,684	3.19	2.79
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	1,620	1,700	1,524	1,517	119	181	3.78	3.36
ALPINE BOROUGH	369	495	342	421	4	0	3.63	3.13
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	10,247	8,836	8,851	7,031	26	0	2.83	2.89
BOGOTA BOROUGH	2,584	2,856	2,184	2,166	0	11	3.47	2.92
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	2,576	2,311	2,151	1,689	0	0	2.61	2.67
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	5,207	9,055	4,149	6,165	11	38	3.63	2.37
CLOSTER BOROUGH	2,462	2,622	2,245	2,304	18	0	3.49	3.11
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	1,983	2,357	1,843	2,081	103	93	4.13	3.19
DEMAREST BOROUGH	1,805	1,520	1,662	1,371	47	28	2.82	3.25
DUMONT BOROUGH	5,136	6,095	4,577	5,000	8	0	3.92	3.01
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	2,926	3,122	2,410	2,127	28	161	2.91	2.46
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	1,775	2,080	1,273	1,113	5	0	2.81	2.22
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	7,171	6,715	6,356	5,374	26	0	2.86	2.74
EMERSON BOROUGH	2,121	2,216	2,028	2,022	98	280	3.93	3.39
ENGLEWOOD CITY	8,244	8,612	6,579	6,189	258	190	3.00	2.73
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	1,595	1,751	1,489	1,558	89	81	3.67	3.21
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	11,713	11,571	10,509	9,593	10	17	3.25	2.78
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	3,797	4,230	3,076	2,911	22	9	2.81	2.48
FORT LEE BOROUGH	12,329	14,884	9,123	9,247	102	10	2.48	2.18
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,940	2,504	1,845	2,309	7	0	3.89	3.50
GARFIELD CITY	10,796	10,754	8,724	7,626	14	25	2.85	2.49
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	3,708	3,740	3,412	3,322	10	14	3.51	3.07
HACKENSACK CITY	13,547	15,827	9,781	9,075	567	708	2.62	2.23
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	1,280	1,341	1,190	1,231	0	0	3.78	3.38
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	4,418	4,445	3,739	3,376	18	0	3.09	2.74
HAWORTH BOROUGH	1,026	1,087	959	1,001	15	0	3.65	3.23
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	3,149	3,222	2,931	2,866	35	0	3.73	3.26
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	1,295	1,381	1,176	1,207	6	0	3.35	2.99
LEONIA BOROUGH	3,003	3,095	2,459	2,195	12	0	2.94	2.59
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	3,061	3,751	2,589	2,526	0	0	2.96	2.51
LODI BOROUGH	8,336	9,323	7,089	6,695	274	144	2.99	2.55
LYNDHURST ~~TOWNS~~HIP	7,247	7,402	6,212	5,725	23	11	3.13	2.74
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	2,944	3,721	2,630	3,019	214	678	3.60	3.08
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	3,568	3,630	3,075	2,842	8	0	3.11	2.73
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	2,393	2,563	2,094	2,011	12	0	3.40	2.88
MONTVALE BOROUGH	2,057	2,276	1,838	1,910	43	18	3.54	3.21
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	948	1,008	785	747	0	0	3.11	2.68
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	6,350	6,209	5,420	4,624	20	226	3.01	2.68
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	6,290	6,471	5,208	4,764	53	22	2.87	2.56
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	1,334	1,506	1,248	1,306	12	0	3.87	3.35
NORWOOD BOROUGH	1,132	1,292	1,060	1,162	9	0	3.88	3.42
OAKLAND BOROUGH	3,679	3,880	3,518	3,513	8	186	3.92	3.42
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	987	1,177	931	1,071	43	42	3.93	3.51
ORADELL BOROUGH	2,524	2,769	2,320	2,418	26	22	3.52	3.12
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	4,763	5,520	3,790	3,767	19	0	2.80	2.49
PARAMUS BOROUGH	7,492	7,644	7,102	6,979	941	1,165	3.66	3.31
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	2,363	2,758	2,132	2,286	125	10	3.63	3.08
RAMSEY BOROUGH	3,554	4,134	3,183	3,462	51	28	3.52	3.11
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	3,789	3,895	3,278	3,025	7	0	2.98	2.64
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	4,884	4,867	3,879	3,356	24	27	2.86	2.61

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Bergen County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	8,111	8,318	6,929	6,815	109	194	3.38	3.01
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	4,081	4,113	3,542	3,246	8	0	3.15	2.70
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	2,237	2,850	2,133	2,552	16	72	3.96	3.30
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	2,064	2,056	1,811	1,618	6	0	3.09	2.73
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	53	56	47	41	149	46	3.00	2.61
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	6,890	6,883	5,486	4,946	367	604	2.97	2.68
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	4,345	4,798	4,019	3,955	102	97	3.64	2.92
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	731	882	664	777	37	14	3.28	3.12
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	773	742	694	617	0	0	3.12	3.00
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	12,939	12,899	11,318	10,515	975	1,570	3.20	2.90
TENAFLY BOROUGH	4,545	4,677	4,018	3,814	168	127	3.23	2.87
TETERBORO BOROUGH	10	10	4	7	0	0	1.90	1.90
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	2,002	2,277	1,913	2,101	8	0	3.97	3.49
WALDWICK BOROUGH	3,195	3,287	3,012	2,906	8	16	3.85	3.28
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	3,757	4,572	3,094	3,034	28	8	2.73	2.35
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,656	2,811	2,555	2,604	22	10	3.97	3.39
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	3,415	3,791	2,853	2,859	119	109	3.22	2.80
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	2,528	2,805	2,216	2,206	17	0	3.28	2.83
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	1,402	1,614	1,335	1,482	34	103	3.90	3.43
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	4,374	4,749	4,098	4,252	168	289	3.63	3.20

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980


Persons per Household
1980
1.90-2.24
2.25-2.49
2.50-2.75
2.76-2.99
3.00-3.24
3.25-3.51
County Norm - 2.79
NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
MANHATTAN
HUDSON RIVER
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
PARK RIDGE
WYCKOFF
MIDLAND PARK
HO-HO-KUS
RIDGEWOOD
WESTWOOD
ROCKLEIGH
CLOSTER
HAWORTH
ALPINE
GLEN ROCK
ORADELL
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
RIVER-EDGE
NEW MILFORD
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ROCHELLE PARK
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
MAYWOOD
HACKENSACK
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
LEONIA
TETERBORO
RIDGEFIELD PARK
FORT LEE
WALLINGTON
WOOD-RIDGE
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
CARLSTADT
RUTHERFORD
CLIFFSIDE PARK
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Hospital and Chronic Care Unit in Paramus, and the Fairleigh Dickinson University dorms in Teaneck and Rutherford.

The average household size in Bergen County declined from 3.19 persons in 1970 to 2.79 persons in 1980. The primary factor was a significant increase in the number of one- and two-person households. Other contributing factors were the natural aging of the county's population, a lower birth rate than in the past, and higher divorce or separation rates. The decline in the average household size took place in most Bergen County communities and declined to only 2.22 persons per household in Edgewater, 2.18 in Fort Lee, and 1.90 in Teterboro. The only remaining municipalities with an average at or above 3.5 persons per unit in the county are Franklin Lakes, Old Tappan, and Upper Saddle River.

Marital Status and Household Relationships

Changes in the marital status among persons 15 years of age and older have been very dramatic. The number of single persons has increased by 18,616, or 11.2% to 185,329 from 1970 to 1980. The rate of increase among men was 14.8%, twice the rate of increase for women and single persons. Single men now account for 26.8% of the county's adult population. Married persons, not separated, declined by 32,901 persons, or 7.5% to 408,574 in 1980. This number is not equally divided by sex, most likely due to temporary separations. As a group, married persons account for 59.0% of the total adult population of the county in 1980, down from 64.7% in 1970.

The number of persons who were separated, widowed, or divorced increased by 24,710 persons. Persons who are separated increased by 3,833, or 41.8% to 12,999 in 1980. As a group, they represent only 1.9% of the county's population and were more likely to be female (58%) than male. The divorced population increased by 15,735, or 127% to 28,118 in 1980. They now represent 4.1% of the adult population in the county and are also more likely to be female (62%) than male. The widowed population has also increased as the population aged, but at a far slower rate than separations or divorces. The group increased by 4,742 persons, or 9.1% to 56,969 in 1980. Widowed persons are predominantly female (84%) and represent 8.2% of the total adult population in the county.

A family household consists of two or more persons related by blood or marriage. The number of family households has declined in Bergen County by 8,067, or 3.4% to 231,642 in 1980. By age of the householder (head of household in 1970), families headed by persons 65 years of age and older increased by 7,835, or 26.4% to 37,498 families in 1980. The decline, therefore took place among householders under 65 years of age, resulting in a loss of 15,871 families, or 7.6%. The demographic trends for the spouse in a family household are similar to those for the householder. The number of family households with a spouse declined by 16,569, or 7.7% to 197,596. By age, the number of family

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	321,632	100.0	326,743	100.0
SINGLE	84,629	26.3	97,193	29.7
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	220,566	68.6	204,421	62.6
SEPARATED	3,338	1.0	5,421	1.7
WIDOWED	8,862	2.8	9,126	2.8
DIVORCED	4,237	1.3	10,582	3.2
FEMALE:	360,332	100.0	365,246	100.0
SINGLE	82,084	22.8	88,136	24.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	220,909	61.3	204,153	55.9
SEPARATED	5,828	1.6	7,578	2.1
WIDOWED	43,365	12.0	47,843	13.1
DIVORCED	8,146	2.3	17,536	4.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	898,012	100.0	845,385	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	239,709	26.7	231,642	27.4
SPOUSE	214,165	23.8	197,596	23.4
OTHER RELATIVES	389,821	43.4	323,435	38.3
NONRELATIVES	8,490	0.9	5,694	0.7
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	12,793	1.4	26,383	3.1
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	27,123	3.0	42,385	5.0
NONRELATIVES			10,566	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	2,527	0.3	3,602	0.4
OTHER	3,384	0.4	4,082	0.5

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	285,513	100.0	199,135	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	191	0.1	129	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	259,816	91.0	168,725	84.7
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	16,719	5.9	21,175	10.6
OTHER RELATIVES	7,534	2.6	7,634	3.8
NONRELATIVES	886	0.3	1,155	0.6
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	212	0.1	272	0.1
OTHER	155	0.1	45	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	84,716	100.0	105,276	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	29,663	35.0	37,498	35.6
SPOUSE	16,014	18.9	21,795	20.7
OTHER RELATIVES	18,447	21.8	16,187	15.4
NONRELATIVES	1,445	1.7	491	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,384	4.0	4,760	4.5
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	13,558	16.0	20,391	19.4
NONRELATIVES			760	0.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,769	2.1	2,801	2.7
OTHER	436	0.5	593	0.6

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

households with a spouse under 65 declined by 22,319, or 11.3% to 175,737.

Other relatives in a family household include children, elderly parents, and other relations by blood or marriage. During the 1970s, the number of other relatives in family households declined by 66,386, or 17.0% to 323,435 persons. By age, the decline occurred in both the 18 and under age category and the 65 and over group. Children and other relatives under the age of 18 declined by 86,535, or 30.5% to 197,534 persons in 1980. As would be expected, this has had a significant impact on the average household size in Bergen County. Other relatives over the age of 65, living in a family household also declined by 2,260, or 12.3% to 16,187 persons in 1980. This trend is consistant with an increase in single-person households headed by an older resident. The third age category children and other relatives, between the ages of 18 and 64, at home in a family household increased by 22,409, or 25.7% to 109,714 persons in 1980. The data suggests young adults are remaining at home longer than in 1970, possibly due to housing costs.

The final group of residents identified by the census is non-relatives living in family households. In Bergen, this group declined by 2,796, or 32.9% to 5,694 persons in 1980. By age, non-relatives under the age of 18 and 18 to 64 increased, with a 66% decline reported in the 65 and older age category.

Non-family households are defined as one or more persons, not related by blood or marriage who maintain an occupied housing unit. The number of male householders (head of household in 1970) increased by 13,590, or 106% to 26,383 units. Female householders also increased by 15,262, or 56.3% to 42,385 units. Both trends are related to higher divorce and separation rates, the aging of the population, and increase in younger adults who either marry later in life or not at all. By age, the number of male householders under 65 increased by 12,214, or 130% to 21,623 persons, 82% of non-family households headed by a man are under 65 years of age.

Female householders in the non-family household category increased by 8,429, or 62.1% to 21,994 units in the under 65 age category and increased by 6,833, or 50.4% to 20,391 units in the 65 and older category. Unlike male householders, 48% of the women are over 65 and are frequently widows living along. As a group, non-family households reported 10,566 non-relatives, or approximately one person for every seven households.

Residents in group quarters are divided by the Census Bureau into two categories, inmate of institutions and other group quarters. The first is slightly misleading since it includes all residents under care or custody, including hospitals or wards for physically or mentally handicapped; persons in nursing, convales- cent or rest homes for the aged and dependent persons; and per- sons in correctional institutions. Other residents in group quarters include rooming and boarding houses, college dormitories, fraternity houses, convents, monasteries, and staff members in institutional quarters.

Inmates or residents of an institution in Bergen County increased by 1,075 persons, or 42.5% to 3,602. The major change was an increase of 1,032 persons, or 58.3% to 2,801 over the age of 65. These people are most likely residents of nursing homes. A modest increase occurred in both persons under 18 years of age and persons 18 to 64 years of age.

Other residents in group homes increased by 698, or 20.6% to 4,082. An increase occurred in both the 18 to 64 and 65 and over age categories, but declined among residents under 18 years of age.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

A total of 220,348 Bergen County residents three years of age and over were enrolled in school. Nursery school enrollments increased by 4,820 persons, or 80.5% to 10,810 during the decade. Considering that the pre-school population three or four years of age declined by 10,475, or 38.2% to 16,913 children in 1980, it can be assumed that the increase in pre-kindergarten programs is related to changes in resident life style and employment patterns, rather than an increase in the population cohort.

Children enrolled in kindergarten and elementary school, grades 1 through 8, declined by 53,528 students, or 34.9% to 99,927 in 1980. This trend ran parallel to the population cohorts five through 13 years of age which declined by 54,787 persons, or 35.9%. The number of persons enrolled in high school also declined by 7,869 persons or 11.6% to 60,051 in 1980. By school type, approximately 78% of the high school population were enrolled in the county's public high schools 13% were enrolled in Catholic high schools and 9% were attending other private high schools or boarding schools. College enrollments increased by 14,870 persons, or 42.9% to 49,560 persons in 1980. No further information was provided by the census as to the type of institution or age of the college students from Bergen County.

Years of School Completed

The median number of school years completed by Bergen County residents 25 years of age or older increased from 12.3 years in 1970 to 12.7 in 1980. The percent of persons who were high school graduates increased from 60.1% to 73.7%.

The total number of persons 25 years of age and older increased by 22,469 to 552,098 in 1980. Among this group, the number of persons with only an elementary school education, eight years or less, declined by 41,829 persons, or 34.5% to 79,394. Residents with one to three years of high school education also

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	262,055	220,348	-15.9
NURSERY SCHOOL	5,990	10,810	80.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	153,455	99,927	-34.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	67,920	60,051	-11.6
COLLEGE	34,690	49,560	42.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	529,629	552,098	4.2
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	121,223	79,394	-34.5
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	89,897	65,773	-26.8
4 YEARS	177,401	194,892	9.9
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	58,381	80,391	37.7
4 OR MORE YEARS	82,727	131,648	59.1
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	60.1	73.7	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

declined by 24,124 persons, or 26.8% to 65,773 in 1980. The number of high school graduates in Bergen County increased by 9.9%, residents with one to three years of college increased 37.7%, and college graduates with four years or more increased 59.1%. College graduates now account for 23.8% of the adult populaton 25 years of age or older, second only to the 35.3% who are high school graduates without any additional years of education.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

Males, 16 years of age and over in Bergen County increased by 16,308, or 5.4%. However, the total number of men in the labor force increased by only 4,828 persons, or 1.9% to 254,353 from 1970 to 1980. The labor participation rate for men declined from 82.5% in 1970 to 79.7% in 1980 as the number of men 16 years of age and older, not in the labor force, increased by 11,732, or 22.3% to 64,405 persons. The male unemployment rate increased from 2.4% in 1970 to 4.4% as of 1980. The Census Bureau reported the total unemployment rate for the county in April 1980 was 4.8%. The current unemployment rate as of October 1983 has declined to 4.4%; therefore, the current male unemployment rate should also be lower.

By race, black males 16 years of age and older have increased by 3,810 persons, or 51.1% to 11,271 in 1980. The black male labor participation rate declined from 82.4% in 1970, which was nearly equal to the county rate of 82.5% in 1970, 76.6% in 1980, significantly lower than the 1980 county rate of 79.7%. The black male unemployment rate increased from 3.6% in 1970 to 7.0% in 1980, almost twice the county rate.

Women 16 years of age and over in Bergen County increased by 15,643 persons, or 4.6% to 358,384 in 1980. The civilian labor force for women, however, increased at a faster rate than the population cohort. The female labor force increased by 39,506 persons, or 26.6% to 187,888. For this reason, the female labor participation rate rose from 43.3% in 1970 to 52.4% in 1980 as women joined the labor force as both primary and secondary wage earners. The unemployment rate among women in Bergen County also increased from 4.4% in 1970 to 5.3% in 1980. The number of women not in the labor force declined from 194,350 persons to 170,483 in 1980, or 13.8%. There remains, however, a significant untapped labor pool of women in Bergen County as the total female labor participation rate of 52.4% remains below the male labor participation rate.

Black women 16 years of age and older in Bergen County increased by 3,810 persons, or 51.1% to 11,271 in 1980. The black civilian labor force also increased by 2,488 persons to 8,639 as the black female labor participation rate increased from 60.5% in 1970 to 65.2% in 1980. The unemployment rate also increased from

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Bergen County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	302,630	318,938
ARMED FORCES	432	180
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	249,525	254,353
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	82.5	79.7
EMPLOYED	243,452	243,237
UNEMPLOYED	6,073	11,116
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.4	4.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	52,673	64,405
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	342,741	358,384
ARMED FORCES	9	13
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	148,382	187,888
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	43.3	52.4
EMPLOYED	141,837	177,844
UNEMPLOYED	6,545	10,044
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4	5.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	194,350	170,483
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,461	11,271
ARMED FORCES	5	10
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6,151	8,639
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	82.4	76.6
EMPLOYED	5,929	8,038
UNEMPLOYED	222	601
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	7.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,305	2,622
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	9,888	13,810
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,984	9,002
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	60.5	65.2
EMPLOYED	5,771	8,559
UNEMPLOYED	213	443
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	4.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,904	4,808

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Bergen County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	421,081	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:		
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	67,152	15.9
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	63,040	15.0
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:		
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	11,597	2.8
SALES	50,519	12.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	90,839	21.6
SERVICE:		
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	1,686	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	6,684	1.6
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	30,075	7.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2,277	0.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	44,837	10.6
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:		
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	24,739	5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	14,251	3.4
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	13,385	3.2

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	385,289	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	70,473	18.3
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	46,375	12.0
SALES WORKERS	36,581	9.5
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	86,545	22.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	49,495	12.8
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	39,396	10.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	12,613	3.3
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	11,182	2.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	320	0.1
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	339	0.1
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	29,300	7.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	2,670	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

3.6% to 4.9%, however it remained less than either the unemployment rate for black males or the total female labor force in Bergen County.

Occupation

The 1980 census reported the occupation for 421,081 employed persons in Bergen County. A detailed breakdown by occupation, race, and sex is available for the experienced civilian labor force in the Equal Employment Opportunity Tabulation, published by the County Planning Board. Six major categories were utilized in 1980 by the Census Bureau to describe the county's labor force. In the "White Collar Category," 30.9% of the labor force was identified as managerial or professional and 36.4% as technical sales or administrative support. In the "Blue Collar Category," 9.1% were identified as employed in the service industries, 0.5% in farming or forestry, 10.6% in precision production, craft and repair, and 12.5% as operators, fabricators, or laborers.

Journey to Work

The total number of workers living in Bergen County increased from 375,453 in 1970, to 412,329 in 1980, or 9.8%. Of this total, 93.2% have a known place of work and the majority of these workers, 61.9%, live and work in the county. The number of workers who live in Bergen County but work outside the county has declined from 147,048 to 146,521 in 1980. The majority of the commuting residents, 44.0%, travel to New York City. However, this group has declined by 3.456 workers, or 5.1% to 64,541 as of 1980. Bergen County workers who commute to Passaic County also declined by 3,878, or 7.4% to 24,029. The number of residents commuting to Hudson and Rockland Counties remained unchanged, but increased to Essex, Middlesex, Morris, Union, and Westchester.

The total number of workers employed in Bergen County has increased by 70,617 workers or 24.8% to 355,781. Although the majority live and work in the county, 117,833 persons, or 33.1% commute in from other areas. The in-commuter to out-commuter ratio has increased to 0.80 in 1980 from 0.59 as job opportunities in the county have increased.

Passaic County residents who commute to Bergen County increased by 8,968 workers, or 31.2% to 37,697 in 1970. Commuting from other adjacent counties also increased significantly, including 6,012 from Rockland County and 3,397 from Hudson County. The in-commuter to out-commuter ratio for New York City has increased from 0.20 to 0.24 with 15,888 city residents now employed in Bergen County.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	375,453	412,329
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	345,779	384,469
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	29,674	27,860
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	7.9	6.8
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	285,164	355,781
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	198,731	237,948
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	57.5	61.9
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	69.7	66.9
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	147,048	146,521
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	86,433	117,833
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.59	0.80

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	345,779	100.0	384,469	100.0	285,164	100.0	355,781	100.0
BERGEN	198,931	57.5	237,948	61.9	198,931	69.7	237,948	66.9
ESSEX	13,847	4.0	15,890	4.1	8,224	2.9	9,997	2.8
HUDSON	21,054	6.1	21,051	5.5	14,156	5.0	17,553	4.9
MIDDLESEX	774	0.2	1,835	0.5	1,531	0.0	2,219	0.6
MONMOUTH	167	0.0	113	0.0	877	0.3	1,505	0.4
MORRIS	1,863	0.5	3,501	0.9	4,363	1.5	6,163	1.7
OCEAN	-	-	131	0.0	338	0.1	636	0.2
PASSAIC	27,907	8.1	24,029	6.2	28,729	10.1	37,697	10.6
SOMERSET	135	0.0	304	0.1	434	0.2	459	0.1
SUSSEX	-	-	98	0.0	713	0.3	2,165	0.6
UNION	2,728	0.8	3,220	0.8	1,646	0.6	2,378	0.7
FAIRFIELD CT	295	0.1	778	0.2	351	0.1	532	0.1
NASSAU NY	790	0.2	560	0.1	1,096	0.4	1,175	0.3
NEW YORK CITY NY	67,997	19.7	64,541	16.8	13,761	4.8	15,888	4.5
ORANGE NY	187	0.1	397	0.1	1,392	0.5	3,314	0.9
ROCKLAND NY	3,896	1.1	3,871	1.0	4,154	1.5	10,166	2.9
WESTCHESTER NY	2,177	0.6	2,599	0.0	1,306	0.5	1,904	0.5
OTHER AREAS	3,031	0.9	3,603	0.9	3,162	1.1	4,082	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

The median family income for two or more persons related by blood or marriage was $27,517 in 1979. A comparable figure for 1969, adjusted by using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to 1979 dollars was $26,242. As a result, the real increase for families over the decade was only $1,275, or 4.9%. The median household income for Bergen County in 1979 was $24,056. This represents all occupied housing units in the county--families, unrelated individuals, and single-person households.

The mean, or average household income in 1979 was $28,450. For renter-occupied households in Bergen County, the mean was $19,395, compared to $30,256 for owner-occupied households.Families with no employed workers totaled 21,370 and had a mean family income of only $13,284 in 1979. The traditional families with one worker numbered 74,423 with a mean family income of $29,325. The most common situation, however were families with two or more workers reflecting the increased labor participation rates among women. As a group, they totaled 136,248, or 58.7% of all families and had a mean income in 1979 of $36,989.

The 1979 income distribution for families in Bergen County, table 15, can be summarized into five generalized categories. Lower income families, with an annual income below $12,500 totaled 31,572, or 13.6% of all families in the county. Moderate income families earned $12,500 to $22,500 and numbered 53,667, or 23.1%. The middle income category ranges from $22,500 to $35,000. In Bergen County, 70,046 families or 28.7% can be classified as middle income which centers around the median family income of $27,517. Upper income families in Bergen County totaled 76,756 households of which 44,079 or 19.0% of all families were in the $35,000 to $50,000 category 22,539 or 9.7% of all families were in the $50,000 to $75,000 category; and 10,138 or 4.4% of all families with reported income in excess of $75,000.

Income by Municipality

The per capita income in Bergen County increased by 15.9% during the decade, from $8,787 to $10,188 in constant 1979 dollars. The wealthiest communities in the county were: Alpine ($25,185), Saddle River ($21,536), and Ho-Ho-Kus ($16,005). Other high income areas were found from Fort Lee, north along the Palisades, and in the Northern Valley, Paseack Valley, and northwest Bergen.

Municipalities in the lowest per capita income category, $7,000 to $7,999, were clustered along the Passaic River and adjacent to the Hackensack Meadowlands in South Bergen. Four clusters of municipalities are included in the $8,000 to $8,999 per capita category in central and southern Bergen County.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Bergen County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	232,041	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	2,427	1.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	3,515	1.5
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,642	2.9
$7,500 TO $9,999	8,501	3.7
$10,000 TO $12,499	10,487	4.5
$12,500 TO $14,999	10,485	4.5
$15,000 TO $17,499	13,037	5.6
$17,500 TO $19,999	13,499	5.8
$20,000 TO $22,499	16,646	7.2
$22,500 TO $24,999	14,518	6.3
$25,000 TO $27,499	16,166	7.0
$27,500 TO $29,999	14,154	6.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	25,208	10.9
$35,000 TO $39,999	19,611	8.5
$40,000 TO $49,999	24,468	10.5
$50,000 TO $74,999	22,539	9.7
$75,000 OR MORE	10,138	4.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	27,517	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	240,003	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	2,350	1.0
$1,000 TO $1,999	2,319	1.0
$2,000 TO $2,999	3,757	1.6
$3,000 TO $3,999	4,515	1.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	5,023	2.1
$5,000 TO $5,999	6,324	2.6
$6,000 TO $6,999	7,859	3.3
$7,000 TO $7,999	9,811	4.1
$8,000 TO $8,999	12,185	5.1
$9,000 TO $9,999	13,036	5.4
$10,000 TO $11,999	30,749	12.8
$12,000 TO $14,999	41,465	17.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	71,220	29.7
$25,000 TO $49,999	24,857	10.4
$50,000 AND OVER	4,533	1.9
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	13,597	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	26,242	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

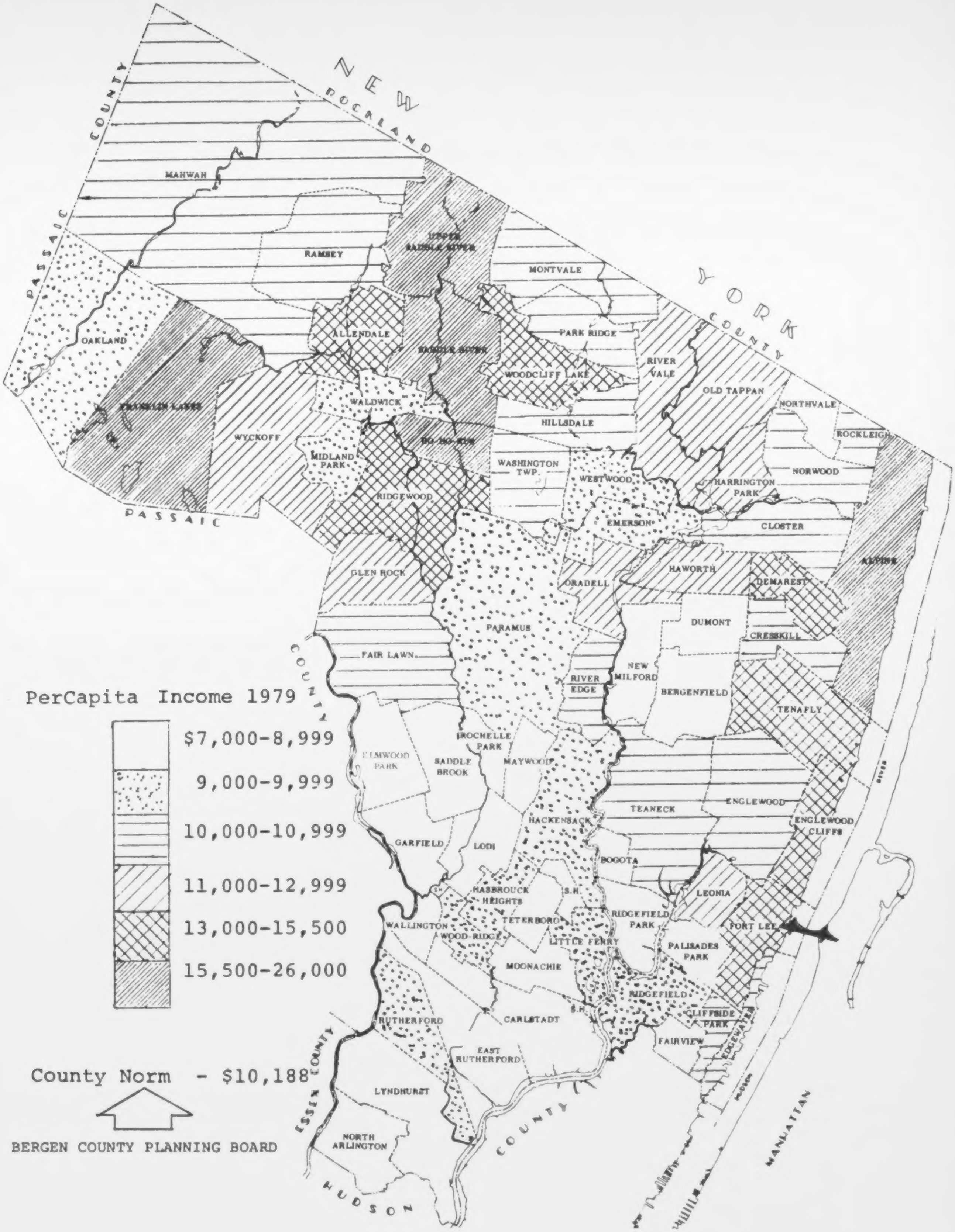

NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
OAKLAND
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
RIVER VALE
OLD TAPPAN
NORTHVALE
ROCKLEIGH
WOODCLIFF LAKE
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
WYCKOFF
HILLSDALE
HO-HO-KUS
MIDLAND PARK
WASHINGTON TWP.
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
NORWOOD
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
ALPINE
GLEN ROCK
ORADELL
HAWORTH
DEMAREST
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
NEW MILFORD
RIVER EDGE
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
ROCHELLE PARK
MAYWOOD
HACKENSACK
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
LEONIA
WALLINGTON
WOOD-RIDGE
TETERBORO
RIDGEFIELD PARK
LITTLE FERRY
FORT LEE
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
HUDSON RIVER
MANHATTAN
PerCapita Income 1979
$7,000-8,999
9,000-9,999
10,000-10,999
11,000-12,999
13,000-15,500
15,500-26,000
County Norm - $10,188
BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

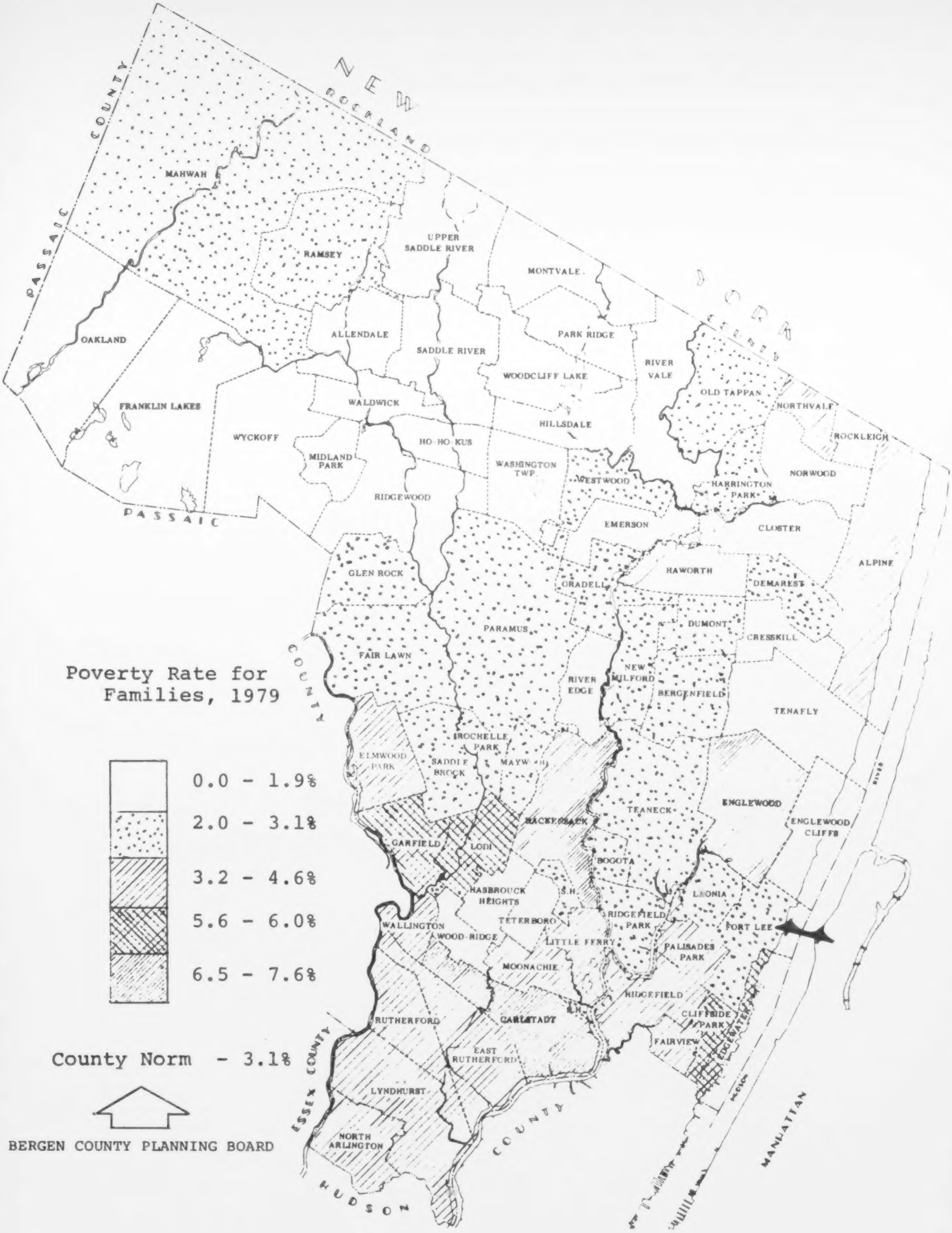
Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Bergen County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
BERGEN COUNTY	8,787	10,188	15.9	26,242	27,517	4.9	3.0	3.1
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	9,953	13,750	38.1	35,563	38,413	8.0	0.9	1.7
ALPINE BOROUGH	12,947	25,185	94.5	41,325	47,934	16.0	0.0	3.4
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	7,544	8,670	14.9	25,174	25,638	1.8	3.8	2.5
BOGOTA BOROUGH	7,369	8,223	11.6	24,184	25,576	5.8	1.7	2.9
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	6,576	7,757	18.0	20,979	22,540	7.4	4.8	6.9
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	7,434	10,295	38.5	20,908	24,184	15.7	5.1	5.6
CLOSTER BOROUGH	9,571	10,979	14.7	30,997	32,479	4.8	1.5	1.5
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	8,686	10,094	16.2	29,160	29,224	0.2	1.5	1.2
DEMAREST BOROUGH	9,373	13,796	47.2	33,725	38,442	14.0	2.3	2.2
DUMONT BOROUGH	7,473	8,638	15.6	25,444	26,637	4.7	2.9	2.0
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	7,050	7,535	6.9	21,417	20,542	-4.1	3.1	3.6
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	8,419	10,496	24.7	22,333	26,023	16.5	6.0	5.9
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	7,170	7,875	9.8	23,282	22,525	-3.3	2.6	4.1
EMERSON BOROUGH	6,067	9,606	19.1	30,062	31,878	6.0	2.3	0.9
ENGLEWOOD CITY	10,252	10,298	0.5	25,386	24,238	-4.5	5.9	7.6
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	13,005	14,535	11.8	40,518	41,258	1.8	2.4	0.5
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	9,253	10,019	8.3	27,114	27,585	1.7	1.7	2.9
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	7,417	7,480	0.8	21,278	20,941	-1.6	5.9	6.0
FORT LEE BOROUGH	12,355	13,284	7.5	28,492	28,416	-0.3	3.0	2.6
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	12,198	15,877	30.2	39,422	44,949	14.0	1.1	1.8
GARFIELD CITY	6,575	7,029	6.9	19,672	18,962	-3.6	5.9	5.9
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	10,513	12,068	14.8	35,270	33,787	-4.2	1.8	2.3
HACKENSACK CITY	8,275	9,462	14.3	21,798	21,328	-2.2	5.3	6.5
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	9,163	11,982	30.8	35,310	38,897	10.2	0.8	2.0
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	8,722	9,527	9.2	25,996	27,598	6.2	2.9	1.7
HAWORTH BOROUGH	12,393	12,563	1.4	37,026	36,534	-1.3	0.9	0.6
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	9,073	10,476	15.5	32,259	31,513	-2.3	1.7	1.9
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	13,647	16,005	17.3	39,942	40,819	2.2	0.4	1.4
LEONIA BOROUGH	10,003	11,570	15.7	28,037	28,528	1.8	1.6	2.3
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	7,871	9,109	15.7	23,516	24,097	2.5	4.3	3.8
LODI BOROUGH	6,734	7,653	13.6	21,030	21,159	0.6	4.4	5.6
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP	6,970	7,862	12.8	21,909	22,513	2.8	3.7	3.3
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	8,678	10,562	21.7	27,557	31,630	14.8	3.1	2.6
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	8,021	8,839	10.2	23,810	25,590	7.5	1.4	2.0
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	7,381	9,043	22.5	24,855	27,586	11.0	2.6	1.3
MONTVALE BOROUGH	8,983	10,814	20.4	31,333	33,796	7.9	1.1	1.4
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	6,298	7,897	25.4	22,182	21,209	-4.4	4.6	3.5
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	7,910	8,939	13.0	24,842	26,388	6.2	3.5	2.9
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	7,676	8,516	10.9	22,752	23,609	3.8	4.0	3.3
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	6,984	8,466	21.2	26,646	28,926	8.6	1.9	3.3
NORWOOD BOROUGH	8,316	10,672	28.3	28,625	32,028	11.9	1.0	1.7
OAKLAND BOROUGH	7,593	9,482	24.9	28,788	31,920	10.9	1.4	1.7
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	9,092	11,169	22.8	33,721	34,492	2.3	3.4	2.8
ORADELL BOROUGH	11,389	12,866	13.0	36,390	35,384	-2.8	2.4	2.2
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	7,453	8,796	18.0	21,892	23,262	6.3	4.4	4.6
PARAMUS BOROUGH	8,029	9,692	20.7	29,759	30,808	3.5	2.8	2.3
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	8,480	10,349	22.0	31,765	32,361	1.9	3.0	1.7
RAMSEY BOROUGH	9,049	10,546	16.5	31,895	32,081	0.6	1.2	2.1
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	8,014	9,001	12.3	23,290	24,245	4.1	2.3	3.6
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	7,460	8,944	19.9	22,951	25,032	9.1	3.2	2.2

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Bergen County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	12,494	13,947	11.6	36,796	38,280	4.0	1.9	1.1
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	9,155	10,845	18.5	28,831	30,307	5.1	2.2	1.3
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	9,253	11,786	27.4	34,733	36,325	4.6	1.5	1.7
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	8,022	8,686	8.3	23,969	25,493	6.4	3.1	2.8
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	5,110	10,286	101.3	35,807	38,091	6.4	0.0	0.0
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	8,197	9,199	12.2	24,343	27,264	12.0	2.6	3.3
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	7,316	8,594	17.5	24,799	25,199	1.6	1.4	2.8
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	20,762	21,536	3.7	52,369	47,606	-9.1	1.6	0.9
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	6,525	7,489	14.8	21,829	22,860	4.7	3.7	2.9
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	10,078	10,377	3.0	30,482	30,262	-0.7	2.7	2.6
TENAFLY BOROUGH	13,269	15,051	13.4	37,978	38,976	2.6	2.0	1.8
TETERBORO BOROUGH					21,250			0.0
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	10,392	15,624	50.4	39,759	47,335	19.1	3.0	1.2
WALDWICK BOROUGH	7,300	9,457	29.6	26,709	30,940	15.8	2.0	1.4
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	7,229	8,094	12.0	21,377	21,127	-1.2	2.9	4.1
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	7,947	10,458	31.6	28,672	33,250	16.0	1.6	1.8
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	7,890	9,503	20.4	25,870	27,419	6.0	3.1	2.8
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	11,626	13,789	18.6	40,288	43,308	7.5	2.8	1.2
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	7,670	9,009	17.5	24,471	26,450	8.1	3.3	1.6
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	10,173	12,624	24.1	35,688	35,585	-0.3	2.0	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980


NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
OAKLAND
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
RIVER VALE
WOODCLIFF LAKE
OLD TAPPAN
NORTHVALE
ROCKLEIGH
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
HILLSDALE
WYCKOFF
MIDLAND PARK
HO-HO-KUS
WASHINGTON TWP.
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
NORWOOD
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
GLEN ROCK
HAWORTH
ORADELL
DEMAREST
ALPINE
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
NEW MILFORD
RIVER EDGE
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
ROCHELLE PARK
MAYWOOD
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
GARFIELD
LODI
HACKENSACK
BOGOTA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
LEONIA
WALLINGTON
TETERBORO
RIDGEFIELD PARK
FORT LEE
WOOD-RIDGE
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
S.H.
EDGEWATER
FAIRVIEW
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
HUDSON RIVER
MANHATTAN

Poverty Rate for Families, 1979

0.0 - 1.9%
2.0 - 3.1%
3.2 - 4.6%
5.6 - 6.0%
6.5 - 7.6%

County Norm - 3.1%

BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

The poverty rate for families in Bergen County was only 3.1%, nearly identical to the 1970 survey. By municipality, the highest frequency of poverty among families occurred in Englewood (7.6%), Carlstadt (6.9%), and Hackensack (6.5%). With the exception of Northvale and Alpine, all of the communities with a family poverty rate above the county norm were located south on Route 4.

Income by Age of Householder

The 232,041 families in Bergen County had a median income of $27,517 in 1979. However, by age it ranged from a low of $17,414 for householders 65 years of age and older to $34,565 for families in their peak income producing years, 45 to 54.

The following table divided Bergen County families into four income and six age categories. The smallest group were the 4,684 families in the 15 to 24 age category, of which 43% are in the moderate income category. Families in the 25 to 34 age category represented 16.8% of the county and had a median income of $25,093 in 1979. They were well distributed in all four income categories, with 37% classified as middle income.

The three age categories, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, and 55 to 64 each represent 20.3% to 22.6% of the families in the county. By income, the 45 to 54 age group had the highest median income and 48.9% were upper income. The 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 age groups are very similar in their income potential, approximately 10% of both groups are lower income, and just over 21% are moderate income. The balance, 68% to 70%, are middle and upper income families representing nearly 30% of the families in Bergen County.

Table 17A.
Age of Householder by Income Category, 1979

Family Income	Percent Distribution					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	To
All levels	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100
Under $12,500	26.9	13.0	10.0	6.1	9.0	34.0	13
$12,500-22,499	42.7	28.8	21.7	15.8	21.2	29.6	23
$22,500-34,999	26.5	37.2	33.3	29.2	30.8	20.0	30
$35,000 & over	3.9	21.0	35.0	48.9	39.0	16.4	33

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Elderly families, excluding single-person households, represent 16.1% of all families in the county and had the lowest median family income in 1979. As a group, 34% were low and 29.6% moderate income living on social security and pensions. Although

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Bergen County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	4,684	39,056	47,159	52,499	28,704	22,625	37,314	232,041
LESS THAN $2,500	172	631	642	330	140	147	365	2,427
$2,500 TO $4,999	248	784	613	439	193	228	1,010	3,515
$5,000 TO $7,499	266	929	780	579	330	476	3,282	6,642
$7,500 TO $9,999	264	1,108	1,127	704	513	692	4,093	8,501
$10,000 TO $12,49	311	1,631	1,583	1,161	821	1,062	3,918	10,487
$12,500 TO $14,99	402	1,829	1,574	1,403	1,012	1,052	3,213	10,485
$15,000 TO $17,49	429	2,740	2,366	2,005	1,168	1,454	2,875	13,037
$17,500 TO $19,99	582	2,783	2,760	2,052	1,416	1,381	2,525	13,499
$20,000 TO $22,49	588	3,883	3,531	2,819	1,842	1,555	2,428	16,646
$22,500 TO $24,99	352	3,053	3,151	2,654	1,816	1,546	1,946	14,518
$25,000 TO $27,49	351	4,215	3,590	2,966	1,845	1,477	1,722	16,166
$27,500 TO $29,99	278	2,529	3,342	3,222	1,918	1,297	1,568	14,154
$30,000 TO $34,99	261	4,721	5,601	6,479	3,395	2,507	2,244	25,208
$35,000 TO $39,99	80	2,889	4,245	6,003	2,840	1,969	1,585	19,611
$40,000 TO $49,99	56	2,816	5,080	8,159	3,908	2,563	1,886	24,468
$50,000 TO $74,99	36	1,765	4,851	7,979	3,831	2,274	1,803	22,539
$75,000 OR MORE	8	750	2,323	3,545	1,716	945	851	10,138
MEDIAN	$18,574	$25,093	$28,893	$34,565	$31,971	$27,967	$17,414	$27,517

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Bergen County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	36,494	4.1
1979	34,703	4.1

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	11,092	13.4
1979	6,655	6.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

16.4% of the elderly families are in the upper income category, it is considerably less than any other household group, with the exception of 15 to 24 year olds.

Poverty

The poverty rate in Bergen County remained unchanged during the 1970s at 4.1%, although the total number of persons in poverty declined by 1,791 to 34,703 persons in 1979. By age, the total number of persons over 65 years of age in poverty declined by 4,437 to 6,655 persons after the federal social security program was reformed and indexed to the CPI. The number of persons under 65 in poverty increased by 2,646 during the decade to 28,048 persons in 1979, of which 10,029 were children under 18 years of age.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

The total housing stock in Bergen County increased by 24,463 units, or 8.3% to 306,774 units from 1970 to 1980. The fastest growing communities with a growth rate in excess of 20% included Alpine, Cliffside Park, Fort Lee, Franklin Lakes, Mahwah, River Vale, Saddle River, and Wallington. Cliffside Park and Fort Lee had extensive high-rise development. Wallington experienced a significant number of conversions, while the remaining communities had predominantly single-family construction. Three municipalities had a reported loss in their housing stock. A check of the 1980 census by both municipal and local census officials concluded Fair Lawn had an unreported census error in 1970. As a result, the reported loss in the housing stock is not considered to be valid. Bogota and South Hackensack did experience a modest decline in their housing stock, although no specific cause has been identified.

The overall vacancy rate in Bergen County increased from 1.4% in 1970 to 2.0% in 1980. The local real estate market remained very tight, despite the modest increase. The only communities with a vacancy rate in excess of 4% were Edgewater and Rockleigh, with rates under 1.0% reported by nine municipalities.

Seasonal units in Bergen County numbered only 184 in 1980, less than 1% of the total housing stock. The majority are located along the Hudson and Ramapo Rivers in Edgewater, Mahwah, and Oakland.

Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units

The number of owner-occupied units in Bergen County increased by 7,411 households, or 3.9% to 196,422 in 1980. As a percent of the total occupied housing stock, owner-occupied households

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
BERGEN COUNTY	283.311	306.774	8.3	283.162	306.590	1.4	2.0
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	1,647	1,727	4.9	1,647	1,727	1.6	1.6
ALPINE BOROUGH	377	516	36.9	377	516	2.1	4.1
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	8,919	8,969	0.6	8,919	8,967	1.0	1.5
BOGOTA BOROUGH	2,902	2,894	-0.3	2,902	2,894	1.1	1.3
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	2,258	2,393	6.0	2,258	2,391	1.7	3.3
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	6,887	9,357	35.9	6,884	9,351	1.3	3.2
CLOSTER BOROUGH	2,498	2,664	6.6	2,497	2,663	1.4	1.5
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	2,319	2,385	2.8	2,318	2,384	1.1	1.1
DEMAREST BOROUGH	1,395	1,542	10.5	1,395	1,542	1.4	1.4
DUMONT BOROUGH	5,993	6,162	2.8	5,993	6,162	0.8	1.1
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	2,960	3,211	8.5	2,960	3,210	1.1	2.7
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	1,892	2,230	17.9	1,885	2,219	3.8	6.3
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	6,504	6,798	4.5	6,503	6,797	0.8	1.2
EMERSON BOROUGH	2,135	2,231	4.5	2,134	2,229	0.6	0.6
ENGLEWOOD CITY	8,413	8,820	4.8	8,410	8,814	2.0	2.3
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	1,613	1,781	10.4	1,612	1,781	1.1	1.7
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	11,795	11,678	-1.0	11,794	11,673	0.5	0.9
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	3,853	4,386	13.8	3,853	4,380	1.5	3.4
FORT LEE BOROUGH	12,584	15,485	23.1	12,578	15,476	2.0	3.8
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,979	2,568	29.8	1,979	2,566	2.0	2.4
GARFIELD CITY	11,003	11,112	1.0	11,003	11,110	1.7	3.2
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	3,749	3,777	0.7	3,747	3,775	1.0	0.9
HACKENSACK CITY	13,915	16,304	17.2	13,906	16,297	2.3	2.9
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	1,288	1,362	5.7	1,288	1,361	0.6	1.5
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	4,459	4,516	1.3	4,458	4,513	0.9	1.5
HAWORTH BOROUGH	1,037	1,093	5.4	1,037	1,092	1.1	0.5
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	3,176	3,269	2.9	3,176	3,268	0.9	1.4
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	1,304	1,401	7.4	1,304	1,401	0.7	1.4
LEONIA BOROUGH	3,040	3,159	3.9	3,040	3,159	1.2	2.0
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	3,243	3,860	19.0	3,242	3,856	5.2	2.7
LODI BOROUGH	8,440	9,514	12.7	8,440	9,512	1.5	2.0
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP	7,361	7,591	3.1	7,361	7,586	1.5	2.4
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	3,038	3,823	25.8	3,037	3,808	2.2	2.3
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	3,629	3,679	1.4	3,629	3,674	1.7	1.2
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	2,469	2,600	5.3	2,469	2,600	3.1	1.4
MONTVALE BOROUGH	2,097	2,320	10.6	2,090	2,320	1.6	1.9
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	965	1,022	5.9	965	1,022	0.7	1.4
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	6,109	6,253	2.4	6,108	6,253	0.7	0.7
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	6,336	6,563	3.6	6,336	6,561	0.7	1.4
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	1,354	1,521	12.3	1,354	1,521	1.5	1.0
NORWOOD BOROUGH	1,150	1,310	13.9	1,150	1,310	1.6	1.4
OAKLAND BOROUGH	3,877	3,979	2.6	3,798	3,940	3.1	1.5
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	1,003	1,189	18.5	1,001	1,189	1.4	1.0
ORADELL BOROUGH	2,547	2,808	10.2	2,547	2,808	0.9	1.4
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	4,815	5,620	16.7	4,815	5,620	1.1	1.8
PARAMUS BOROUGH	7,179	7,698	7.2	7,179	7,697	0.6	0.7
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	2,390	2,804	17.3	2,386	2,804	1.0	1.6
RAMSEY BOROUGH	3,613	4,223	16.9	3,610	4,221	1.6	2.1
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	3,835	4,004	4.4	3,835	4,002	1.2	2.7
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	4,750	4,975	4.7	4,750	4,974	1.4	2.2

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	8,209	8,470	3.2	8,209	8,465	1.2	1.7
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	4,112	4,158	1.1	4,111	4,156	0.7	1.0
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	2,272	2,967	30.6	2,272	2,964	1.5	3.8
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	2,075	2,077	0.1	2,074	2,077	0.5	1.0
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	53	59	11.3	53	59	0.0	5.1
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	6,987	7,038	0.7	6,987	7,035	1.4	2.2
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	4,661	4,857	4.2	4,660	4,855	0.5	1.2
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	742	904	21.8	742	901	1.5	2.1
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	769	758	-1.4	769	758	1.3	2.1
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	13,038	13,182	1.1	13,037	13,176	0.8	2.1
TENAFLY BOROUGH	4,619	4,753	2.9	4,618	4,752	1.6	1.6
TETERBORO BOROUGH	7	10	42.9	7	10	0.0	0.0
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	2,050	2,330	13.7	2,048	2,330	2.2	2.3
WALDWICK BOROUGH	3,225	3,328	3.2	3,225	3,326	0.9	1.2
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	3,854	4,728	22.7	3,849	4,727	2.4	3.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,671	2,838	6.3	2,671	2,837	0.6	0.9
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	3,468	3,859	11.3	3,467	3,857	1.5	1.7
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	1,426	1,646	15.4	1,425	1,646	1.6	1.9
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	2,560	2,835	10.7	2,560	2,834	1.2	1.0
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	4,438	4,831	8.9	4,437	4,829	1.4	1.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

declined slightly from 66.8% in 1970 to 65.4% in 1980. Condominium and co-op conversions may reverse this trend in the 1980s. With the exception of Teterboro, Fort Lee had the lowest frequency of owner occupied housing in 1980 (26.6%), followed by Edgewater (28.1%), and Hackensack (28.1%). Communities with over 90% of their households in the owner-occupied category included Cresskill, Demarest, Emerson, Englewood Cliffs, Franklin Lakes, Glen Rock, Harrington Park, Haworth, Hillsdale, Ho-Ho-Kus, Norwood, Oakland, Old Tappan, Paramus, River Vale, Saddle River, Upper Saddle River, Washington Township, Woodcliff Lake, and Wykoff.

The median value owner-occupied housing in the county increased from $31,678 in 1970 to $76,500 in 1980, or 141.5%. The municipal data should be used with care in Alpine, Franklin Lakes, Rockleigh, Saddle River, Upper Saddle River, and Woodcliff Lake for the following reasons. The census form had a maximum value of $50,000 plus in 1970 and $200,000 plus in 1980. Each of six municipalities reported their median value for owner occupied housing was the maximum value in 1970. As a result, the percent change in value is over estimated and not valid. Alpine and Saddle River had housing values in excess of $200,000 in 1980, while Garfield was low with $55,600. In general, the relative position of each municipality is more significant than the actual reported median value in 1980 and the range of owner-occupied value illustrates that the housing stock in Bergen County is not uniformly expensive.

Median Rent of Rental Occupied Housing Units

The number of rental-occupied units increased by 13,749 households, or 15.2% to 103,988 in 1980. Rental occupancy also increased from 31.9% of the occupied housing stock in Bergen County, to 34.6% in 1980. A recent decline is anticiapted as a result of condominium conversions and lack of new garden apartment construction. The majority of the municipal housing stock in the rental category was in the following communities: Cliffside Park, East Rutherford, Fairview, Fort Lee, Garfield, Hackensack, Little Ferry, Lodi, Palisades Park, Teterboro, and Wallington.

The median contract rent doubled during the decade, increasing from $137 in 1970 to $281 in 1980. The maximum contract rent recorded by the Census Bureau was $500 plus and was reported as the median contract rent in Alpine, Haworth, and Washington Township. Rental increases below the county average occurred in Bogota, Dumont, Elmwood Park, Englewood, Fair Lawn, Fort Lee, Hasbrouck Heights, Leonia, Little Ferry, Moonachie, New Milford, North Arlington, Palisades Park, Ridgefield, River Edge, Rutherford, and Teaneck. With the exception of Bogota and Moonachie, each community has a local rent control ordinance.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

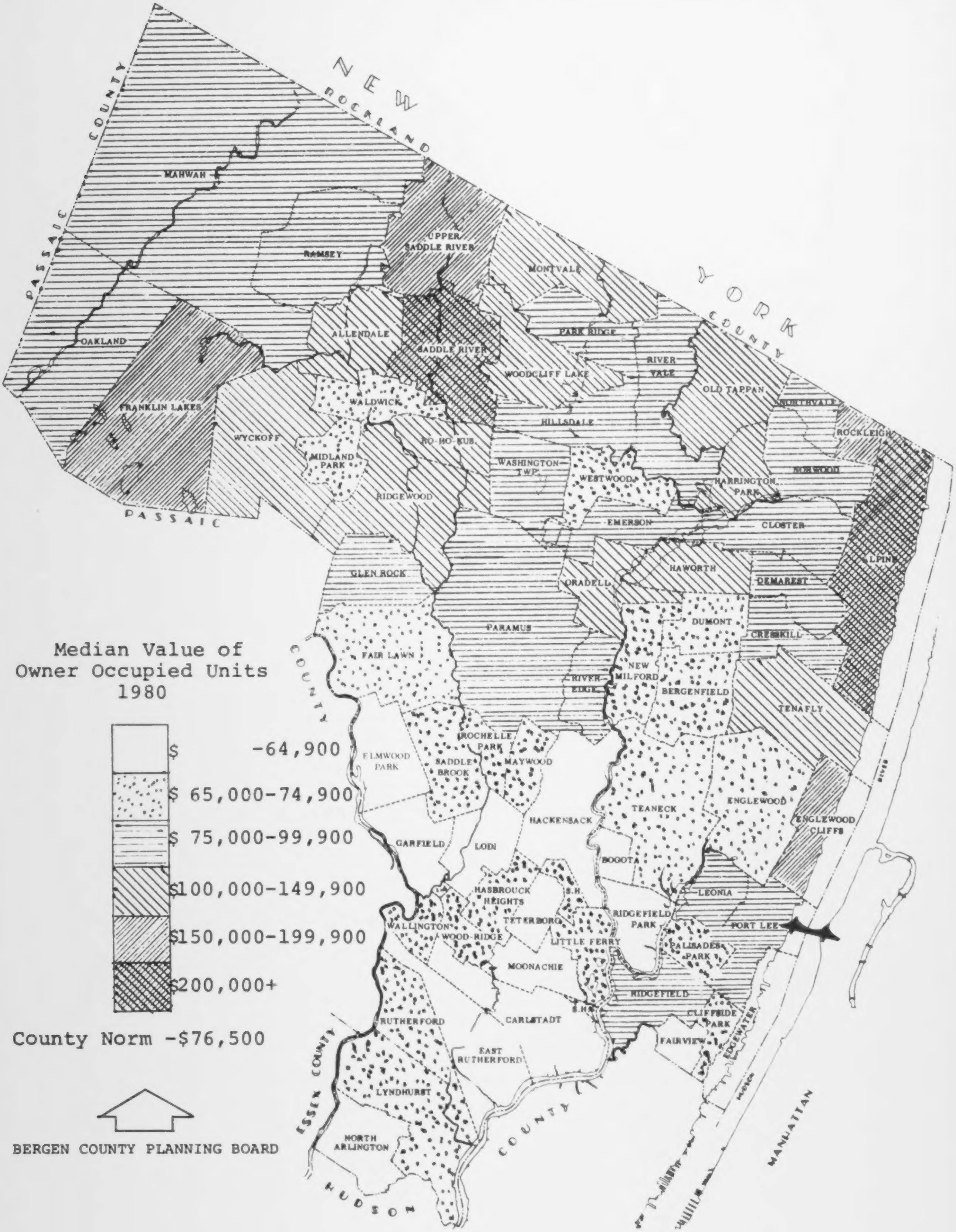
	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
BERGEN COUNTY	189,011	196,422	66.8	64.1	31,678	76,500	141.5
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	1,463	1,525	88.8	88.3	42,001	110,800	163.8
ALPINE BOROUGH	266	398	70.6	77.1	50,000+	200,100 +	300.2 *
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	6,299	6,358	70.6	70.9	28,118	65,500	132.9
BOGOTA BOROUGH	1,904	1,884	65.6	65.1	25,985	62,500	140.5
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	1,423	1,309	63.0	54.7	23,912	62,200	160.1
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	3,020	4,383	43.9	46.9	27,632	66,500	140.7
CLOSTER BOROUGH	2,183	2,339	87.4	87.8	34,804	88,300	153.7
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	2,158	2,140	93.1	89.8	31,729	77,100	143.0
DEMAREST BOROUGH	1,160	1,435	83.2	93.1	37,405	97,500	160.7
DUMONT BOROUGH	4,773	4,652	79.6	75.5	29,169	66,500	128.0
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	1,357	1,310	45.8	40.8	23,362	62,500	167.5
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	623	584	33.1	26.3	21,225	57,500	170.9
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	4,489	4,215	62.1	62.0	25,317	63,400	150.4
EMERSON BOROUGH	2,005	2,085	94.0	93.5	33,576	79,700	137.4
ENGLEWOOD CITY	4,545	4,501	54.0	51.1	31,935	68,200	113.6
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	1,439	1,619	89.3	90.9	50,000 +	153,900	207.8 *
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	9,491	9,375	80.6	80.3	29,824	71,300	139.1
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	1,696	1,698	44.0	38.8	24,452	60,500	147.4
FORT LEE BOROUGH	3,477	3,960	27.6	25.6	37,680	83,400	121.3
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,805	2,363	91.2	92.1	50,000 +	164,500	229.0 *
GARFIELD CITY	5,367	4,777	48.8	43.0	23,118	55,600	140.5
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	3,468	3,509	92.6	93.0	34,496	90,000	160.9
HACKENSACK CITY	4,545	4,452	32.7	27.3	27,060	62,700	131.7
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	1,178	1,266	91.5	93.0	40,126	102,100	154.5
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	3,127	3,098	70.1	68.6	29,703	69,600	134.3
HAWORTH BOROUGH	994	1,050	95.9	96.2	43,538	112,700	158.9
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	2,873	2,942	90.5	90.0	35,954	89,500	148.9
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	1,196	1,269	91.7	90.6	44,335	122,100	175.4
LEONIA BOROUGH	1,884	1,860	62.0	58.9	34,076	76,700	125.1
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	1,629	1,696	50.2	44.0	26,000	65,300	151.2
LODI BOROUGH	4,053	4,044	48.0	42.5	24,295	61,800	154.4
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP	4,536	4,545	61.6	59.9	23,952	65,000	171.4
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	2,236	2,938	74.3	77.2	34,272	96,900	182.7
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	2,562	2,566	70.6	69.8	28,587	67,600	136.5
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	1,900	1,892	77.0	72.8	28,832	74,000	156.7
MONTVALE BOROUGH	1,578	1,782	75.5	76.8	38,769	101,200	161.0
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	809	824	83.9	80.6	23,929	62,400	160.8
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	3,898	3,876	63.8	62.0	30,601	72,300	136.3
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	3,481	3,553	54.9	54.2	25,518	63,900	150.4
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	1,134	1,249	83.8	82.1	33,039	81,900	147.9
NORWOOD BOROUGH	1,030	1,177	89.6	89.8	34,636	87,400	152.3
OAKLAND BOROUGH	3,396	3,544	89.4	89.9	31,850	78,900	147.7
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	929	1,101	92.8	92.6	42,828	110,000	156.8
ORADELL BOROUGH	2,319	2,485	91.0	88.5	42,430	106,400	150.8
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	2,175	2,217	45.2	39.4	28,754	66,300	130.6
PARAMUS BOROUGH	6,543	7,029	91.1	91.3	33,793	85,700	153.6
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	1,992	2,160	83.5	77.0	34,728	89,800	158.6
RAMSEY BOROUGH	2,856	3,276	79.1	77.6	35,631	94,500	165.2
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	2,156	2,194	56.2	54.6	32,320	75,300	133.0
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	2,447	2,533	51.5	50.9	23,765	61,100	157.1

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	6,564	6,636	80.0	78.4	40,297	101,600	152.1
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	2,988	3,002	72.7	72.2	31,512	76,800	143.7
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	2,102	2,637	92.5	89.0	39,051	99,400	154.5
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	1,643	1,609	79.2	77.5	27,365	67,700	147.4
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	40	42	75.5	71.2	50,000 +	175,000	250.0 *
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	4,191	4,195	60.0	59.6	29,396	68,300	132.3
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	3,421	3,627	78.3	74.7	27,586	65,600	137.8
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	670	809	90.3	89.8	50,000 +	200,100+	300.2 *
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	455	446	58.1	58.8	27,849	65,300	134.5
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	10,169	10,180	78.0	77.3	31,739	68,800	116.8
TENAFLY BOROUGH	3,828	3,825	82.9	80.5	45,075	104,400	131.6
TETERBORO BOROUGH	10						
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	1,878	2,147	91.7	92.1	50,000 +	160,200	220.4 *
WALDWICK BOROUGH	2,859	2,941	88.7	88.4	30,397	73,000	140.2
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	1,840	1,949	47.8	41.2	24,281	65,600	170.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,549	2,719	95.4	95.8	35,561	87,700	146.6
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	2,398	2,561	69.2	66.4	30,492	73,900	142.4
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	1,310	1,525	91.9	92.6	50,000 +	137,000	174.0 *
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	2,058	2,137	80.4	75.4	28,654	67,100	134.2
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	4,078	4,398	91.9	91.1	42,524	115,900	172.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

* Percent change does not reflect the true change since the 1970 or the 1980 value was the maximum reported in the census.


Median Value of Owner Occupied Units 1980
$ -64,900
$ 65,000-74,900
$ 75,000-99,900
$100,000-149,900
$150,000-199,900
$200,000+
County Norm -$76,500
BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
MANHATTAN
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
PARK RIDGE
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
WOODCLIFF LAKE
RIVER VALE
OLD TAPPAN
NORTHVALE
ROCKLEIGH
OAKLAND
FRANKLIN LAKES
WYCKOFF
WALDWICK
HO-HO-KUS
HILLSDALE
MIDLAND PARK
WASHINGTON TWP.
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
NORWOOD
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
ALPINE
GLEN ROCK
ORADELL
HAWORTH
DEMAREST
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
NEW MILFORD
RIVER EDGE
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
ROCHELLE PARK
MAYWOOD
HACKENSACK
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
LEONIA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
RIDGEFIELD PARK
FORT LEE
WALLINGTON
WOOD-RIDGE
TETERBORO
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
RIDGEFIELD
S.H.
CLIFFSIDE PARK
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
FAIRVIEW
EDGEWATER
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON
HUDSON
RIVER

Housing Units by Units in Structure

The total housing stock in Bergen County increased by 22,989 units, or 8.1% to 306,564 dwellings from 1970 to 1980. By tenure, owner-occupied units, including condominiums and co-op's, increased by 7,075 dwellings, or 3.7% to 196,455. Owner-occupied detached single family homes increased during the decade by only 1.8% as vacant land available for subdivision became increasingly limited in quantity and expensive. Attached owner-occupied units increased by 102.8% and multi-family owner occupied units, primarily co-op's, increased by 363%. Both trends appear to be accelerating during the 1980s. Owner occupied two-family and mobile homes declined, a trend which was not anticipated.

Rental-occupied housing in Bergen County increased by 13,710 units, or 15.2% to 103,955 dwellings in 1980. The most dramatic increases occurred in one family attached units, up 44.8%, and multi-family units, which increased 27.2%. As in the owner-occupied category, the number of rental-occupied mobile homes declined. Future trends are difficult to predict. Condominium and co-op conversions of the existing rental housing stock will continue, however conversions and renewed interest in new rental construction as a result of the Mount Laurel II decision may further increase the number of rental units in Bergen County during the 1980s.

Rental Costs

Table 23 calculated the gross rent paid as a percentage of the total household income in 1970 and 1980. The number of rental households who paid less than 20% of their annual income for rent declined from 43,162, or 48.0% of the rental housing stock in 1970 to 40,222 units, or 38.9% in 1980. An indication that rental charges in Bergen County increased faster than available income is evident by the number of households who paid over 35% of their income for rent. In 1970, 18,279 rental households, or 20.3% of the total were in this catetory. By 1980, 26,412 rental households paid over 35% of their income for rent, over 25% of the total rental units in the county. By income category, this imbalance was concentrated among rental households with less than $10,000 in income and represent 77.6% of all households who paid over 35% of their income for rent in 1980.

Overcrowding and Lacking Plumbing Facilities

Overcrowding and lacking complete plumbing facilities, including hot water, are the two measures of substandard housing conditions provided by the census. The number of occupied housing units with more than one person per room in Bergen County has declined from 11,206, or 4.0% of the total housing stock to 6,017 units or 2.0%. This improvement is directly related to the decline in the average household size, rather than construction of large units.

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Bergen County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
BERGEN COUNTY	90,239	103,988	31.9	33.9	137	281	105.0
ALLENDALE BOROUGH	157	175	9.5	10.1	165	410	147.9
ALPINE BOROUGH	103	97	27.3	18.8	186	501 +	169.2 *
BERGENFIELD BOROUGH	2,528	2,478	28.3	27.6	144	304	110.4
BOGOTA BOROUGH	967	972	33.3	33.6	153	294	92.7
CARLSTADT BOROUGH	796	1,002	35.3	41.9	106	245	130.7
CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH	3,772	4,672	54.8	50.0	115	257	124.3
CLOSTER BOROUGH	279	283	11.2	10.6	126	316	151.0
CRESSKILL BOROUGH	133	217	5.7	9.1	131	417	219.4
DEMAREST BOROUGH	215	85	15.4	5.5	106	363	242.6
DUMONT BOROUGH	1,171	1,443	19.5	23.4	148	290	96.3
EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	1,569	1,812	53.0	56.4	112	248	122.4
EDGEWATER BOROUGH	1,190	1,496	63.1	67.4	132	322	144.5
ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH	2,682	2,500	37.1	36.8	136	245	79.6
EMERSON BOROUGH	116	131	5.4	5.9	139	299	115.7
ENGLEWOOD CITY	3,699	4,111	44.0	46.6	140	259	85.0
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	156	132	9.7	7.4	143	352	146.2
FAIR LAWN BOROUGH	2,222	2,196	18.9	18.8	158	300	89.3
FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	2,101	2,532	54.5	57.8	117	249	113.1
FORT LEE BOROUGH	8,852	10,924	70.4	70.6	197	375	90.2
FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH	135	141	6.8	5.5	170	395	132.7
GARFIELD CITY	5,451	5,977	49.5	53.8	91	215	135.2
GLEN ROCK BOROUGH	240	231	6.4	6.1	166	434	161.7
HACKENSACK CITY	9,043	11,375	65.0	69.8	141	292	107.2
HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH	102	75	7.9	5.5	123	368	199.9
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,291	1,347	28.0	29.8	139	270	93.6
HAWORTH BOROUGH	32	37	3.1	3.4	367	501 +	36.6 *
HILLSDALE BOROUGH	276	280	8.7	8.6	129	295	128.0
HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH	99	112	7.6	8.0	171	436	155.6
LEONIA BOROUGH	1,119	1,235	36.8	39.1	149	257	72.6
LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH	1,443	2,055	44.5	53.3	153	299	95.2
LODI BOROUGH	4,262	5,279	50.5	55.5	123	267	116.8
LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP	2,711	2,857	36.8	37.7	114	248	118.1
MAHWAH TOWNSHIP	708	783	23.5	20.6	169	350	106.6
MAYWOOD BOROUGH	1,006	1,064	27.7	29.0	137	290	111.1
MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH	493	671	20.0	25.8	149	349	134.6
MONTVALE BOROUGH	479	494	22.9	21.3	162	370	128.1
MOONACHIE BOROUGH	149	184	15.4	18.0	120	243	102.5
NEW MILFORD BOROUGH	2,168	2,333	35.5	37.3	114	211	85.0
NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH	2,809	2,918	44.3	44.5	125	235	87.9
NORTHVALE BOROUGH	200	257	14.8	16.9	139	287	106.7
NORWOOD BOROUGH	102	115	8.9	8.8	143	338	136.4
OAKLAND BOROUGH	283	336	7.5	8.5	145	348	140.6
OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH	58	76	5.8	6.4	128	369	189.4
ORADELL BOROUGH	205	284	8.0	10.1	171	362	111.7
PALISADES PARK BOROUGH	2,588	3,303	53.7	58.8	135	272	101.0
PARAMUS BOROUGH	569	615	8.2	8.0	151	365	142.0
PARK RIDGE BOROUGH	371	598	15.5	21.3	135	338	149.8
RAMSEY BOROUGH	696	858	19.3	20.3	178	372	108.9
RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH	1,633	1,701	42.6	42.5	158	274	73.4
RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE	2,236	2,334	47.1	46.9	142	289	103.8

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE	1,547	1,682	18.8	19.9	181	396	119.3
RIVER EDGE BOROUGH	1,093	1,111	26.6	26.7	166	331	99.0
RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP	135	213	5.9	7.2	145	440	203.0
ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP	421	447	20.3	21.5	138	292	111.3
ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH	13	14	24.5	23.7	110	275	150.0
RUTHERFORD BOROUGH	2,699	2,688	38.6	38.2	130	260	99.9
SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP	924	1,171	21.1	24.1	145	308	112.0
SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	61	73	8.2	8.1	413	465	12.7
SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP	318	296	40.6	39.1	135	279	106.0
TEANECK TOWNSHIP	2,770	2,719	21.2	20.6	151	283	87.3
TENAFLY BOROUGH	717	852	15.5	17.9	172	366	112.9
TETERBORO BOROUGH		10		100.0		156	
UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH	124	130	6.1	5.6	141	375	165.5
WALDWICK BOROUGH	336	346	10.4	10.4	137	371	171.3
WALLINGTON BOROUGH	1,917	2,623	49.8	55.5	102	235	131.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	107	92	4.0	3.2	112	501 +	346.4*
WESTWOOD BOROUGH	1,017	1,230	29.3	31.9	156	335	114.8
WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH	92	89	6.5	5.4	170	416	145.2
WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH	470	668	18.4	23.6	124	300	141.2
WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP	296	351	6.7	7.3	161	374	132.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

* Percent change does not reflect the true change since the 1970 or the 1980 median contract rent was the maximumu reported in the census.

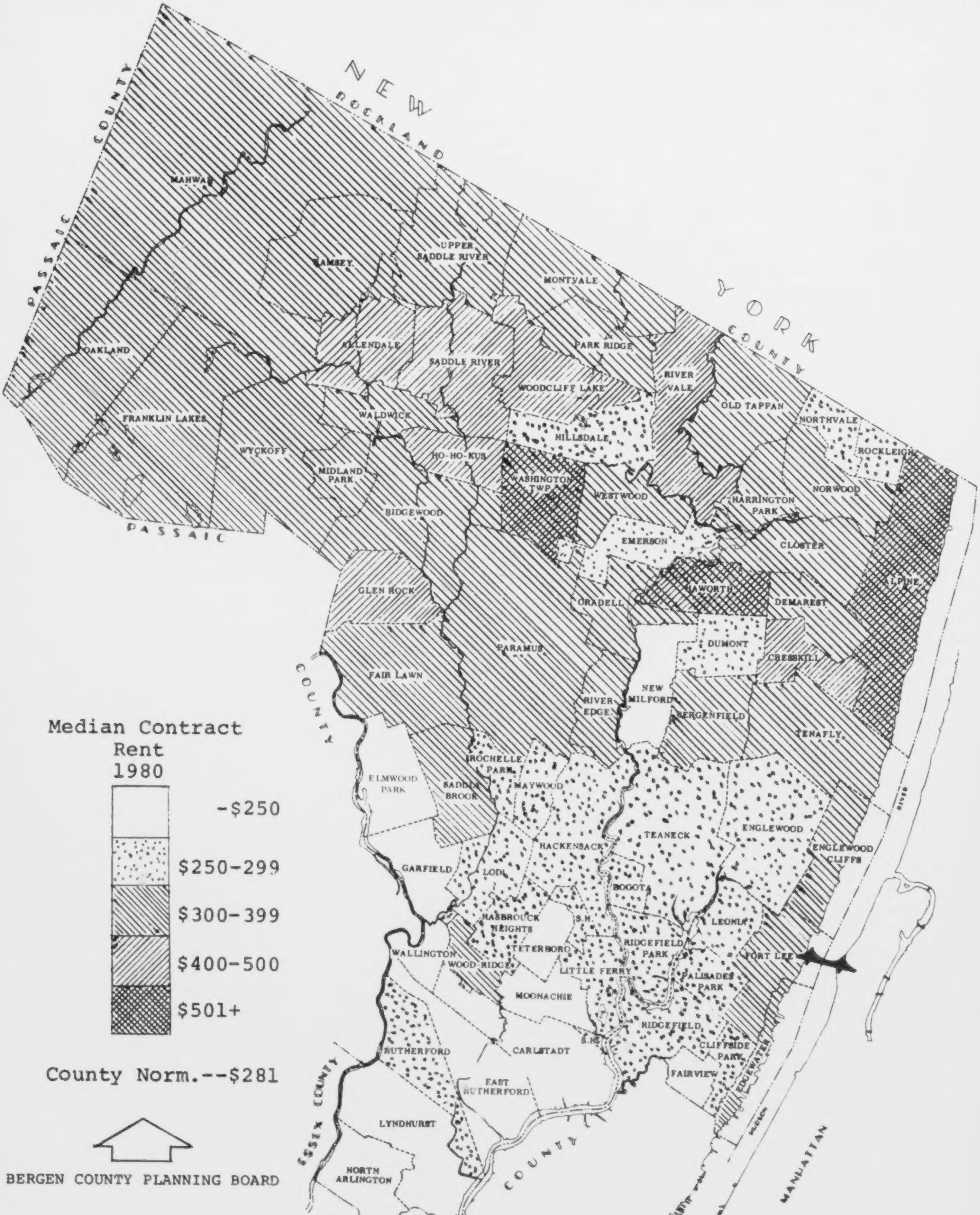

NEW YORK
ROCKLAND COUNTY
PASSAIC COUNTY
PASSAIC
ESSEX COUNTY
HUDSON COUNTY
HUDSON
MAHWAH
RAMSEY
UPPER SADDLE RIVER
MONTVALE
OAKLAND
ALLENDALE
SADDLE RIVER
PARK RIDGE
RIVER VALE
WOODCLIFF LAKE
OLD TAPPAN
NORTHVALE
ROCKLEIGH
FRANKLIN LAKES
WALDWICK
HILLSDALE
WYCKOFF
MIDLAND PARK
HO-HO-KUS
WASHINGTON TWP.
WESTWOOD
HARRINGTON PARK
NORWOOD
RIDGEWOOD
EMERSON
CLOSTER
GLEN ROCK
ORADELL
HAWORTH
DEMAREST
ALPINE
PARAMUS
DUMONT
CRESSKILL
FAIR LAWN
NEW MILFORD
RIVER EDGE
BERGENFIELD
TENAFLY
ROCHELLE PARK
ELMWOOD PARK
SADDLE BROOK
MAYWOOD
TEANECK
ENGLEWOOD
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS
HACKENSACK
GARFIELD
LODI
BOGOTA
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS
S.H.
LEONIA
TETERBORO
RIDGEFIELD PARK
FORT LEE
WALLINGTON
WOOD RIDGE
LITTLE FERRY
PALISADES PARK
MOONACHIE
S.H.
RIDGEFIELD
RUTHERFORD
CARLSTADT
CLIFFSIDE PARK
EDGEWATER
FAIRVIEW
EAST RUTHERFORD
LYNDHURST
NORTH ARLINGTON
RIVER
HUDSON
MANHATTAN
Median Contract Rent 1980
-$250
$250-299
$300-399
$400-500
$501+
County Norm.--$281
BERGEN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Bergen County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	283,575	306,564	8.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	173,092	176,073	1.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,751	3,093	76.6
2 UNITS	49,751	51,617	3.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	16,250	18,339	12.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	41,640	56,486	35.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,091	956	-12.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	279,625	300,410	7.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	171,484	174,043	1.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,726	3,024	75.2
2 UNITS	48,863	49,994	2.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	15,897	17,796	11.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	40,564	54,620	34.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,091	933	-14.5
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	189,380	196,455	3.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	162,875	165,859	1.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	906	1,837	102.8
2 UNITS	21,795	21,267	-2.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,991	2,543	27.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	904	4,184	362.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	909	765	-15.8
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	90,245	103,955	15.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	8,609	8,184	-4.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	820	1,187	44.8
2 UNITS	27,068	28,727	6.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	13,906	15,253	9.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	39,660	50,436	27.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	182	168	-7.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	89,982	100.0	103,467	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	43,162	48.0	40,222	38.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	12,405	13.8	15,133	14.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	11,971	13.3	17,107	16.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	18,270	20.3	26,412	25.5
NOT COMPUTED	4,174	4.6	4,593	4.4
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	20,155	100.0	12,834	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	325	1.6	266	2.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	616	3.1	762	5.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,251	11.2	689	5.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	14,788	73.4	9,319	72.6
NOT COMPUTED	2,175	10.8	1,798	14.0
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	28,732	100.0	15,607	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	9,414	32.8	440	2.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	7,424	25.8	776	5.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	7,993	27.8	2,593	16.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,064	10.7	11,169	71.6
NOT COMPUTED	837	2.9	629	4.0
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	23,565	100.0	17,494	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	17,861	75.8	1,938	11.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,345	14.2	3,474	19.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,310	5.6	7,067	40.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	380	1.6	4,431	25.3
NOT COMPUTED	669	2.8	584	3.3
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	17,530	100.0	57,532	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	15,562	88.8	37,578	65.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,020	5.8	10,121	17.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	417	2.4	6,758	11.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	38	0.2	1,493	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	493	2.8	1,582	2.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Bergen County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	279,625	300,410
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	268,419	294,393
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	9,754	4,800
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,452	1,217
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	276,673	296,948
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.9	98.8
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	265,738	291,182
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	99.0	98.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	9,555	4,641
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.0	96.7
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,380	1,125
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.0	92.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing increased from 2,952 in 1970 to 3,462 in 1980. Many are single rooms with a shared bath. The number of units in the county which are both overcrowded and lacking complete plumbing totaled 251 dwellings, therefore the current estimate of substandard units in Bergen County is 9,228 dwellings or 3.1% of the total housing stock.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors: namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question) Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below.

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or 'Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.3-F

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Cape May County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

CAPE MAY COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
CENTRAL MAIL ROOM
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE, NEW JERSEY 08210

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
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CAPE MAY COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

MARTIN TELLER, JR. AND EDWARD FILIPSKI

OCTOBER 1984

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Cape May County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information in the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author(s) of the Cape May County Census Trends report were Martin P. Teller, Jr. and Edward R. Filipski. Please contact Mr. Filipski should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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CAPE MAY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

INTRODUCTION

This study is devoted to an analysis of the 1980 population and comparing it to the 1970 population. It is hoped that the reader, in making observations, will keep in mind the influence of the county's geographical location/and the nature of its resort economy upon the population.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population by Municipality

The decade from 1970 to 1980 showed a large population increase for Cape May County, at a time when the state was experiencing the smallest increase in population since 1940 (Table A). Table 1 shows the various municipal populations and the change from the 1970 census. The table indicates that all municipalities experienced substantial increases in population, particularly Upper Township and the island communities (Ocean City, Sea Isle City ... etc.). The reason for these increases can be attributed to an increase in the number of persons reaching retirement age and becoming permanent residents and the influx of Casino industry personnel.

Components of Change

A population may increase by two means: first, natural increase (an excess of births over deaths) and second, by an in-migration of new residents. Table 2 indicates that Cape May County's population increase was due solely to in-migration, since the number of deaths was much higher than the number of births.

Migration

Table 3 indicates that during the decade from 1960 to 1970, 22.1% (12,288) of the people migrated into the county. In 1980, the figure increased to 26.2% (20,300) of the county population. This migration was from all parts of the nation but particularly the Northeast and North Central. This type of migration trend is expected to continue in Cape May County. Some of the most significant factors contributing to Cape May County's attraction of out of State residents are its environment and resort nature. Also, the county's low average tax rate makes retirement on fixed incomes more tolerable to a large number of older residents.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Cape May County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	82,266	38.1	226	313	100.0	100.0
AVALON BOROUGH	1,283	2,162	68.5	266	449	2.2	2.6
CAPE MAY CITY	4,392	4,853	10.5	1,952	2,157	7.4	5.9
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	204	255	25.0	680	850	0.3	0.3
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	2,635	3,989	51.4	40	61	4.4	4.8
LOWER TOWNSHIP	10,154	17,105	68.5	365	615	17.1	20.8
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	8,725	11,373	30.3	121	157	14.7	13.8
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	3,914	4,714	20.4	2,289	2,757	6.6	5.7
OCEAN CITY CITY	10,575	13,949	31.9	1,511	1,993	17.8	17.0
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	1,712	2,644	54.4	685	1,058	2.9	3.2
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	1,089	1,187	9.0	648	707	1.8	1.4
UPPER TOWNSHIP	3,413	6,713	96.7	52	102	5.7	8.2
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	1,005	1,091	8.6	824	894	1.7	1.3
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	235	360	53.2	783	1,200	0.4	0.4
WILDWOOD CITY	4,110	4,913	19.5	3,162	3,779	6.9	6.0
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	3,483	4,149	19.1	3,166	3,772	5.8	5.0
WOODBINE BOROUGH	2,625	2,809	7.0	332	356	4.4	3.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Cape May County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	59,554
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	8,672
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	10,712
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	-2,040
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	57,514
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	82,266
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	24,752

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Cape May County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	55,636	100.0	77,533	100.0
SAME HOUSE	31,012	55.7	43,452	56.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	21,030	37.8	33,792	43.6
SAME COUNTY	9,002	16.2	13,781	17.8
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	12,028	21.6	20,011	25.8
SAME STATE	3,467	6.2	6,948	9.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	8,561	15.4	13,063	16.8
NORTHEAST	6,243	11.2	9,484	12.2
NORTH CENTRAL	425	0.8	457	0.6
SOUTH	1,526	2.7	2,478	3.2
WEST	367	0.7	644	0.8
ABROAD	260	0.5	289	0.4
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	3,334	6.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 1A
Growth Rates for New Jersey and Cape May County

	Population		Percent Change	
	New Jersey	Cape May County	New Jersey	Cape May County
1900	1,883,669	13,201	----	----
1910	2,537,167	19,745	34.7%	49.6%
1920	3,155,900	19,460	24.4	-1.4
1930	4,041,334	29,486	28.1	51.1
1940	4,161,165	28,919	3.0	-1.9
1950	4,835,329	37,131	16.2	28.4
1960	6,067,412	48,555	25.5	30.7
1970	7,168,164	59,554	18.1	22.6
1980	7,364,823	82,266	2.7	38.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing, various years

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

Table 4 shows a comparison of population for Cape May County by age and sex for 1970 and 1980. The table indicates that there are more females than males in the county, particularly in the older age categories (over 55) since females tend to live longer than males. Figure 1 shows the county population divided into age groups to determine a trend in the population age structure. A study of the chart in comparison with similar information for the state reveals that the older population (65+) makes up 20.5% of Cape may County's population as compared to only 11.7% for the state.

Race

Table 5 shows that the number of whites and blacks in Cape May County increased from 1970 to 1980. However, the percentage of black persons when compared to the total population decreased from 8.0% in 1970 to 6.3% in 1980.

Table 6 breaks down the number and percentages of blacks by municipality. As can be seen the concentration of blacks has not significantly changed from 1970 to 1980.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

Cape May County is comprised of a diversity of ancestral groups (Table 7). Excluding the multiple ancestry group Cape May like the rest of the state, is comprised of mainly by English, Irish, German and Italian persons.

FIGURE 1.
CAPE MAY COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

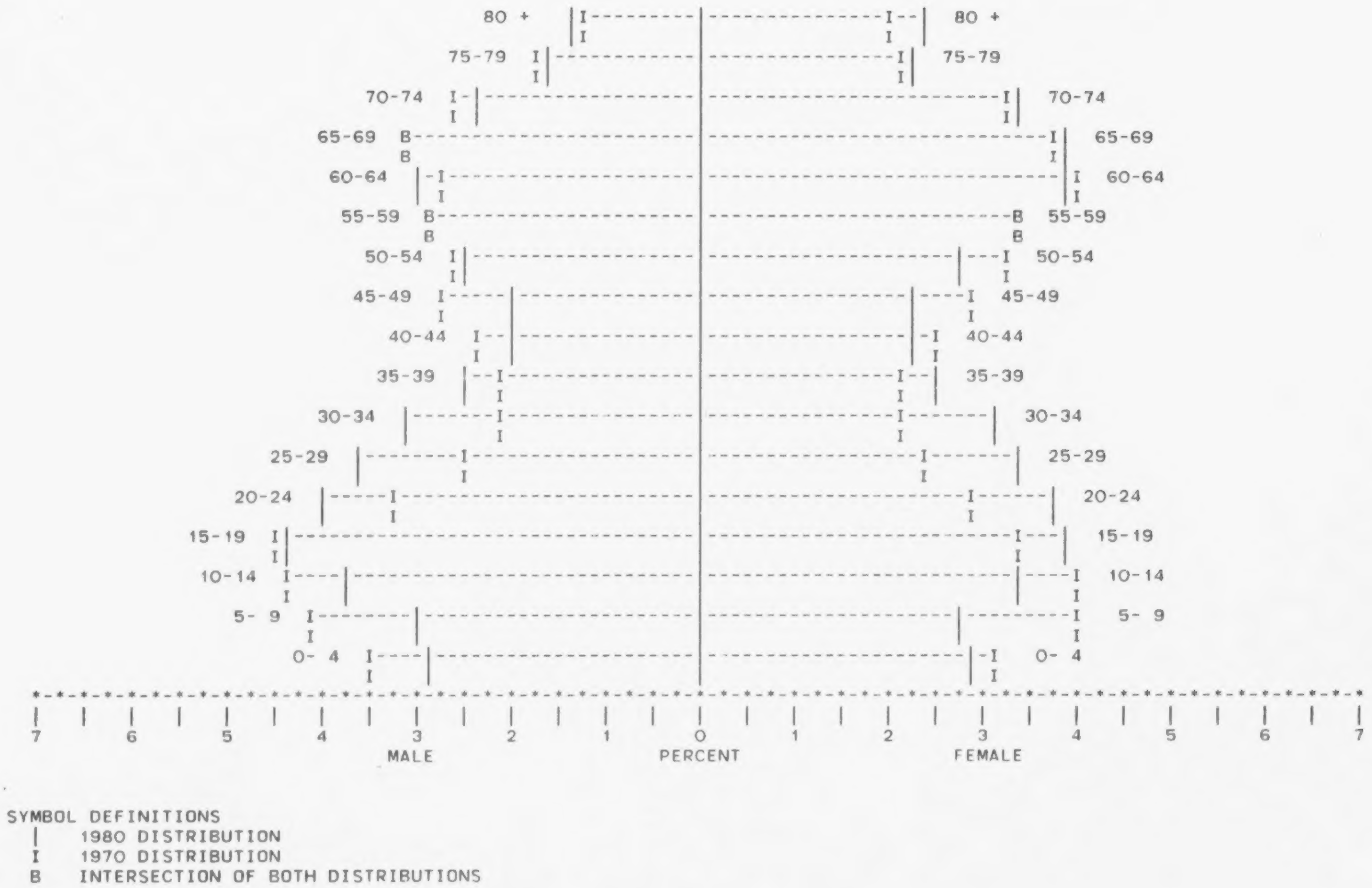

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	59,554	29,093	30,461	82,266	39,503	42,763
UNDER 5 YEARS	3,958	2,089	1,869	4,736	2,368	2,368
UNDER 1 YEAR	795	413	382	1,065	538	527
1 YEAR	776	394	382	985	478	507
2 YEARS	735	400	335	885	448	437
3 YEARS	767	421	346	924	461	463
4 YEARS	885	461	424	877	443	434
5 TO 17 YEARS	12,644	6,583	6,061	14,595	7,540	7,055
5 YEARS	929	463	466	914	472	442
6 YEARS	967	485	482	858	429	429
7 YEARS	937	466	471	896	451	445
8 YEARS	1,000	497	503	949	514	435
9 YEARS	967	512	455	1,120	575	545
10 YEARS	1,003	523	480	1,152	594	558
11 YEARS	973	526	447	1,103	568	535
12 YEARS	974	495	479	1,114	594	520
13 YEARS	998	493	505	1,169	622	547
14 YEARS	1,012	540	472	1,253	658	595
15 YEARS	1,035	564	471	1,319	657	662
16 YEARS	935	508	427	1,369	682	687
17 YEARS	914	511	403	1,379	724	655
18 TO 24 YEARS	5,514	3,082	2,432	9,009	4,781	4,228
18 YEARS	964	577	387	1,316	710	606
19 YEARS	888	541	347	1,365	791	574
20 YEARS	830	478	352	1,270	694	576
21 YEARS	742	396	346	1,210	667	543
22 YEARS	751	410	341	1,280	653	627
23 YEARS	765	395	370	1,265	606	659
24 YEARS	574	285	289	1,303	660	626
25 TO 54 YEARS	17,850	8,746	9,104	26,416	13,023	13,393
25 YEARS	603	299	304	1,300	674	626
26 YEARS	628	315	313	1,218	616	602
27 YEARS	629	343	286	1,119	558	561
28 YEARS	529	269	260	1,066	554	512
29 YEARS	528	274	254	1,084	558	526
30 YEARS	519	252	267	1,089	548	541
31 YEARS	535	252	283	1,078	563	515
32 YEARS	487	255	232	1,072	561	511
33 YEARS	508	265	243	1,076	541	535
34 YEARS	523	275	248	834	399	435
35 YEARS	506	266	240	891	452	439
36 YEARS	436	224	212	897	449	448
37 YEARS	537	260	277	871	434	437
38 YEARS	534	241	293	748	383	365
39 YEARS	541	287	254	747	370	377
40 YEARS	569	278	291	693	331	362
41 YEARS	528	275	253	687	322	365
42 YEARS	582	263	319	691	303	388
43 YEARS	638	320	318	690	350	340
44 YEARS	611	311	300	696	348	348
45 YEARS	686	352	334	675	321	354
46 YEARS	666	329	337	575	285	290
47 YEARS	611	285	326	736	332	404
48 YEARS	672	325	347	745	338	407
49 YEARS	711	332	379	808	388	420

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	731	369	362	812	404	408
51 YEARS	723	326	397	781	390	391
52 YEARS	683	308	375	891	396	495
53 YEARS	726	315	411	904	421	483
54 YEARS	670	281	389	942	434	508
55 TO 59 YEARS	3,710	1,692	2,018	5,131	2,341	2,790
55 YEARS	756	346	410	960	457	503
56 YEARS	717	366	351	1,000	477	523
57 YEARS	769	330	439	1,046	469	577
58 YEARS	695	290	405	1,030	457	573
59 YEARS	773	360	413	1,095	481	614
60 TO 64 YEARS	4,046	1,672	2,374	5,646	2,462	3,184
60 YEARS	762	302	460	1,046	486	560
61 YEARS	745	293	452	1,121	495	626
62 YEARS	834	347	487	1,133	494	639
63 YEARS	858	359	499	1,164	481	683
64 YEARS	847	371	476	1,182	506	676
65 YEARS & OVER	11,832	5,229	6,603	16,733	6,988	9,745
65 YEARS	814	382	432	1,174	553	621
66 YEARS	878	413	465	1,171	562	609
67 YEARS	837	378	459	1,152	513	639
68 YEARS	772	374	398	1,133	480	653
69 YEARS	808	328	480	1,082	457	625
70 YEARS	754	340	414	1,020	432	588
71 YEARS	722	334	388	1,009	439	570
72 YEARS	695	309	386	997	415	582
73 YEARS	653	291	362	889	378	511
74 YEARS	646	258	388	827	327	500
75 YEARS	574	257	317	747	322	425
76 YEARS	531	232	299	726	321	405
77 YEARS	453	217	236	641	253	388
78 YEARS	412	202	210	520	235	285
79 YEARS	332	144	188	549	199	350
80 YEARS	356	141	215	438	175	263
81 YEARS	276	126	150	390	153	237
82 YEARS	229	93	136	410	152	258
83 YEARS	227	105	122	313	121	192
84 YEARS	169	57	112	294	96	198
85 YEARS	146	53	93	244	90	154
86 YEARS	119	40	79	211	63	148
87 YEARS	89	43	46	159	56	103
88 YEARS	57	16	41	128	36	92
89 YEARS	47	15	32	142	51	91
90 YEARS	54	19	35	92	25	67
91 YEARS	34	13	21	72	28	44
92 YEARS	22	6	16	48	10	38
93 YEARS	24	6	18	43	16	27
94 YEARS	26	8	18	39	14	25
95 YEARS	10	1	9	20	6	14
96 YEARS	5	1	4	19	4	15
97 YEARS	6	4	2	11	2	9
98 YEARS	8	4	4	8	3	5
99 YEARS	4	1	3	7	0	7
100 YEARS & OVER	43	18	25	8	1	7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	59,554
1980 POPULATION	82,266
% CHANGE 1970-1980	38.1
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	54,782
1980 POPULATION	77,109
% CHANGE 1970-1980	40.8
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	4,772
1980 POPULATION	5,157
% CHANGE 1970-1980	8.1

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	59,554	100.0	ALL RACES	82,266	100.0
WHITE	54,565	91.6	WHITE	76,138	92.6
BLACK	4,772	8.0	BLACK	5,157	6.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	34	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	96	0.1
			ESKIMO	2	0.0
			ALEUT	2	0.0
JAPANESE	31	0.1	JAPANESE	20	0.0
CHINESE	10	0.0	CHINESE	45	0.1
FILIPINO	69	0.1	FILIPINO	109	0.1
KOREAN	11	0.0	KOREAN	30	0.0
			ASIAN INDIAN	56	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	11	0.0
HAWAIIAN	0	0.0	HAWAIIAN	14	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	4	0.0
OTHER	62	0.1	OTHER	582	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
CAPE MAY COUNTY	59,554	4,772	8.0	82,266	5,157	6.3
AVALON BOROUGH	1,283	2	0.2	2,162	3	0.1
CAPE MAY CITY	4,392	460	10.5	4,853	413	8.5
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	204	0	0.0	255	2	0.8
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	2,635	19	0.7	3,989	18	0.5
LOWER TOWNSHIP	10,154	20	0.2	17,105	88	0.5
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	8,725	1,542	17.7	11,373	1,645	14.5
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	3,914	4	0.1	4,714	5	0.1
OCEAN CITY CITY	10,575	815	7.7	13,949	765	5.5
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	1,712	0	0.0	2,644	1	0.0
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	1,089	23	2.1	1,187	17	1.4
UPPER TOWNSHIP	3,413	61	1.8	6,713	43	0.6
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	1,005	246	24.5	1,091	301	27.6
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	235	0	0.0	360	0	0.0
WILDWOOD CITY	4,110	970	23.6	4,913	1,051	21.4
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	3,483	4	0.1	4,149	3	0.1
WOODBINE BOROUGH	2,625	606	23.1	2,809	802	28.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Cape May County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	82,266	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	389	0.5
ENGLISH	7,306	8.9
FRENCH	438	0.5
GERMAN	6,698	8.1
GREEK	213	0.3
HUNGARIAN	263	0.3
IRISH	7,680	9.3
ITALIAN	5,841	7.1
NORWEGIAN	125	0.2
POLISH	1,655	2.0
PORTUGUESE	41	0.0
RUSSIAN	193	0.2
SCOTTISH	655	0.8
SWEDISH	491	0.6
UKRAINIAN	253	0.3
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	6,504	7.9
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	32,172	39.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	4,192	5.1
NOT REPORTED	7,157	8.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	13,422	16.3
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,033	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,886	18.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,208	19.7
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	5,261	6.4
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	2,406	2.9

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Cape May County

ALL PERSONS	82,266	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	81,100	98.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	1,166	1.4
MEXICAN	72	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	610	0.7
CUBAN	68	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	416	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8 breaks down the Spanish population into ancestral groups.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

Table 9 breaks down the population into houeholds, families and group quarters by municipality and compares this information with that from the 1970 census. The most significant section of this data is the persons per household. Cape May County's average household size is the smallest in the state, and is basically due to the large number of older singles and couples residing within the county. The persons per household figure has decreased for each municipality from 1970 to 1980, except for Cape May Point and Dennis Township.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

The county from 1970-1980 experienced an increase in the number of single, seperated and divorced persons and a decrease in the number of married and widowed persons for both sexes (Table 10).

The remainder of table 10 breaks down the population by household type and relationship. In the non-family household there was a small but significant increase in both male and female householder. This seems to reflect the increase in divorced and separated persons and the general trend of people marrying later in life. Also of significance, from 1970 to 1980 was the large increase in family households with a male or female householder with children under 18 years of age where no spouse is present. This also reflects the increase in divorced and separated persons in the county.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

Table 11 compares the persons 3-years old and over enrolled in school from 1970 to 1980. A significant figure here is the number of children attending nursery school, which increased from 191 in 1970 to 785 in 1980. A reason for this increase is the economic pressures on both parents or the single parent of having to work and thus sending the child to school instead of a babysitter.

Educational Attainment

When comparing the years of school completed for persons 25 years old and over, 1980 saw a substantial increase in all levels of education, except elementary school. High school graduates and

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Cape May County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAPE MAY COUNTY	21,177	32,347	15,799	22,380	2,440	2,439	2.70	2.47
AVALON BOROUGH	484	927	376	638	0	0	2.65	2.33
CAPE MAY CITY	1,345	1,847	894	1,072	994	861	2.53	2.16
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	111	131	71	71	0	0	1.84	1.95
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	859	1,268	679	1,057	72	97	2.98	3.07
LOWER TOWNSHIP	3,828	6,719	2,959	5,006	3	25	2.65	2.54
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	2,902	4,159	2,281	3,077	171	350	2.95	2.65
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	1,521	1,992	1,091	1,330	0	0	2.57	2.37
OCEAN CITY CITY	4,194	6,255	2,982	3,847	70	133	2.50	2.21
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	609	1,086	458	762	8	0	2.80	2.43
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	436	581	332	357	0	0	2.50	2.04
UPPER TOWNSHIP	1,136	2,361	899	1,914	112	19	2.91	2.84
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	368	481	264	286	0	0	2.73	2.27
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	100	160	68	99	0	0	2.35	2.25
WILDWOOD CITY	1,595	2,081	1,071	1,213	30	11	2.56	2.36
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	1,215	1,686	980	1,183	0	9	2.87	2.46
WOODBINE BOROUGH	474	613	394	468	980	934	3.47	3.06

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	22,544	100.0	31,658	100.0
SINGLE	6,253	27.7	9,043	28.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	14,344	63.6	19,285	60.9
SEPARATED	418	1.9	828	2.6
WIDOWED	1,128	5.0	1,316	4.2
DIVORCED	401	1.8	1,186	3.7
FEMALE:	24,304	100.0	35,344	100.0
SINGLE	3,987	16.4	6,632	18.8
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	14,301	58.8	19,137	54.1
SEPARATED	666	2.7	1,160	3.3
WIDOWED	4,635	19.1	6,490	18.4
DIVORCED	715	2.9	1,925	5.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	59,554	100.0	82,266	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	15,799	26.5	22,380	27.2
SPOUSE	13,706	23.0	18,516	22.5
OTHER RELATIVES	21,299	35.8	26,572	32.3
NONRELATIVES	932	1.6	883	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,692	2.8	3,773	4.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,686	6.2	6,194	7.5
NONRELATIVES			1,509	1.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,247	2.1	1,489	1.8
OTHER	1,193	2.0	950	1.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	16,602	100.0	19,331	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	51	0.3	39	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	13,141	79.2	13,966	72.2
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	1,993	12.0	3,686	19.1
OTHER RELATIVES	976	5.9	1,155	6.0
NONRELATIVES	164	1.0	333	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	206	1.2	100	0.5
OTHER	71	0.4	52	0.3

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	11,832	100.0	16,733	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,376	37.0	5,930	35.4
SPOUSE	2,661	22.5	3,948	23.6
OTHER RELATIVES	1,022	8.6	1,139	6.8
NONRELATIVES	231	2.0	75	0.4
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	856	7.2	1,144	6.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,365	20.0	3,806	22.7
NONRELATIVES			166	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	263	2.2	509	3.0
OTHER	58	0.5	16	0.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	13,905	17,548	26.2
NURSERY SCHOOL	191	785	311.0
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	8,788	9,574	8.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	3,887	5,038	29.6
COLLEGE	1,039	2,151	107.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	37,471	53,926	43.9
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	12,384	10,413	-15.9
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	8,156	9,828	20.5
4 YEARS	11,398	20,152	76.8
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,801	6,530	133.1
4 OR MORE YEARS	2,732	7,003	156.3
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	45.2	62.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

persons with some college education (1-3 years) or college degrees (4 years or more) increased dramatically from 1970. The college education attainment figure is significant since there is no college-level institution within Cape May County. Also, in 1980, 62.5% of the persons 25 years old and over were high school graduates as compared to only 45.2% in 1970. The pressure of the job market for higher educated persons is probably responsible for the dramatic increase.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Status by Race and Sex

An analysis of the labor force is a vital part of any population study. In Cape May County, however, this aspect of the populaton, coupled with the seasonal character of the county's economy results in a unique employment pattern. Table 12 does not reflect the seasonality of the county labor force and therefore the unemployment figures are misleading. Consideration must be given to the fact that some percentage of the winter unemployment is voluntary. A portion of the group are mothers with children in school who work summers and prefer to collect earned unemployment benefits during the winter. This is reflected in the dramatic increase in the unemployment rate for women who would be unemployed at the time the census is taken. Also, unemployment laws permit business owners to incorporate their businesses and lay themselves off at the end of the season and still be eligible for unemployment benefits. Finally, many people are able to earn a decent annual wage during the summer season so that winter unemployment is not an actual financial hardwhip. As a result, the actual unemployment due to the resort industry may be substantially below the figures given. Table B shows the seasonal difference in the county's labor force. The increase in the 15-64 age bracket from 1970 to 1980 is reflected in the increase in the civilian labor force for both males and females of all races.

Table 12A.
Covered Employment in Cape May County: 1980 to 1981

	January 1980	July 1980	January 1981
Total Work Force	36,000	54,400	34,500
Total Unemployed	8,700	2,800	8,000
Unemployed as a Percent of the Total Work Force	24.2%	5.1%	23.2%

Source: Covered Employment Trends, N.J. Department of Labor

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	21,329	30,863
ARMED FORCES	1,472	1,285
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	12,434	18,640
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.3	60.4
EMPLOYED	11,888	16,640
UNEMPLOYED	546	2,000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.4	10.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,423	10,938
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	23,372	34,705
ARMED FORCES	3	132
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7,521	14,405
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	32.2	41.5
EMPLOYED	6,779	11,921
UNEMPLOYED	742	2,484
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.9	17.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	15,848	20,168
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,360	1,728
ARMED FORCES	40	106
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	850	980
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	62.5	56.7
EMPLOYED	775	914
UNEMPLOYED	75	66
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.8	6.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	470	642
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,605	1,956
ARMED FORCES	0	8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	729	1,036
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	45.4	53.0
EMPLOYED	645	900
UNEMPLOYED	84	136
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.5	13.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	876	912

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Occupation

Table 13 shows the labor force by occupation. As can be seen, the number of professional and technical workers and clerical workers have been increasing since 1970. This follows the overall national pattern of increasing job specialization. Also, the percentage of service workers continues to increase, which indicates that our economy is becoming more resort-oriented than ever. The only occupation that decreased was the private household workers (domestics).

Journey to Work

Table 14 indicates that from 1970 to 1980 there was a substantial increase in the number of county residents commuting out of Cape May County to work. This is particularly true for county residents commuting to Atlantic County, which shows the impact of the casino industry on county residents who chose to live in the county and commute to Atlantic City.

Also, 67% of all workers are employed in Cape May County. Although the majority work within the county a significant number work outside the county (4,925) as well as outside the state (1,131).

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

Table 15 shows that the median income for families has doubled since 1969. The average family income of Cape May County is reasonably similar to that of the neighboring counties, but much less than that of the state. Perhaps the main reason for this difference is the relatively low cost of living in our area of the state. Also, our high percentage of elderly, most of whom receive social security benefits contributes to a low median income figure.

Income by Municipality

Only five municipalities within Cape May County have per-capita income higher than the state figure ($8,128). Avalon has the highest per-capita income of $10,009 almost 25% higher than the state figure. Woodbine was at the opposite end of the scale. The main reason for their low figure is that 65% of the total income for the people is from social security benefits and assistance programs.

The median family income figure (in 1979 dollars) for Woodbine, North Wildwood, Stone Harbor, and Cape May Point showed significant declines. The number of elderly and the small population base is the probable reason for this decrease in Cape May Point, Stone Harbor, and North Wildwood. Woodbines decrease can

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over 1970 and 1980 Cape May County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	28,561	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	7,159	25.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	3,452	12.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	3,707	13.0
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	8,228	28.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	719	2.5
SALES	3,080	10.8
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	4,429	15.5
SERVICE:	5,315	18.6
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	85	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	798	2.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	4,432	15.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	588	2.1
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	4,041	14.1
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	3,230	11.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	909	3.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	1,226	4.3
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,095	3.8

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	18,667	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2,279	12.2
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,749	9.4
SALES WORKERS	1,524	8.2
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,087	16.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,319	17.8
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	1,470	7.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	695	3.7
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	966	5.2
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	80	0.4
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	73	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3,211	17.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	214	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	19,603	29,148
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	17,510	25,739
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	2,093	3,409
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.7	11.7
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	15,717	22,379
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	14,411	19,683
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	82.3	76.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	91.7	88.0
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	3.099	6,056
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	1,306	2,696
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.42	0.45

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	17,510	100.0	25,739	100.0	15,717	100.0	22,379	100.0
CAPE MAY	14,411	82.3	19,683	76.5	14,411	91.7	19,683	88.0
ATLANTIC	1,265	7.2	3,762	14.6	1,005	6.4	1,469	6.6
BURLINGTON	47	0.3	70	0.3	-	-	18	0.1
CAMDEN	181	1.0	234	0.9	143	0.9	59	0.3
CUMBERLAND	461	2.6	571	2.2	207	1.3	326	1.5
GLOUCESTER	7	0.0	88	0.3	68	0.4	79	0.4
MONMOUTH	-	-	21	0.1	-	-	62	0.3
OCEAN	67	0.4	11	0.0	-	-	110	0.5
SALEM	38	0.2	65	0.3	-	-	31	0.1
DELAWARE PA	39	0.2	48	0.2	-	-	58	0.3
MONTGOMERY PA	43	0.2	114	0.4	-	-	50	0.2
PHILADELPHIA PA	549	3.1	582	2.3	-	-	115	0.5
OTHER AREAS	402	2.3	490	1.9	117	0.7	319	1.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Cape May County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	22,473	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	373	1.7
$2,500 TO $4,999	746	3.3
$5,000 TO $7,499	1,478	6.6
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,311	10.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	2,519	11.2
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,992	8.9
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,225	9.9
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,786	7.9
$20,000 TO $22,499	1,465	6.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,305	5.8
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,151	5.1
$27,500 TO $29,999	855	3.8
$30,000 TO $34,999	1,459	6.5
$35,000 TO $39,999	921	4.1
$40,000 TO $49,999	983	4.4
$50,000 TO $74,999	658	2.9
$75,000 OR MORE	246	1.1
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	17,042	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	15,662	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	322	2.1
$1,000 TO $1,999	465	3.0
$2,000 TO $2,999	781	5.0
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,092	7.0
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,230	7.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,220	7.8
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,183	7.6
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,213	7.7
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,097	7.0
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,004	6.4
$10,000 TO $11,999	1,791	11.4
$12,000 TO $14,999	1,692	10.8
$15,000 TO $24,999	1,928	12.3
$25,000 TO $49,999	524	3.3
$50,000 AND OVER	120	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	8,296	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	16,011	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Cape May County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
CAPE MAY COUNTY	6,093	7,079	16.2	16,011	17,042	6.4	8.9	6.2
AVALON BOROUGH	10,845	10,009	-7.7	22,475	22,548	0.3	7.3	4.6
CAPE MAY CITY	5,489	7,000	27.5	14,546	15,870	9.1	8.4	5.5
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	6,390	7,023	9.9	16,694	14,792	-11.4	18.9	5.6
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	5,062	6,239	23.3	16,949	18,114	6.9	8.4	8.4
LOWER TOWNSHIP	5,246	6,188	17.9	14,033	14,675	4.6	7.1	7.1
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	6,114	6,345	3.8	15,044	16,683	10.9	10.4	7.9
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	6,048	6,552	8.3	16,651	16,602	-0.3	6.9	3.8
OCEAN CITY CITY	7,670	9,224	20.3	18,652	19,060	2.2	7.2	4.6
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	6,091	8,775	44.1	17,611	20,127	14.3	6.8	2.1
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	7,881	9,699	23.1	20,616	19,542	-5.2	11.8	3.1
UPPER TOWNSHIP	5,737	7,203	25.6	17,792	20,411	14.7	7.0	2.4
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	4,772	6,105	27.9	12,720	15,040	18.2	8.4	9.1
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	3,605	5,815	61.3	14,036	14,286	1.8	20.0	7.6
WILDWOOD CITY	4,902	5,335	8.8	13,114	12,810	-2.3	17.4	11.8
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	7,261	8,208	13.0	18,554	21,357	15.1	6.2	2.4
WOODBINE BOROUGH	3,471	3,692	6.4	16,927	12,260	-27.6	14.5	22.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Cape May County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,165	3,965	3,471	3,460	2,158	2,192	6,062	22,473
LESS THAN $2,500	51	80	82	32	26	38	64	373
$2,500 TO $4,999	104	144	43	100	38	58	259	746
$5,000 TO $7,499	154	218	124	64	117	93	708	1,478
$7,500 TO $9,999	226	323	192	300	57	203	1,010	2,311
$10,000 TO $12,49	197	421	293	172	193	305	938	2,519
$12,500 TO $14,99	99	342	223	242	132	226	728	1,992
$15,000 TO $17,49	140	476	322	214	250	192	631	2,225
$17,500 TO $19,99	27	473	311	264	157	189	365	1,786
$20,000 TO $22,49	64	329	257	268	127	141	279	1,465
$22,500 TO $24,99	29	264	245	176	157	140	294	1,305
$25,000 TO $27,49	36	171	294	206	164	122	158	1,151
$27,500 TO $29,99	0	172	169	228	81	75	130	855
$30,000 TO $34,99	14	237	316	343	249	121	179	1,459
$35,000 TO $39,99	18	145	196	214	139	68	141	921
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	132	232	288	139	89	103	983
$50,000 TO $74,99	6	36	132	223	121	104	36	658
$75,000 OR MORE	0	2	40	126	11	28	39	246
MEDIAN	$10,603	$17,387	$21,415	$23,551	$22,146	$17,253	$12,679	$17,042

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Cape May County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	7,125	12.4
1979	7,224	9.1

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,665	22.8
1979	1,461	9.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

also be attributed to the number of elderly. The high poverty rate is associated with the decrease in income. The income in other municipalities increased from 1969-1979.

The percentage of families living under the poverty level decreased in 12 of the 16 municipalities in Cape May County. Dennis Township and Lower Township remained the same. Woodbine and West Cape May both increased.

Income by Age

Table 17 indicates income by age of householder. This table shows that people 65 years of age and over with incomes between $7,500 and $9,999 represents the largest category in Cape May County. The 45 to 54 years of age persons represent the highest median income figure.

Poverty

As table 18 indicates there was a slight increase in the number of persons below the poverty level from 1969 to 1979, but a decrease in the poverty rate of these people. For persons 65 years old and over there was a dramatic decrease in both the number and rate of persons below the poverty level from 1969 to 1979.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

The housing situation in Cape May County is unique. Because of our resort nature, there are many dwelling units within the county which are occupied only during the summer months. This is primarily evident on the island communities. Table 19 should not be used to analyze vacancy rates for Cape May County. The 1980 census includes units which are held for occasional use in the year-round housing total and thus shows an exaggerated level of vacancies in Cape May communities.

Upper Township because of its proximity to the casinos and its low tax rate experienced the greatest increase in housing units among the mainland communities in the county. Overall, Sea Isle City had the greatest increase in housing units from 1970 - 1980, due mainly to increased condominium and multi-family construction during the period.

Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units

Cape May County has one of the highest percentages of owner-occupied housing in the state. As table 20 indicates, this percentage has increased dramatically in all 16 municipalities.

The median value for these units has also increased substantially due mainly to high land costs especially if they are improved (water, sewer, etc.) and increasing material costs. This is most noticable in the island communities of Avalon and Stone Harbor and also in Upper Township on the mainland. Upper Township's substantial increase is due mainly to the Atlantic City casino phenomenon and its pressure on the housing market in the area.

All in all, in 1980, despite the high land costs, material costs and high mortgage rates, Cape May County experienced an increase in dwelling units which kept close pace with the increasing population. A strong demand for new housing continues today in Cape May County.

Median Rent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Cape May County experiences a definite lack of available year-round rental units, even though the number increased substantially from 1970 to 1980. With the rise in mortgage rates and other costs, the rents have also had to increase to cover these costs. Table 21 reflects these changes, the highest of which occured in Dennis Township and Sea Isle City. With home ownership beyond the financial means of many people they have resorted to renting. This demand has sparked an increase in rental property construction.

Housing Units by Units in Structure

Table 22 breaks down the year-round housing units according to tenure and occupancy status. From 1970 to 1980 there was significant increase in the number of renter-occupied units. In addition, the number and percentages for the multiple dwelling units (3 or more) and mobile homes increased dramatically for both the owner and renter-occupied units.

Renter and Owner Costs

Table 23 indicates that most persons renting in Cape May County spend 35% or more of their income for rent. This is a dramatic change from 1970, where most renters spent less than 20% of their income for rent. This change reflects the increasing costs faced by the unit owner (mortgage, taxes, maintenance, etc.) and he in turn having to raise rents to cover these costs.

Crowding and Plumbing Facilities

As can be seen in table 24 there was a decrease in the overcrowding of units frm 1970 to 1980.

CONCLUSION

This analysis has attempted to acquaint the reader with Cape May County's unique population. It is a rapidly growing popula-

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CAPE MAY COUNTY	53,152	72,107	35.7	27,804	38,817	23.8	16.7
AVALON BOROUGH	2,680	4,259	58.9	573	2,822	15.5	67.2
CAPE MAY CITY	2,324	3,372	45.1	1,834	2,105	26.7	12.3
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	395	474	20.0	339	148	67.3	11.5
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	983	1,434	45.9	944	1,393	9.0	9.0
LOWER TOWNSHIP	7,220	10,560	46.3	5,124	7,730	25.3	13.1
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	4,091	5,673	38.7	3,454	4,581	16.0	9.2
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	5,059	6,069	20.0	2,370	2,285	35.8	12.8
OCEAN CITY CITY	13,176	16,716	26.9	5,624	7,444	25.4	16.0
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	2,430	4,595	89.1	824	1,175	26.1	7.6
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	2,389	2,917	22.1	824	918	47.1	36.7
UPPER TOWNSHIP	1,701	3,131	84.1	1,227	2,685	7.4	12.1
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	647	865	33.7	417	534	11.8	9.9
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	634	735	15.9	145	168	31.0	4.8
WILDWOOD CITY	5,745	6,099	6.2	2,036	2,300	21.7	9.5
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	3,152	4,496	42.6	1,547	1,824	21.5	7.6
WOODBINE BOROUGH	526	712	35.4	522	705	9.2	13.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CAPE MAY COUNTY	16,390	23,579	58.9	60.7	14,180	47,200	232.9
AVALON BOROUGH	423	755	73.8	26.8	24,438	112,400	359.9
CAPE MAY CITY	821	1,001	44.6	47.6	15,044	48,500	222.4
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	103	110	30.4	74.3	13,871	52,300	277.0
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	743	1,116	78.7	80.1	10,218	44,000	330.6
LOWER TOWNSHIP	3,320	5,658	64.8	73.2	11,436	35,800	213.0
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	2,388	3,433	69.1	74.9	12,028	39,500	228.4
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	1,166	1,404	49.2	61.4	15,085	47,900	217.5
OCEAN CITY CITY	3,014	3,676	53.6	49.4	20,925	77,100	268.5
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	469	788	56.9	67.1	16,967	71,100	319.0
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	381	456	46.2	49.7	29,412	101,500	245.1
UPPER TOWNSHIP	951	2,068	77.5	77.0	14,669	65,600	347.2
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	263	352	63.1	65.9	10,581	35,000	230.8
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	90	131	62.1	78.0	9,145	33,900	270.7
WILDWOOD CITY	930	1,018	45.7	44.3	13,070	37,000	183.1
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	980	1,204	63.3	66.0	20,787	66,000	217.5
WOODBINE BOROUGH	348	409	66.7	58.0	9,438	29,300	210.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CAPE MAY COUNTY	4,787	8,768	17.2	22.6	80	216	171.6
AVALON BOROUGH	61	172	10.6	6.1	85	207	142.4
CAPE MAY CITY	524	846	28.6	40.2	79	187	136.1
CAPE MAY POINT BOROUGH	8	21	2.4	14.2	80	198	147.5
DENNIS TOWNSHIP	116	152	12.3	10.9	65	205	216.7
LOWER TOWNSHIP	508	1,061	9.9	13.7	81	219	171.2
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP	514	726	14.9	15.8	70	206	195.5
NORTH WILDWOOD CITY	355	588	15.0	25.7	87	213	144.6
OCEAN CITY CITY	1,180	2,579	21.0	34.6	92	253	174.9
SEA ISLE CITY CITY	140	298	17.0	25.4	79	251	216.7
STONE HARBOR BOROUGH	55	125	6.7	13.6	87	238	174.6
UPPER TOWNSHIP	185	293	15.1	10.9	81	234	189.1
WEST CAPE MAY BOROUGH	105	129	25.2	24.2	74	169	128.0
WEST WILDWOOD BOROUGH	10	29	6.9	17.3	80	213	166.2
WILDWOOD CITY	665	1,063	32.7	46.2	72	159	120.9
WILDWOOD CREST BOROUGH	235	482	15.2	26.4	96	238	148.7
WOODBINE BOROUGH	126	204	24.1	28.9	75	151	101.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980 (Year-round housing units) Cape May County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	28,335	39,405	39.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	20,424	25,539	25.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	759	1,091	43.7
2 UNITS	4,147	5,640	36.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,634	2,440	49.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,077	3,759	249.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	294	936	218.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	21,177	32,347	52.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	15,503	21,466	38.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	618	897	45.1
2 UNITS	2,961	4,626	56.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,023	2,046	100.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	778	2,591	233.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	294	721	145.2
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	16,390	23,579	43.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	13,557	19,043	40.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	249	491	97.2
2 UNITS	1,590	2,011	26.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	491	706	43.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	250	675	170.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	253	653	158.1
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	4,787	8,768	83.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	1,946	2,423	24.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	369	406	10.0
2 UNITS	1,371	2,615	90.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	532	1,340	151.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	528	1,916	262.9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	41	68	65.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,674	100.0	8,600	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,560	33.4	1,810	21.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	560	12.0	1,183	13.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	688	14.7	1,652	19.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,260	27.0	3,099	36.0
NOT COMPUTED	606	13.0	856	10.0
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,268	100.0	1,587	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	122	5.4	49	3.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	147	6.5	108	6.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	389	17.2	96	6.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,208	53.3	1,122	70.7
NOT COMPUTED	402	17.7	212	13.4
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,559	100.0	2,453	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	742	47.6	134	5.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	382	24.5	131	5.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	281	18.0	527	21.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	52	3.3	1,450	59.1
NOT COMPUTED	102	6.5	211	8.6
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	574	100.0	2,079	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	481	83.8	280	13.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	20	3.5	422	20.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	11	1.9	692	33.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	463	22.3
NOT COMPUTED	62	10.8	222	10.7
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	273	100.0	2,481	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	215	78.8	1,347	54.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	11	4.0	522	21.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	7	2.6	337	13.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	64	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	40	14.7	211	8.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Cape May County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	21,177	32,347
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	20,295	31,632
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	692	580
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	190	135
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	20,716	32,008
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	99.0
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	19,869	31,308
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.9	99.0
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	677	574
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	99.0
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	170	126
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	89.5	93.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

tion with a death rate greater than its birthrate. It has the oldest median age (37.4) in the state, the smallest average household size (2.47 persons), and the second highest percentage of elderly (20.3 percent 65 years and older). In conclusion, this study should aid the reader in acquiring a better understanding of the characteristics and peculiarities of the population of Cape May County.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 . triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time: grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979")

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.4-F

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CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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DATA
CENTER

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CARL B. HOLM

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Cumberland County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Cumberland County Census Trends report was Carl B. Holm, Principal Planner. Department of Planning and Development. Please contact Mr. Holm (Phone: 609-451-8000 Ext. 401) should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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CUMBERLAND COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Cumberland County, for census taking and reporting purposes, has been classified as a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) and as such has been identified in the census reports as the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, New Jersey SMSA, indicating a relatively freestanding area, not closely related to other statistical areas. The Office of Management and Budget, (OMB) however recently changed the designation to Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PSMA-Level C). PMSA indicates that Cumberland County is closely associated with adjacent metropolitan areas. It is a component of the Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton PA-NJ-DE-MD Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The CMSA consists of four PMSA's, one of which (Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ) was not included in the former SCSA. The primary criteria used to determine the area's new designation are population, size, density, and its commuting patterns. Cumberland is linked commercially and by these characteristics to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, Trenton CMSA.

We must understand growth, distribution, composition, and other characteristics of our population if planning is to be realistic. Unfortunately no statistical analysis of population is ever complete. It becomes out-of-date quite rapidly because of changing needs, attitudes and physical conditions. We must understand these changes. To do so, we must study the decennial census counts and compare them. In this report we compare the 1970 and 1980 censuses and examine the trends revealed with pertinent analysis and interpretations.

Cumberland lies just off the vast population corridor that has developed from Boston to Washington, D.C. It is one of the few remaining uncongested areas of New Jersey. This is in sharp contrast to New Jersey as a whole which is the most urbanized state in the union.

Cumberland is far enough removed from both Philadelphia-Camden and Wilmington, Delaware urban complexes to become a well-developed urban center on its own. Yet, it is close enough to participate in growth of the eastern seaboard. It appears that in the future Cumberland will be drawn into closer relationship with the Delaware Valley urban complexes. The budding tri-city area is well on its way to becoming the core of a southwestern New Jersey metropolitan area or satelite sub-region.

Municipal Population

Cumberland County, as a whole, has experienced only modest increases in total population in the last 60 years. But when the nation took its population and housing census in 1980 (see Table 1) it was found that there were 132,866 persons in the county. This was more than double the population recorded in 1920. So we have done a lot of growing in the last sixty years, an average of 2% a year, 20% per decade. The new total means we added 11,492 people during the 10 years since the 1970 census, which was more people than in the previous decade, but the rate of gain was less at 9.5%.

In the past 60 years, only during the depression was the rate lower. While the county has shown only modest growth in its total population, fluctuations have been experienced by municipalities throughout the county during the last decade. Some have increased. Maurice River Township's increase is primarily due to inmates at Leesburg Prison. Others have actually declined. Bridgeton's loss was its neighbors' gain. Upper Deerfield's slowed rate of growth compared to the 1960's can be attributed to the development regulations which deliberately slowed growth in an effort to conserve agriculture. Stow Creek took similar actions but not until the mid seventies. Because of the availability of vacant land and the need for people to reside reasonably near their place of work, there has been a tendency for people to settle in or near the established populaton centers. During the 1970's the cities of Vineland and Millville grew by enough to account for 85% (9,803) of the total county numerical growth.

In other words, the eastern section of the county grew at a rate of 14.6%, while the western section surrounding Bridgeton, which itself lost population, maintained a no-growth, no-loss status.

Cumberland County, in the last 80 years, has shown the least total growth in the southern group of counties but it is important to note that its growth has been generally more even, showing less fluctuation than several others. There also has been a steady decline in its share of southern New Jersey population. Several counties in Southern New Jersey are ranked high in terms of population increase. This and other factors indicate a southern shift in the state's overall growth pattern. The southernmost counties between 1970-1980 gained in population at a rate of 15%, substantially above New Jersey's overall growth rate of 2.7%. Even Cumberland's modest growth was greater at 9.5%.

With the increase in populaton, population density increased accordingly and now stands at 265 persons per square mile. The density for New Jersey state is 986 persons per square mile, 3.7 times that of Cumberland's.

Table 1.
Total Population. Population Density. and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	132,866	9.5	241	263	100.0	100.0
BRIDGETON CITY	20,435	18,795	-8.0	3,144	2,892	16.8	14.1
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	3,667	4,674	27.5	108	137	3.0	3.5
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,464	2,523	2.4	148	151	2.0	1.9
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	1,777	1,803	1.5	33	33	1.5	1.4
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	4,990	5,693	14.1	108	124	4.1	4.3
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	963	973	1.0	51	51	0.8	0.7
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	3,970	4,365	9.9	126	139	3.3	3.3
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	2,329	2,116	-9.1	62	57	1.9	1.6
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	3,743	4,577	22.3	40	48	3.1	3.4
MILLVILLE CITY	21,366	24,815	16.1	497	577	17.6	18.7
SHILOH BOROUGH	573	604	5.4	486	512	0.5	0.5
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,050	1,365	30.0	56	72	0.9	1.0
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,648	6,810	2.4	209	214	5.5	5.1
VINELAND CITY	47,399	53,753	13.4	682	773	39.1	40.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Components of Change

Much of the change of populaton in Cumberland municipalities appears to be a reshuffling of persons and, as shown in Table 2, some natural increase (births in excess of deaths). The estimated net increase in migration of only 2,518 may be the sign of recent economic difficulties, but we must recognize that the estimated component of change shows only net changes. A more reasonable appraisal of migration comes from Table 3 concerning mobility.

Mobility

Mobility plays a fundamental role in population change and redistribution. Mobility data embraces both local moving and migration, the latter defined as change in county moving, and therefore usually involving a complete severance of economic and social ties. Mobility helps to maintain or to adjust the population balance of an area, helping to match people with available jobs and in many cases, permitting people to live in the area and environment of their choice. Traditionally, the predominant movement has been from farm areas to the cities. The cities of Bridgeton and Millville have grown in part by means of such local movements. But migration to our county from the very large urban centers, although fluctuating from decade to decade, has contributed large numbers of people.

Over a period of a lifetime, almost everyone moves his place of residence. Figures other than those shown here in Table 3 indicate that less than 6% of Cumberland's residents have always lived in the same house. The 1980 census reports residence on April 1, 1975 for the 123,286 persons five years old and over. Over 79,000 or 61% lived in the same house in 1975 and 1980. Almost 30,000 or 24% lived in a different house but in essentially the same area, while 12,600 or 10.2% lived outside the county five years before.

The latter figure helps us to see more clearly, although the actual figures are not conclusive, that more persons have moved away from Cumberland than we have realized. Analysis of vital statistics as cited above leads us to attribute only a growth of 2,518 persons in a decade to net in-migration. But if 12,634 have moved in during the last five years, then over 10,116 must have moved away to balance the equation (and this only in five not ten years). Careful analysis of the numerical change in age grouping would we believe, confirm that mobility as expressed by out- and in-migration has been much greater than cursary observation would indicate. A net in-migration of only 2,518, as reported, vastly under emphasizes the degree of mobility.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The age composition of the county's population is constantly changing. A number of these age and sex relationships may be revealed by inspection of the single years of age and sex, and the

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Cumberland County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	121,374
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	21,501
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	12,526
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	8,975
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	130,349
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	132,866
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	2,518

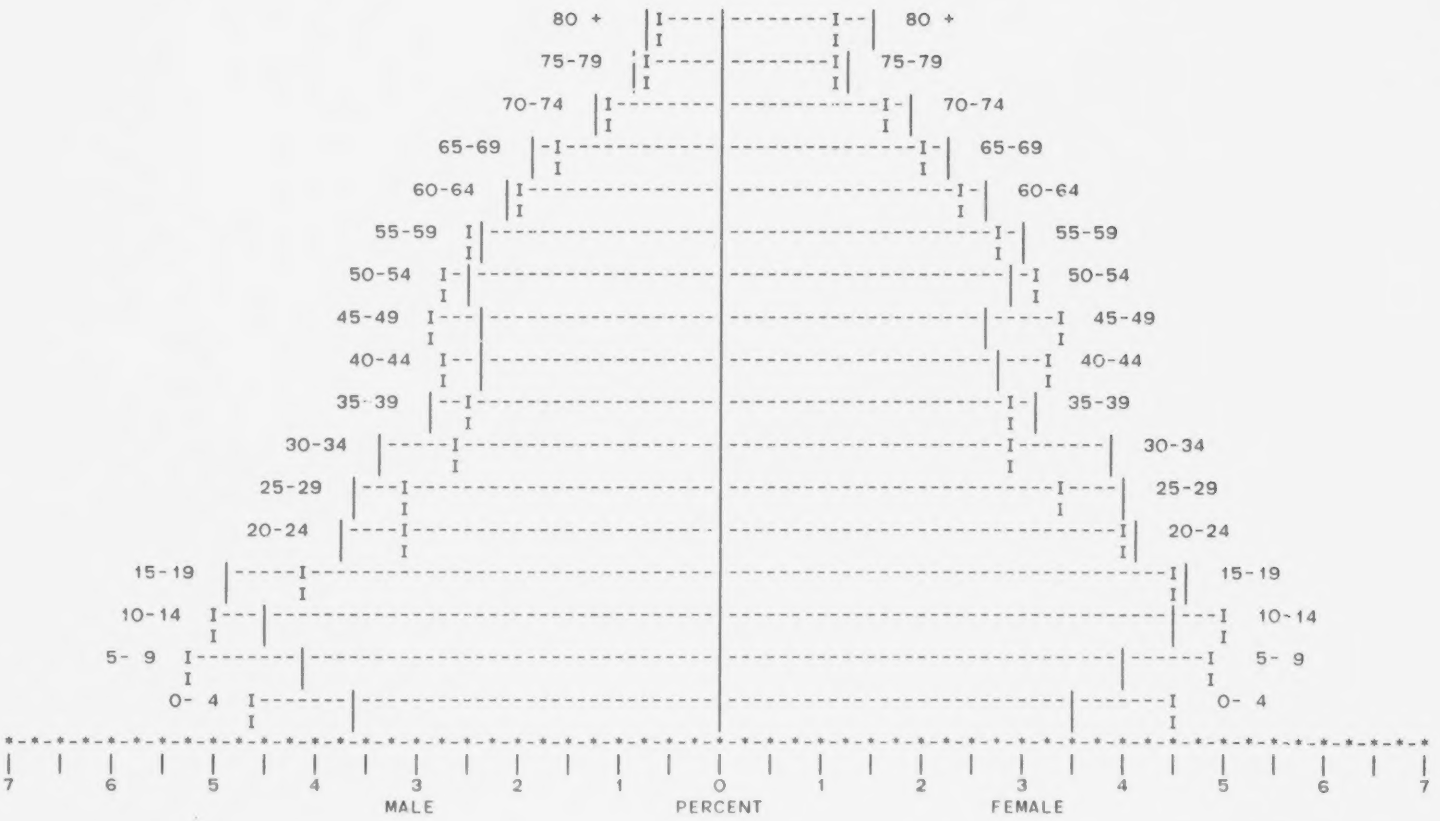
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Cumberland County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	110,322	100.0	123,286	100.0
SAME HOUSE	66,007	59.8	79,373	64.4
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	36,198	32.8	42,511	34.5
SAME COUNTY	26,787	24.3	29,877	24.2
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	9,411	8.5	12,634	10.2
SAME STATE	4,190	3.8	7,088	5.7
DIFFERENT STATE:	5,221	4.7	5,546	4.5
NORTHEAST	2,631	2.4	2,570	2.1
NORTH CENTRAL	550	0.5	429	0.3
SOUTH	1,644	1.5	2,005	1.6
WEST	396	0.4	542	0.4
ABROAD	1,691	1.5	1,402	1.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	6,426	5.8	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 1.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	121,374	57,635	63,739	132,866	63,026	69,840
UNDER 5 YEARS	11,106	5,683	5,423	9,573	4,893	4,680
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,210	1,153	1,057	2,020	1,034	986
1 YEAR	2,248	1,096	1,152	1,871	947	924
2 YEARS	2,071	1,048	1,023	1,919	1,004	915
3 YEARS	2,195	1,133	1,062	1,915	945	970
4 YEARS	2,382	1,253	1,129	1,848	963	885
5 TO 17 YEARS	31,177	15,757	15,420	30,858	15,577	15,281
5 YEARS	2,514	1,264	1,250	2,005	1,067	938
6 YEARS	2,464	1,264	1,200	1,958	983	975
7 YEARS	2,491	1,303	1,188	2,069	1,001	1,068
8 YEARS	2,432	1,288	1,144	2,244	1,096	1,148
9 YEARS	2,438	1,292	1,146	2,491	1,301	1,190
10 YEARS	2,506	1,228	1,278	2,351	1,186	1,165
11 YEARS	2,433	1,210	1,223	2,379	1,179	1,200
12 YEARS	2,410	1,226	1,184	2,307	1,113	1,194
13 YEARS	2,278	1,135	1,143	2,396	1,231	1,165
14 YEARS	2,451	1,263	1,188	2,580	1,335	1,245
15 YEARS	2,320	1,148	1,172	2,641	1,328	1,313
16 YEARS	2,244	1,090	1,154	2,690	1,359	1,331
17 YEARS	2,196	1,046	1,150	2,747	1,398	1,349
18 TO 24 YEARS	12,321	5,463	6,858	14,973	7,279	7,694
18 YEARS	2,034	968	1,066	2,304	1,199	1,105
19 YEARS	1,664	738	926	2,221	1,119	1,102
20 YEARS	1,682	712	970	2,085	984	1,101
21 YEARS	1,585	628	957	2,059	959	1,100
22 YEARS	1,817	808	1,009	2,088	974	1,114
23 YEARS	1,924	888	1,036	2,042	970	1,072
24 YEARS	1,615	721	894	2,174	1,074	1,111
25 TO 54 YEARS	43,061	20,208	22,853	48,519	22,935	25,584
25 YEARS	1,673	782	891	2,117	1,006	1,111
26 YEARS	1,611	782	829	2,018	986	1,032
27 YEARS	1,732	809	923	2,046	968	1,078
28 YEARS	1,524	719	805	2,045	977	1,068
29 YEARS	1,331	652	679	2,030	938	1,092
30 YEARS	1,421	682	739	1,940	923	1,017
31 YEARS	1,284	588	696	1,845	862	983
32 YEARS	1,335	618	717	2,090	998	1,092
33 YEARS	1,324	636	688	2,069	976	1,093
34 YEARS	1,315	616	699	1,690	790	900
35 YEARS	1,338	652	686	1,711	847	864
36 YEARS	1,281	588	693	1,643	782	861
37 YEARS	1,309	620	689	1,772	822	950
38 YEARS	1,296	611	685	1,486	693	793
39 YEARS	1,330	631	699	1,464	702	762
40 YEARS	1,463	714	749	1,425	665	760
41 YEARS	1,372	636	736	1,364	633	731
42 YEARS	1,488	666	822	1,348	610	738
43 YEARS	1,525	730	795	1,363	661	702
44 YEARS	1,444	653	791	1,281	608	673
45 YEARS	1,533	695	838	1,360	681	679
46 YEARS	1,532	695	837	1,274	608	666
47 YEARS	1,549	725	824	1,323	618	705
48 YEARS	1,531	719	812	1,260	597	663
49 YEARS	1,471	690	781	1,344	624	720

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	1,496	706	790	1,407	670	737
51 YEARS	1,408	657	751	1,382	658	724
52 YEARS	1,412	651	761	1,479	680	799
53 YEARS	1,355	624	731	1,534	705	829
54 YEARS	1,378	661	717	1,409	647	762
55 TO 59 YEARS	6,414	3,058	3,356	7,143	3,203	3,940
55 YEARS	1,358	641	717	1,428	646	782
56 YEARS	1,364	634	730	1,513	642	871
57 YEARS	1,285	624	661	1,440	661	779
58 YEARS	1,233	604	629	1,404	648	756
59 YEARS	1,174	555	619	1,358	606	752
60 TO 64 YEARS	5,188	2,361	2,827	6,284	2,823	3,461
60 YEARS	1,180	570	610	1,346	610	736
61 YEARS	1,066	482	584	1,278	584	694
62 YEARS	1,087	488	599	1,315	609	706
63 YEARS	913	403	510	1,167	496	671
64 YEARS	942	418	524	1,178	524	654
65 YEARS & OVER	12,107	5,105	7,002	15,516	6,316	9,200
65 YEARS	938	427	511	1,181	549	632
66 YEARS	914	406	508	1,195	513	682
67 YEARS	816	388	428	1,077	475	602
68 YEARS	767	347	420	1,071	499	572
69 YEARS	864	345	519	1,012	437	575
70 YEARS	747	310	437	922	386	536
71 YEARS	688	296	392	931	388	543
72 YEARS	641	249	392	833	347	486
73 YEARS	641	280	361	769	320	449
74 YEARS	616	276	340	723	299	424
75 YEARS	564	227	337	694	287	407
76 YEARS	491	202	289	619	245	374
77 YEARS	471	188	283	516	203	313
78 YEARS	430	187	243	498	207	291
79 YEARS	389	165	224	517	173	344
80 YEARS	352	140	212	412	134	278
81 YEARS	309	132	177	364	138	226
82 YEARS	238	85	153	349	116	233
83 YEARS	206	68	138	287	100	187
84 YEARS	187	70	117	266	89	177
85 YEARS	225	77	148	222	79	143
86 YEARS	117	43	74	194	65	129
87 YEARS	93	36	57	187	53	134
88 YEARS	86	29	57	130	38	92
89 YEARS	62	24	38	131	42	89
90 YEARS	49	17	32	109	36	73
91 YEARS	42	19	23	82	29	53
92 YEARS	35	14	21	61	25	36
93 YEARS	25	10	15	55	15	40
94 YEARS	18	3	15	29	8	21
95 YEARS	6	2	4	26	4	22
96 YEARS	5	2	3	14	7	7
97 YEARS	5	2	3	10	1	9
98 YEARS	3	1	2	6	2	4
99 YEARS	3	3	0	10	3	7
100 YEARS & OVER	64	35	29	14	4	10

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

age and sex groupings in Table 4. Note the excess of women over men in all except the youngest group. Women live longer than men. In the 50's and 60's there had been a steady growth in the proportion of residents in the pre-school and school-age groups. A smaller working group was supporting a growing non-working remainder. That has changed. The under 1 to age 15 group is less in 1980 than in 1970, 34,994 or 26%, compared to 37,843 or 31% in 1970. The proportion in the working age groups 16 to 64 has increased from 59% in 1970 to 62% in 1980. The effect of the Depression on birth rates can be seen by lesser numbers in the 40 to 50 age brackets. The elderly citizens of the county represented a larger proportion of our total population in 1980 (11.7%) than in 1970 (10.0%). Their numbers have been growing steadily from 8,400 in 1950 to 10,400 in 1960, 12,107 in 1970, and 15,516 in 1980. However, do note that the proportion of age 65 and over in New Jersey also is 11.7%. Even though the 65 plus group is growing in numbers in Cumberland, the working-age group also is growing in support of the non-working remainder--the young and the old. Nevertheless, this condition may not continue. We can anticipate a growing proportion of dependent elderly. In fact, between 1970 and 1980 those age 60 and over increased by 26% as opposed to a 9.5% increase in the general population, and a smaller school-age group now may mean a proportionally small productive group in later years.

Race

In addition to age and sex, there are other characteristics such as racial identification which the Census has identified. While there are a number of racial minorities in the county, by far the largest is the black. The change in racial composition in the past decade in Cumberland is rather easy to see in Table 5. The percent change in black population is considerably greater than the white and other; 19.9% for black; 7.8% for white. The 3,302 actual increase in blacks, 29% of the total 11,492 overall increase in the decade leaves the proportion of blacks at 15.0%, slightly higher than for New Jersey at 12.6%. The white population in actual numbers remains virtually unchanged since 1970, but the proportion of whites falls to 78.1% from 85.1% because of an increasing black and "other" populaton.

Movement of the black population is the most interesting revelation in Table 6. Eight townships show a decreasing population of blacks. Three cities and Fairfield Township show an increase in black population. Bridgeton despite an overall loss of population showed an increase of 600 blacks, for a total black population of 6,500, the highest in the county. Vineland's black populaion grew moderately to 4,768 or 8.9%. Millville's black populaton grew rapidly from 383 or 1.8% in 1970 to 1,541 or 6.2% in 1980. It should be noted that the numbers and proportion remain low when compared to Bridgeton, Vineland and the state's 12.6% black.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	121,374
1980 POPULATION	132,866
% CHANGE 1970-1980	9.5
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	104,808
1980 POPULATION	112,998
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.8
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	16,566
1980 POPULATION	19,868
% CHANGE 1970-1980	19.9

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	121,374	100.0	ALL RACES	132,866	100.0
WHITE	103,348	85.1	WHITE	103,712	78.1
BLACK	16,566	13.6	BLACK	19,868	15.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	197	0.2	AMERICAN INDIAN	743	0.6
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	1	0.0
JAPANESE	545	0.4	JAPANESE	411	0.3
CHINESE	35	0.0	CHINESE	45	0.0
FILIPINO	60	0.0	FILIPINO	141	0.1
KOREAN	7	0.0	KOREAN	72	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	141	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	12	0.0
HAWAIIAN	3	0.0	HAWAIIAN	22	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	6	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	613	0.5	OTHER	7,691	5.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	121,374	16,566	13.6	132,866	19,868	15.0
BRIDGETON CITY	20,435	5,903	28.9	18,795	6,500	34.6
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	3,667	1,608	43.9	4,674	1,296	27.7
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,464	509	20.7	2,523	487	19.3
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	1,777	335	18.9	1,803	132	7.3
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	4,990	2,424	48.6	5,693	2,867	50.4
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	963	231	24.0	973	130	13.4
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	3,970	443	11.2	4,365	386	8.8
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	2,329	730	31.3	2,116	479	22.6
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	3,743	324	8.7	4,577	630	13.8
MILLVILLE CITY	21,366	383	1.8	24,815	1,541	6.2
SHILOH BOROUGH	573	6	1.0	604	19	3.1
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,050	74	7.0	1,365	43	3.2
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,648	510	7.7	6,810	590	8.7
VINELAND CITY	47,399	3,086	6.5	53,753	4,768	8.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

Table 7 shows us that the ancestry composition of the county's population is more complex than many areas of similar urban/rural balance and distance from large central cities. Unique opportunities have attracted foreign born or those of mixed parentage in the past.

A similar statement can be made concerning the Hispanic population as shown in Table 8; persons not of Spanish origin dominate the population (90.6%). It can also be said that Puerto Ricans dominate the Hispanic populaton; 10,965 of the 12,423 Spanish origin persons.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Table 9 indicates that households in Cumberland increased by 19.4% during the 1970's, while the numbers of persons increased by only 9.5%. This difference in growth rates is a function of the decrease in average population per household from 3.18 in 1970, to 2.91 in 1980. Commercial Township's household increase was 38%, but was coupled to a 27% population increase; similarly Millville's population increased by 27% and Vineland's increased by 16.1% while households moved higher by 16.1% and 13.4% respectively. This phenomenon seems to have occurred nationwide, and its implications and impacts in Cumberland are no less important than in the nation. Smaller households, increases in single persons, divorced persons, and one-parent households, seems to echo the national trend. That it has happened in Cumberland County already may in itself be significant because Cumberland in the past has seemed slower to respond to national and even statewide trends. In 1980, 128,692 persons or 97% of the population resided in households. Some 4,174 lived in group quarters. However, in 1970 there were only 33,993 families, or 77% of the households, down from 82%.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

The several sections of Table 10 present a multitude of perspectives on living arrangements in the county. Husband and wife families totalled 26,153 in 1980, or about 77% of all families, down from 85% in 1970. Complete families grew by a mere 434 while one-parent families increased by 3,118 or 66% from 4,732 to 7,840. These startling figures are matched by the separated and divorced statistics: males who are divorced 2,225 up from 932 in 1970, females who are divorced 3,424 up from 1,517 in 1970. Quite clearly, the household and family formation of the 1970's did not follow traditional patterns. A discussion of the many interacting demographic and social forces causing these patterns to emerge is beyond the scope of this report.

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Cumberland County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	132,866	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	491	0.4
ENGLISH	11,167	8.4
FRENCH	620	0.5
GERMAN	7,461	5.6
GREEK	237	0.2
HUNGARIAN	312	0.2
IRISH	4,477	3.4
ITALIAN	14,604	11.0
NORWEGIAN	151	0.1
POLISH	1,988	1.5
PORTUGUESE	54	0.0
RUSSIAN	1,245	0.9
SCOTTISH	425	0.3
SWEDISH	336	0.3
UKRAINIAN	931	0.7
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	30,538	23.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	40,399	30.4
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	7,346	5.5
NOT REPORTED	10,084	7.6
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,483	12.4
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,601	2.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	18,612	14.0
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,188	12.2
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	8,417	6.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,260	2.5

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Cumberland County

ALL PERSONS	132,866	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	120,443	90.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	12,423	9.4
MEXICAN	335	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	10,965	8.3
CUBAN	190	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	933	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Cumberland County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	37,086	44,287	30,451	33,993	3,524	4,174	3.18	2.91
BRIDGETON CITY	6,633	6,681	5,173	4,785	106	278	3.06	2.77
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	1,141	1,583	848	1,212	28	16	3.19	2.94
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	686	815	590	664	26	0	3.55	3.10
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	542	635	429	486	0	9	3.28	2.83
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,435	1,754	1,179	1,418	23	32	3.46	3.23
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	303	331	237	262	7	0	3.16	2.94
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	1,092	1,332	968	1,119	305	291	3.36	3.06
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	653	651	547	535	20	0	3.54	3.25
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	1,104	1,202	873	949	288	934	3.13	3.03
MILLVILLE CITY	7,083	9,007	5,751	6,657	14	28	3.01	2.75
SHILOH BOROUGH	178	210	154	157	0	0	3.22	2.88
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	320	438	273	379	4	0	3.27	3.12
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,009	2,255	1,726	1,843	10	8	3.30	3.02
VINELAND CITY	13,907	17,393	11,703	13,527	2,693	2,578	3.21	2.94

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	40,742	100.0	46,641	100.0
SINGLE	10,428	25.6	13,632	29.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	26,819	65.8	27,482	58.9
SEPARATED	1,163	2.9	1,797	3.9
WIDOWED	1,400	3.4	1,505	3.2
DIVORCED	932	2.3	2,225	4.8
FEMALE:	47,560	100.0	53,872	100.0
SINGLE	11,403	24.0	13,566	25.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	26,842	56.4	27,124	50.3
SEPARATED	1,822	3.8	2,550	4.7
WIDOWED	5,976	12.6	7,207	13.4
DIVORCED	1,517	3.2	3,425	6.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	121,374	100.0	132,866	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	30,451	25.1	33,993	25.6
SPOUSE	25,719	21.2	26,153	19.7
OTHER RELATIVES	53,257	43.9	54,615	41.1
NONRELATIVES	1,788	1.5	1,993	1.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,296	1.9	4,011	3.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,339	3.6	6,283	4.7
NONRELATIVES			1,644	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	2,885	2.4	4,090	3.1
OTHER	639	0.5	84	0.1

Table 10.

Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980

Cumberland County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	42,283	100.0	40,431	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	139	0.3	100	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	32,886	77.8	26,220	64.9
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	5,654	13.4	9,673	23.9
OTHER RELATIVES	2,645	6.3	3,469	8.6
NONRELATIVES	376	0.9	737	1.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	468	1.1	232	0.6
OTHER	115	0.3	0	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	12,107	100.0	15,516	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,187	34.6	5,305	34.2
SPOUSE	2,157	17.8	2,945	19.0
OTHER RELATIVES	1,781	14.7	1,609	10.4
NONRELATIVES	276	2.3	81	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	777	6.4	1,022	6.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,252	18.6	3,365	21.7
NONRELATIVES			129	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	637	5.3	1,045	6.7
OTHER	40	0.3	15	0.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

One of the most important factors in the functioning of an area is the educational level of its population. The educational attainment of the adult population in Cumberland County when compared to figures for other New Jersey counties has been very bleak in past decades. But the educational status of the population, as shown in Table 11, has improved considerably during the 1970's. In terms of years of school completed, the proportion with only an elementary school education has decreased from 37% in 1970 to 27% in 1980. The proportion of high school graduates (or more) has increased from a very low 40% to over 53%. Those who have completed four or more years of college have increased in numbers from 3,798 (5.7%) to 6,749 (8.8%). The actual number of college students in 1980 was 50% greater than the actual numbers in 1970, with the percentage rising to 10.4% of the school enrollment. However, a 5.5% drop in those children enrolled in kindergarten and elementary grades 1 to 8 years foretells the probability of reduced enrollment upcoming in high school and college classes unless traditional educational patterns can be altered.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

Cumberland's civilian labor force has increased by 8,615 or 17.3% in the last decade as seen in Table 12. Unfortunately the ranks of the unemployed have increased to an unacceptable level. The black labor force also increased and at a greater rate, 25.3%. But, again, unfortunately to say the least, black unemployment has reached an alarming rate, particularly among women (20.7%). The female labor force, both white and black, grew more dramatically in the 1970's; a total of 5,910 or 29.3%. A comparable figure for the state was 15.4%.

Occupation

The figures in Table 13 show the distribution of major occupation categories for the population in 1970 and 1980. Here we find clues to a person's income, education and other factors. In general, we see relatively little change in composition between 1970 and 1980, but admittedly some changes may have been hidden by changes in census terminology and format. Undoubtedly the service worker categories have shown an increase. Other changes involve an increase in managerial and professional specialities, clerical, and sales. These are offset by a decrease of operators, fabricators, and laborers. In the past, Cumberland's high proportion of operatives in the total experienced work force has corresponded with the dominance of manufacturing industry in the county. In the state and in other southern counties, the proportion employed as operatives is much lower.

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	33,688	35,728	6.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	686	1,517	121.1
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	22,212	20,981	-5.5
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	8,315	9,518	14.5
COLLEGE	2,475	3,712	50.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	66,817	77,571	16.1
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	24,786	21,119	-14.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	15,328	15,112	-1.4
4 YEARS	18,798	26,690	42.0
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	4,107	7,901	92.4
4 OR MORE YEARS	3,798	6,749	77.7
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	40.0	53.3	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Cumberland County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	38,343	45,250
ARMED FORCES	72	56
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	29,583	32,288
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.2	71.4
EMPLOYED	28,424	29,417
UNEMPLOYED	1,159	2,871
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.9	8.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	8,688	12,906
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	44,980	52,631
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	20,190	26,100
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.9	49.6
EMPLOYED	18,518	23,449
UNEMPLOYED	1,672	2,651
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.3	10.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	24,790	26,531
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	4,472	5,819
ARMED FORCES	6	10
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,230	3,555
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.2	61.1
EMPLOYED	2,995	2,970
UNEMPLOYED	235	585
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.3	16.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,236	2,254
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	5,156	6,908
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,595	3,745
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.3	54.2
EMPLOYED	2,202	2,968
UNEMPLOYED	393	777
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.1	20.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,561	3,163

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	52,866	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	9,481	17.9
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	4,089	7.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	5,392	10.2
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	13,041	24.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,083	2.0
SALES	4,095	7.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	7,863	14.9
SERVICE:	6,993	13.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	166	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	918	1.7
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	5,909	11.2
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,196	2.3
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	7,814	14.8
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	14,341	27.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7,522	14.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	2,991	5.7
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,828	7.2

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	46,942	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,530	9.7
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	3,463	7.4
SALES WORKERS	2,487	5.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	6,797	14.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	7,505	16.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	11,695	24.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,261	4.8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,093	4.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	626	1.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	756	1.6
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4,341	9.2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	388	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Historically, manufacturing has dominated the economy of the county. Cumberland has had a relatively narrow-based economy--a narrow spectrum of employees. But manufacturing, as with the state and nation, is a declining source of employment. This rate of decline appears to have accelerated more rapidly here than in the state and nation. Service employment and service-support industries have accelerated to partially compensate for the loss of manufacturing jobs. Loss of 6,000 jobs in as many years has dealt a brutal blow to the economy which is made evident statistically in unacceptably high unemployment rates. Unfortunately, the transitional period continues as manufacturing job opportunities disappear from the economic base. A change in the business climate can help to slow the trend. A broader-based economy must be built if the county is to be less vulnerable.

Journey to Work and Commuting Patterns

As shown in Table 14, Cumberland County commuting patterns are very localized. Although the shadow of the vast Philadelphia-Wilmington-Camden-Trenton metropolitan area is approaching from the west and north, the county is still far enough removed (40 miles) in terms of travel time, to discourage all but the most hardy commuter. The county has for many years, and continues to have, one of the most self-contained labor markets in New Jersey. Only 5,967 persons or 11.6% of workers living in county commute to jobs outside the county, a small percentage because of the absence of a large and varied job market reasonably close to the county. More people commute into Cumberland County than leave for employment elsewhere. About 9,907 or 19.3% of the county work force live elsewhere and commute to Cumberland. These relationships have remained quite stable for several decades, but it is interesting to note that out-of-state commuting patterns to and from Cumberland since 1970 have changed. Fewer come in from other states; fewer commute out. Unfortunately, the high number of destinations not reported, particularly in the 1980 census, throws a cloud over the entire statistical analysis.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income is influenced by job opportunity, skill, ability, initiative, intelligence and even health and other characteristics. Therefore, comparative income levels can tell us much about the people of the county and their standard of living. Careful analysis can also reveal unique local characteristics and situations. Rapid changes have taken place in recent years in both the distribution of income among the population and wage levels. The 1980 U.S. Census reported 1979 income statistics. The figures concerning personal and family incomes are largely expressed in terms of averages and medians and are useful when compared with state and other area figures.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	45,430	51,244
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	42,563	44,346
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	2,867	6,898
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	6.3	13.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	45,665	48,286
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	37,038	38,379
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	87.0	86.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	81.1	79.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	5,525	5,967
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	8,627	9,907
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	1.56	1.66

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	42,563	100.0	44,346	100.0	45,665	100.0	48,286	100.0
CUMBERLAND	37,038	87.0	38,379	86.5	37,038	81.1	38,379	79.5
ATLANTIC	970	2.3	1,932	4.4	2,049	4.5	2,240	4.6
BURLINGTON	210	0.5	52	0.1	407	0.9	195	0.4
CAMDEM	856	2.0	489	1.1	616	1.3	717	1.5
CAPE MAY	207	0.5	326	0.7	461	1.0	571	1.2
ESSEX	-	-	9	0.0	-	-	244	0.5
GLOUCESTER	713	1.7	918	2.1	1,917	4.2	2,584	5.4
MIDDLESEX	-	-	0	0.0	-	-	109	0.2
SALEM	1,035	2.4	1,495	3.4	1,893	4.1	2,121	4.4
UNION	-	-	3	0.0	-	-	196	0.4
NEW CASTLE DE	214	0.5	118	0.3	225	0.5	81	0.2
PHILADELPHIA PA	307	0.7	204	0.5	-	-	61	0.1
OTHER AREAS	1,013	2.4	421	0.9	1,059	2.3	788	1.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Cumberland County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	34,108	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	925	2.7
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,938	5.7
$5,000 TO $7,499	2,535	7.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,720	8.0
$10,000 TO $12,499	2,985	8.8
$12,500 TO $14,999	2,788	8.2
$15,000 TO $17,499	3,099	9.1
$17,500 TO $19,999	2,822	8.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	2,725	8.0
$22,500 TO $24,999	2,247	6.6
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,847	5.4
$27,500 TO $29,999	1,483	4.3
$30,000 TO $34,999	2,377	7.0
$35,000 TO $39,999	1,355	4.0
$40,000 TO $49,999	1,124	3.3
$50,000 TO $74,999	835	2.4
$75,000 OR MORE	303	0.9
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	17,557	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	30,718	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	523	1.7
$1,000 TO $1,999	831	2.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,347	4.4
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,443	4.7
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,538	5.0
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,966	6.4
$6,000 TO $6,999	2,057	6.7
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,078	6.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	2,331	7.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	2,354	7.7
$10,000 TO $11,999	4,478	14.6
$12,000 TO $14,999	4,675	15.2
$15,000 TO $24,999	4,242	13.8
$25,000 TO $49,999	661	2.2
$50,000 AND OVER	194	0.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	9,529	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	18,391	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Family Income

Cumberland County has consistently and over many years recorded low personal income, and frequently the lowest income among New Jersey's counties. This has been essentially so regardless of the measurement--per capita, household, family, or poverty rate. Examination of Table 15 exposes one of the reasons. It may seem trite to mention it, but the table for both 1969 and 1970 income brackets clearly shows that too many families are in the low income brackets and too few are in the high brackets. Comparisons of local income groupings and similar state-wide groupings have shown this to be so. Another factor is involved. Note that if 1969 median family income is expressed in 1979 dollars, the 1969 figure would have been $18,391. In other words, family effective buying power was greater in 1969 than in 1979 when the diminishing value of the dollar is taken into consideration. Family income was $834 less (4.5%) in 1979.

Income by Municipality

This lower value of median family income in 1979 constant dollars is also shown in Table 16. The loss does not appear when expressed as per capita income for the county as a whole. By municipality however, there are some interesting trends to observe. Several townships which lost population in the decade show significant percentage increases in per capita income although the actual dollar value remains at or below the county value. Presumably low income individuals moved out of the area, and just as likely those movements were to or near the cities of Bridgeton, Millville, and Vineland, nearby in Fairfield Township, and to adjacent Maurice River Township--each of which experienced a loss (in 1979 dollars) of median family income.

Cumberland's median family income and poverty rate as pointed out before, showed a change for the worse for the decade. Examination of the record for the municipalities shows a pattern of change related to population mobility. Loss of low income population from several townships to the urban areas improved the township's median family incomes and poverty rate. Bridgeton's loss of population due to mobility is more complex with movement to adjacent townships west and north and an influx from bay shore townships. The effect is severe with Bridgeton and adjacent Fairfield Township exhibiting the sharpest drops in earning power, -18.4% and -16.7% respectively. From a purely local perspective these observations may be interesting. But mostly they are sad facts of life, and these same statistical facts are saddest of all when compared to those of the state.

Income by Age

The family incomes by age of householder as organized in Table 17 do not reveal any unusual or unexpected relationships. The middle years, age 35 to 60, are traditionally the most productive, particularly from 45 to 54--which shows a median of $22,979, 31% above the all age median. The table bears this out.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Cumberland County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	5,601	6,032	7.7	18,391	17,557	-4.5	9.2	12.0
BRIDGETON CITY	5,407	5,362	-0.8	17,352	14,151	-18.4	10.9	19.2
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	4,323	5,232	21.0	13,491	14,555	7.9	17.2	15.9
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	4,952	6,016	21.5	18,126	19,041	5.0	10.8	9.0
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	3,819	5,376	40.8	14,268	14,744	3.3	20.2	13.3
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,348	4,921	-8.0	17,806	14,838	-16.7	11.1	16.8
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,137	7,183	39.8	17,430	18,194	4.4	9.7	9.8
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	5,977	7,113	19.0	22,828	22,052	-3.4	3.2	1.0
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	4,572	5,096	11.5	15,259	16,250	6.5	18.9	12.1
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	5,006	4,849	-3.1	17,807	17,038	-4.3	9.8	10.2
MILLVILLE CITY	6,116	6,582	7.6	19,121	18,701	-2.2	8.1	9.0
SHILOH BOROUGH	6,128	5,982	-2.4	20,168	20,179	0.1	0.0	5.1
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	5,286	6,284	18.9	18,616	18,971	1.9	5.3	6.8
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,443	6,766	24.3	19,245	20,603	7.1	7.0	9.0
VINELAND CITY	5,773	6,153	6.6	18,639	18,136	-2.7	8.2	11.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

It also shows, as mentioned before, that there are too many wage earners in the lower brackets and too few in the higher. It may be a bit surprising to some that the 2,655 householders between the ages of 60 to 64 were able to maintain a median family income of $16,921, or 96% of the county all-age median. Those 65 years and over (5,258 householders) maintain a $12,017 median, 68% of the all-age median.

Poverty Levels

Table 18 bring us dramatic "good" and "bad" news. First the bad. There were 4,649 more persons reported to have incomes below the poverty level in 1979 than in 1969. That is a sharp 33% increase to a total of 18,599 persons, a rate of 14.5%.

And finally some good news. Among the elderly 65 years and over, there were 1,045 fewer persons with reported incomes below the poverty level. That was a 35% reduction in numbers and cut the poverty rate for the elderly virtually in half. Admittedly it was very high in 1969 (25.9%) and is still high at 13.3%, but this may serve to demonstrate the improved effectiveness of the Social Security System in more recent years.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

With a single, partial exception of Lawrence Township (see Table 19) every municipality in Cumberland County increased its total housing-unit inventory during the 1970's. (Lawrence lost housing units, but increased slightly its year-round housing inventory.) Cumberland's housing stock grew 7,340 units or 18.3%. As noted earlier, Cumberland's population grew only by a modest 9.5%. The far greater improvement in the housing unit inventory than in population is a phenomenon seen throughout the state and nation. The concomitant lowering of persons per household from 3.18 to 2.91 was seen in Table 19. In most instances the municipal housing unit increase is aligned to some degree with population growth. Discounting Stow Creek's small number and high-percentage change, the largest increases both in actual units and percent were in Millville and Vineland. That is where the largest population increases took place. Townships surrounding Bridgeton City also added significantly to inventory. Bridgeton itself lost population, but even so, added modestly to its housing stock.

Vacancy rates and their changes between 1970 and 1980 also reflect an alignment with population change. Where populaton counts went down, vacancy rates went up and vice versa. The overall rate for the county remained stable.

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Cumberland County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,987	7,695	6,926	6,300	3,287	2,655	5,258	34,108
LESS THAN $2,500	174	328	165	103	42	24	89	925
$2,500 TO $4,999	302	595	264	206	80	103	388	1,938
$5,000 TO $7,499	190	693	445	191	121	142	753	2,535
$7,500 TO $9,999	251	577	481	254	171	167	819	2,720
$10,000 TO $12,49	264	625	492	362	177	346	719	2,985
$12,500 TO $14,99	190	569	503	487	267	328	444	2,788
$15,000 TO $17,49	213	781	582	541	292	283	407	3,099
$17,500 TO $19,99	153	768	578	441	274	192	416	2,822
$20,000 TO $22,49	92	647	702	475	270	233	306	2,725
$22,500 TO $24,99	110	542	550	470	255	132	188	2,247
$25,000 TO $27,49	27	470	427	389	229	130	175	1,847
$27,500 TO $29,99	0	343	337	353	213	141	96	1,483
$30,000 TO $34,99	13	436	629	708	287	152	152	2,377
$35,000 TO $39,99	8	130	329	511	197	101	79	1,355
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	99	212	422	245	69	77	1,124
$50,000 TO $74,99	0	56	174	288	128	103	86	835
$75,000 OR MORE	0	36	56	99	39	9	64	303
MEDIAN	$10,724	$16,474	$19,797	$22,979	$22,032	$16,921	$12,017	$17,557

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Cumberland County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	13,950	11.8
1979	18,599	14.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,983	25.9
1979	1,938	13.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	40,005	47,345	18.3	38,854	46,512	4.6	4.8
BRIDGETON CITY	6,885	7,148	3.8	6,879	7,133	3.6	6.3
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	1,533	1,908	24.5	1,214	1.722	6.0	8.1
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	766	894	16.7	714	881	3.9	7.5
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	864	1,069	23.7	596	764	9.1	16.9
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,524	1,926	26.4	1,488	1,877	3.6	6.6
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	359	378	5.3	326	357	7.1	7.3
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	1,162	1,371	18.0	1,121	1,366	2.6	2.5
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	742	698	-5.9	687	693	4.9	6.1
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	1,283	1.365	6.4	1,169	1,293	5.6	7.0
MILLVILLE CITY	7,473	9.436	26.3	7,387	9,405	4.1	4.2
SHILOH BOROUGH	189	216	14.3	187	215	4.8	2.3
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	359	470	30.9	340	467	5.9	6.2
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,073	2,346	13.2	2,056	2,337	2.3	3.5
VINELAND CITY	14,793	18,120	22.5	14,690	18,002	5.3	3.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Value of Owner-Occupied Housing

Table 20 reveals that the proportion of housing units occupied by owners improved slightly in the county during the past decade. Greater than average rate of improvement in value occurred in Commercial, Fairfield, Greenwich, and Stow Creek townships. New unit construction probably was the reason for improvement in all but Greenwich where we surmise a cause being the designation in 1972 of the National Historic District in Greenwich. Restoration of historic homes in Mauricetown and Commercial Township may have contributed to home ownership and increased values. Only Bridgeton and Millville had a lesser proportion of home ownership in 1980.

Every municipality experienced more than a 100% increase in median value of owner units in 10 years. Bridgeton showed the least change in value. It will be interesting to observe future changes in Bridgeton's housing value in light of the Greenwich experience referred to above and the designation in 1982 of the Bridgeton National Historic District. The sharpest increase occurs in Downe Township and remains unexplained. Increases in value greater than the 14.3% county increase took place in Stow Creek and Maurice River Township and were seemingly associated with new home construction. In Greenwich and Commerical Township increasing value was in all probability related in some measure to the restoration of older houses.

Median Rent

While the number of rental units in Cumberland's housing inventory increased almost 2,700 units in the decade, the ralationship between owner-occupied and renter-occupied dwellings remained virtually the same for the county, 67% - 33%. In Table 21, however, we can see that this was not the case in every municipality of the county. Some retained their traditional proportion of rental to owner units and stabilized contract rentals. Others lost some rental units and found that the median rent commanded increased considerably more than the average for the county. Median contract rent in 1970 was $79 and rose to $185--a 134.9% rise.

Units in Structure

The tenure and occupancy status by the units in year-round housing as shown by figures in Table 22 reveal a number of interesting developments, of which only several will be mentioned. The table shows what type of housing construction is responsible for the nearly 20% increase in housing stock. Certainly two-unit structures are not responsible. That is the only category which is reported to have lost units. The reason may be conversion to single units or demolition of two-family houses in urban areas, particularly Bridgeton which has a large two-unit inventory. Single-family units account for the largest actual number increase (3,007). One unit attached housing accounts for a much higher percentage increase but involved only 859 units. Over

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	25,326	29,846	65.2	64.2	13,804	33,600	143.4
BRIDGETON CITY	3,738	3,505	54.3	49.1	11,346	23,000	102.7
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	805	1,273	66.3	73.9	7,816	21,000	168.7
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	534	662	74.8	75.1	14,074	36,400	158.6
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	453	535	76.0	70.0	6,651	19,700	196.2
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,152	1,533	77.4	81.7	11,525	28,200	144.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	226	271	69.3	75.9	13,295	36,600	175.3
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	892	1,157	79.6	84.7	16,945	37,500	121.3
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	530	530	77.1	76.5	9,144	22,500	146.1
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	933	1,005	79.8	77.7	8,142	23,100	183.7
MILLVILLE CITY	5,031	5,650	68.1	60.1	12,860	31,200	142.6
SHILOH BOROUGH	116	149	62.0	69.3	12,256	30,000	144.8
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	260	371	76.5	79.4	13,631	38,700	183.9
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,188	1,582	57.8	67.7	16,389	39,600	141.6
VINELAND CITY	9,468	11,623	64.5	64.6	16,295	39,300	141.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

2,500 multiple-housing units were added, a 60% increase to 6,836 total. But the change that catches the eye first and last is the almost double mobile home and trailer count--up from 1,064 to 2,068, a 94.4% change. With all of the troubling implications surrounding their increase it is important to note that all but 28 of the added mobile homes were owner occupied. Trailer rentals, now at only 14%, have remained stable in the face of increasing ownership.

Renter Costs

As seen in Table 23, an attempt has been made to calculate gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1970 and 1980. It is a difficult table to interpret in terms of trends largely due to rapidly changing incomes during the decade. But it would appear that when all income levels are taken together, fewer renters are spending less than 20% of their income for rent, and increasing numbers are paying more than 20% for rent. In fact, 31% of all renters in 1980 spent over 35% of their income for rent. In 1970 only 22% spent over 35% for rent, a clear indication that shelter costs for renters have risen sharply. However, although no trend analysis is made in this respect for home owner shelter costs, rental may be a bargain compared to the cost of new home ownership.

Persons Per Room

Table 24 indicates that there was less crowding in county housing in 1980 than in 1970. The all-room density has risen several percentage points to 95.3% of all housing units with 1.00 or fewer persons per room density. There were comparable reductions in the number of units with higher densities.

Overall condition of occupied housing appears also to have improved as expressed in terms of units with complete plumbing facilities. Within each category of density there was improvement, even at the most dense level expressed at 1.51 or more persons per room. Nevertheless, 825 units (1.8%) of occupied housing in 1980 were not equipped with complete plumbing facilities.

CONCLUSION

In this report we have discussed trends occuring in Cumberland as revealed in census data for 1970 and 1980. Trends have a habit of creeping up and taking one by surprise. Trends can be early warnings of drastic change ... change for the better, change for the worse. Change has never seemed to come rapidly to Cumberland. But the county today is not the same as it was a decade ago. Nor will it be the same a decade from now. Change is inevitable.

Some changes are welcome and needed--others unwanted. Our analysis of census data shows both good and bad tendencies. For instance, Cumberland appears to be a more comfortable place to

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	11,760	14,441	30.3	31.0	79	185	134.9
BRIDGETON CITY	2,895	3,176	42.1	44.5	74	163	120.8
COMMERCIAL TOWNSHIP	336	310	27.7	18.0	29	110	284.0
DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	152	153	21.3	17.4	73	164	125.8
DOWNE TOWNSHIP	89	100	14.9	13.1	49	117	136.8
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP	283	221	19.0	11.8	68	151	123.6
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	77	60	23.6	16.8	47	158	234.2
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	200	175	17.8	12.8	74	160	115.2
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	123	121	17.9	17.5	57	150	162.0
MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP	171	197	14.6	15.2	60	155	158.3
MILLVILLE CITY	2,052	3,357	27.8	35.7	78	185	138.4
SHILOH BOROUGH	62	61	33.2	28.4	66	163	145.5
STOW CREEK TOWNSHIP	60	67	17.6	14.3	67	155	132.5
UPPER DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP	821	673	39.9	28.8	72	158	118.2
VINELAND CITY	4,439	5,770	30.2	32.1	95	211	122.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Cumberland County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	38,932	46,679	19.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	27,069	30,248	11.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,567	3,600	40.2
2 UNITS	3,486	3,319	-4.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,740	1,961	12.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,006	5,282	75.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,064	2,269	113.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	37,086	44,287	19.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	26,009	29,016	11.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,490	3,349	34.5
2 UNITS	3,237	3,018	-6.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,604	1,807	12.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	2,682	5,029	87.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,064	2,068	94.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	25,326	29,846	17.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	22,044	25,273	14.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,232	1,601	30.0
2 UNITS	1,102	763	-30.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	98	222	126.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	49	210	328.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	801	1,777	121.8
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	11,760	14,441	22.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	3,965	3,743	-5.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,258	1,748	39.0
2 UNITS	2,135	2,255	5.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,506	1,585	5.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	2,633	4,819	83.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	263	291	10.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Cumberland County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,336	100.0	13,768	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,777	42.1	4,080	29.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,512	13.3	2,057	14.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,783	15.7	2,640	19.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,492	22.0	4,267	31.0
NOT COMPUTED	772	6.8	724	5.3
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,799	100.0	3,194	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	317	6.6	136	4.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	441	9.2	339	10.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,170	24.4	360	11.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,391	49.8	2,084	65.2
NOT COMPUTED	480	10.0	275	8.6
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,285	100.0	3,556	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,415	56.4	358	10.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	994	23.2	385	10.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	598	14.0	787	22.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	101	2.4	1,923	54.1
NOT COMPUTED	177	4.1	103	2.9
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,659	100.0	3,007	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,486	89.6	694	23.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	68	4.1	745	24.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	15	0.9	1,170	38.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	251	8.3
NOT COMPUTED	90	5.4	147	4.9
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	593	100.0	4,011	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	559	94.3	2,892	72.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	9	1.5	588	14.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	323	8.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	9	0.2
NOT COMPUTED	25	4.2	199	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Cumberland County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	37,086	44,287
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	34,284	42,225
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,163	1,593
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	639	469
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	35,423	43,462
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.5	98.1
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	32,911	41,495
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.0	98.3
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	1,998	1,543
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.4	96.9
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	514	424
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	80.4	90.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

live now because more and better housing is available, and at less density in terms of people per room. Unfortunately, shelter costs more to obtain and maintain, and much undesirable housing continues to exist.

Our children are obtaining more and presumably better education, but educational attainment level remains low. There are more college bound students, but too few jobs to attract them back home.

The labor force has grown. More service jobs are available. But so many manufacturing jobs have disappeared that unemployment remains unacceptably high.

Income has risen, but purchasing power has decreased. Fewer elderly have incomes below the poverty level, but the overall poverty rate has risen. The county's income status remains low relative to the state and most counties.

Critical changes have taken place in our homes and living arrangements; a general movement, a swing not merely a drift, and we are not at all certain why this has happened--much less where this trend is leading us.

What change does the future hold for Cumberland? Are these documented trends early signs of drastic changes that may effect the needs of people who live and work in the county? If so, these insights may indicate new emphases needed, or perhaps a new vision, or even suggest new directions to take. Change will not stop. Therefore we must not stop our efforts to find emerging trends in our census data.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on .census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.5-F

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Gloucester County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
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GLOUCESTER COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CHARLES ROMICK AND SUSAN WALLACE

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Gloucester County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information in the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

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New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary authors of the Gloucester County Census Trends report were Charles Romick and Susan Wallace. Please contact them should you have any questions on this county. They should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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GLOUCESTER COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

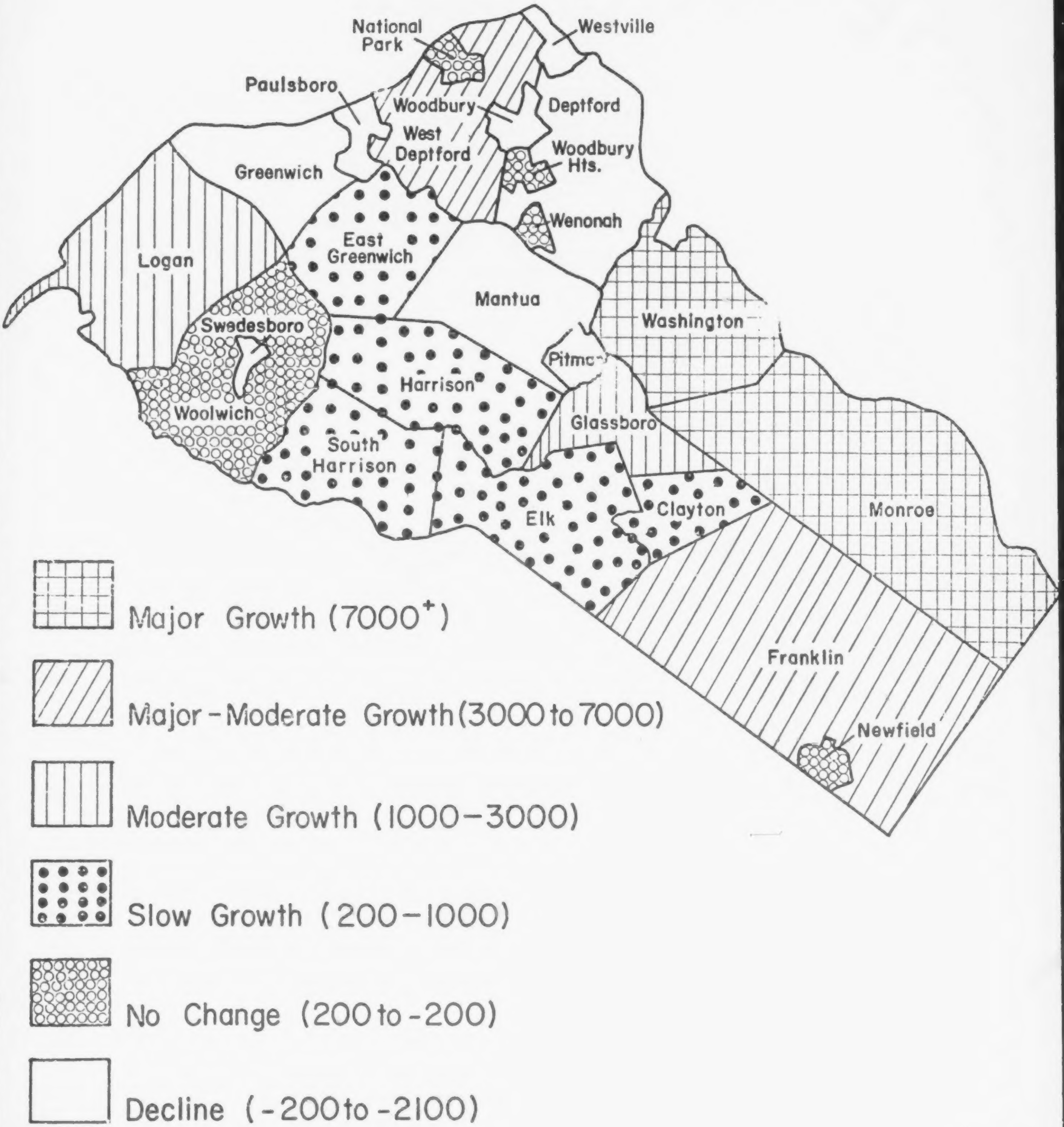
The total population of Gloucester County is presently about 200,000 persons, with the official April 1, 1980 census count showing a population of 199,917. The county's most populous municipalities are its large eastern townships. Washington Township is the county's most populous municipality with a 1980 census population of 27,878, followed by Deptford Township at 23,473, and Monroe Township at 21,639. The county's highest population densities, on the other hand, are found in its smaller, well-established municipalities, with the City of Woodbury having the greatest population density at 4,861 persons per square mile, followed by the Borough of Pitman at 4,312 and the Borough of Westville at 3,955. The county's least populated municipalities, in terms of both total population count and density, are the rural townships of South Harrison and Woolwich, located in the south-western part of the county.

The county as a whole has shown a steady increase in population growth over the past several decades as the county has become less rural and increasingly suburban in character. The county's population has more than doubled since 1950, when the county's total population was 91,727. The county's population counts for 1960 and 1970 were 134,840 and 172,681 respectively.

The county's recent population growth compares favorably with the state and region. While the county has shown a 15.8% increase in population during the 1970's, the state has gained a mere 2.7% during this period and the overall Philadelphia PA-NJ SMSA (which includes Gloucester Co.) has shown a 2.2% loss of population. The county's growth rate also compares favorably with its neighbors. Camden County grew by only 3.2% during the decade, while Atlantic, Cumberland, and Salem counties grew by 8.2%, 9.0%, and 5.0% respectively.

Although the county has experienced a steady overall growth rate, the past several decades have also witnessed significant population shifts within the county. Among the county's municipalities, there have been some rather remarkable contrasts, as some municipalities have shown significant growth, others moderate to stagnant growth, while still others have shown outright decline. Washington Township, for example, a rural community with a population of 4,923 in 1960, has rapidly transformed into a suburban community with a 1980 population of 27,878, representing a huge gain of 466% during this period. Neighboring Monroe

POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980


National Park
Westville
Paulsboro
Woodbury
Deptford
West Deptford
Woodbury Hts.
Greenwich
Wenonah
East Greenwich
Logan
Mantua
Washington
Swedesboro
Pitman
Harrison
Woolwich
Glassboro
South Harrison
Elk
Clayton
Monroe
Franklin
Newfield
Major Growth (7000+)
Major-Moderate Growth (3000 to 7000)
Moderate Growth (1000-3000)
Slow Growth (200-1000)
No Change (200 to -200)
Decline (-200 to -2100)

Township has also shown a growth rate of over 100% during the past two decades, growing from a 1960 population of 9,396 to 21,639 in 1980. By contrast, the City of Woodbury has lost 16.9% of its population since 1960, and the boroughs of Swedesboro and Paulsboro have lost 17.1% and 14.5% respectively.

During the 1970's, these contrasts in the rate of growth (or decline) among the county's municipalities have become even more pronounced. Fully one-half of the county's municipalities (12 of 24) actually lost population during the decade, even though the county's population as a whole showed a substantial increase of 27,236 persons. Washington Township, without question, showed the greatest gains, with an increase of 12,137 persons, while the City of Woodbury showed the greatest decline, losing 2,055 persons.

Growth due to the rate of migration has shown even greater contrasts among the county's municipalities than the overall growth rate. More than half the county's growth during the 1970's was due to net in-migration. Of the county's increase of 27,236 persons during the decade, 12,538 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths). An estimated 14,699 was therefore due to net in-migraton. Although every municipality showed at least some kind of gain by natural increase, more than half (13 of 24) actually showed net out-migrations of population. The City of Woodbury showed the greatest loss, with a net out-migration of 2,840 persons, followed by Deptford Township, with a net out-migration of 2,785. By contrast, Washington Township experienced a net in-migration of 10,358 persons, and Monroe Township 5,837 persons, which, together, exceeded the county's overall net migration gain during the decade. Thus, the remainder of the county can be viewed as having experienced a net migration loss, although it should be noted that several municipalities (particularly West Deptford, Franklin, and Logan Townships) showed fairly substantial in-migration gains during this period.

All in all, the county's migration pattern has shown a general trend of significant in-migration into several of the county's large eastern townships and significant out-migration from several of the County's older, established municipalities, with the remainder of the county's municipalities generally showing a mixed pattern of moderate in- or out-migration. The significant in-migration into the large eastern townships can be attributed to the attractiveness for suburban development of the area's large tracts of buildable land, easily accessible within the metropolitan region, while the out-migration from the older, established municipalities can be generally attributed to an already "built out" housing stock coupled with declining household size.

For the most part, these trends can be seen as continuations of migration patterns that were occurring during the 1960's. Washington Township, for example, has been extremely consistent in its migration growth, experiencing a net in-migration of 10,020 persons during the 1960's and 10,358 during the 1970's.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,661	199,917	15.8	526	609	100.0	100.0
CLAYTON BOROUGH	5,193	6,013	15.8	715	828	3.0	3.0
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	24,232	23,473	-3.1	1,378	1,335	14.0	11.7
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	3,280	4,144	26.3	220	278	1.9	2.1
ELK TOWNSHIP	2,707	3,187	17.7	138	163	1.6	1.6
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,990	12,396	37.9	159	220	5.2	6.2
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	12,938	14,574	12.6	1,381	1,555	7.5	7.3
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,676	5,404	-4.8	601	572	3.3	2.7
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	2,661	3,585	34.7	139	188	1.5	1.8
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,840	3,078	67.3	79	131	1.1	1.5
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	9,643	9,193	-4.7	604	576	5.6	4.6
MONROE TOWNSHIP	14,071	21,639	53.8	300	461	8.1	10.8
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	3,730	3,552	-4.8	3,730	3,552	2.2	1.8
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	1,487	1,563	5.1	870	914	0.9	0.8
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	8,084	6,944	-14.1	3,868	3,322	4.7	3.5
PITMAN BOROUGH	10,257	9,744	-5.0	4,538	4,312	5.9	4.9
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,226	1,486	21.2	78	95	0.7	0.7
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	2,287	2,031	-11.2	2,970	2,638	1.3	1.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	15,741	27,878	77.1	727	1,288	9.1	13.9
WENONAH BOROUGH	2,364	2,303	-2.6	2,388	2,326	1.4	1.2
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	13,928	18,002	29.3	861	1,113	8.1	9.0
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	5,170	4,786	-7.4	4,273	3,955	3.0	2.4
WOODBURY CITY	12,408	10,353	-16.6	5,825	4,861	7.2	5.2
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	3,621	3,460	-4.4	2,944	2,813	2.1	1.7
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	1,147	1,129	-1.6	53	53	0.7	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Gloucester County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	172,681
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	27,257
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	14,719
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	12,538
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	185,219
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	199,917
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	14,699

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Gloucester County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	156,828	100.0	184,338	100.0
SAME HOUSE	95,879	61.1	112,536	61.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	53,702	34.2	70,835	38.4
SAME COUNTY	25,212	16.1	32,892	17.8
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	28,490	18.2	37,943	20.6
SAME STATE	11,860	7.6	18,483	10.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	16,630	10.6	19,460	10.6
NORTHEAST	11,531	7.4	13,534	7.3
NORTH CENTRAL	1,064	0.7	1,481	0.8
SOUTH	3,011	1.9	3,634	2.0
WEST	1,024	0.7	811	0.4
ABROAD	1,427	0.9	967	0.5
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	5,820	3.7	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Similarly, neighboring Monroe Township showed a net gain of 4,270 persons through migration during the 1960's and 5,837 during the 1970's. The City of Woodbury, on the other hand, has shown consistent migration losses, with an out-migration of 2,480 persons during the 1960's and 2,840 during the 1970's. The Borough of Paulsboro has also experienced significant, consistent out-migration since 1960.

There are several anomalies to the pattern, however, that should be noted. Deptford Township, for example, experienced a large in-migration of 4,780 persons during the 1960's (a migration gain second only to Washington Township) only to experience a net out-migration of 2,785 persons during the 1970's, (only Woodbury lost more). Logan Township, on the other hand, experienced a net out-migration of 220 persons during the 1960's but has shown a net in-migration 1,226 persons during the 1970's, primarily due to the growth of Beckett New Town (a multi-use development).

The migration trends for the county as a whole, as indicated on Table 3, illustrate a close correlation between the overall migration patterns during the 1960's and the 1970's. During both decades approximately 39% of the persons five years old and over were living in a different house than they had been living in five years earlier. Of this 39%, less than half (16% in 1970 and 17.8% in 1980) had moved within the county. Of the remainder in-migrating from other areas, it is interesting to note that a greater number moved into the county from another state (16,630 or 10.6% in 1970 and 19,460 or 10.6% in 1980) than from within New Jersey (11,860 or 7.6% in 1970 and 18,483 or 10.0% in 1980), reflecting a continued strong in-migration from the Philadelphia urban area.

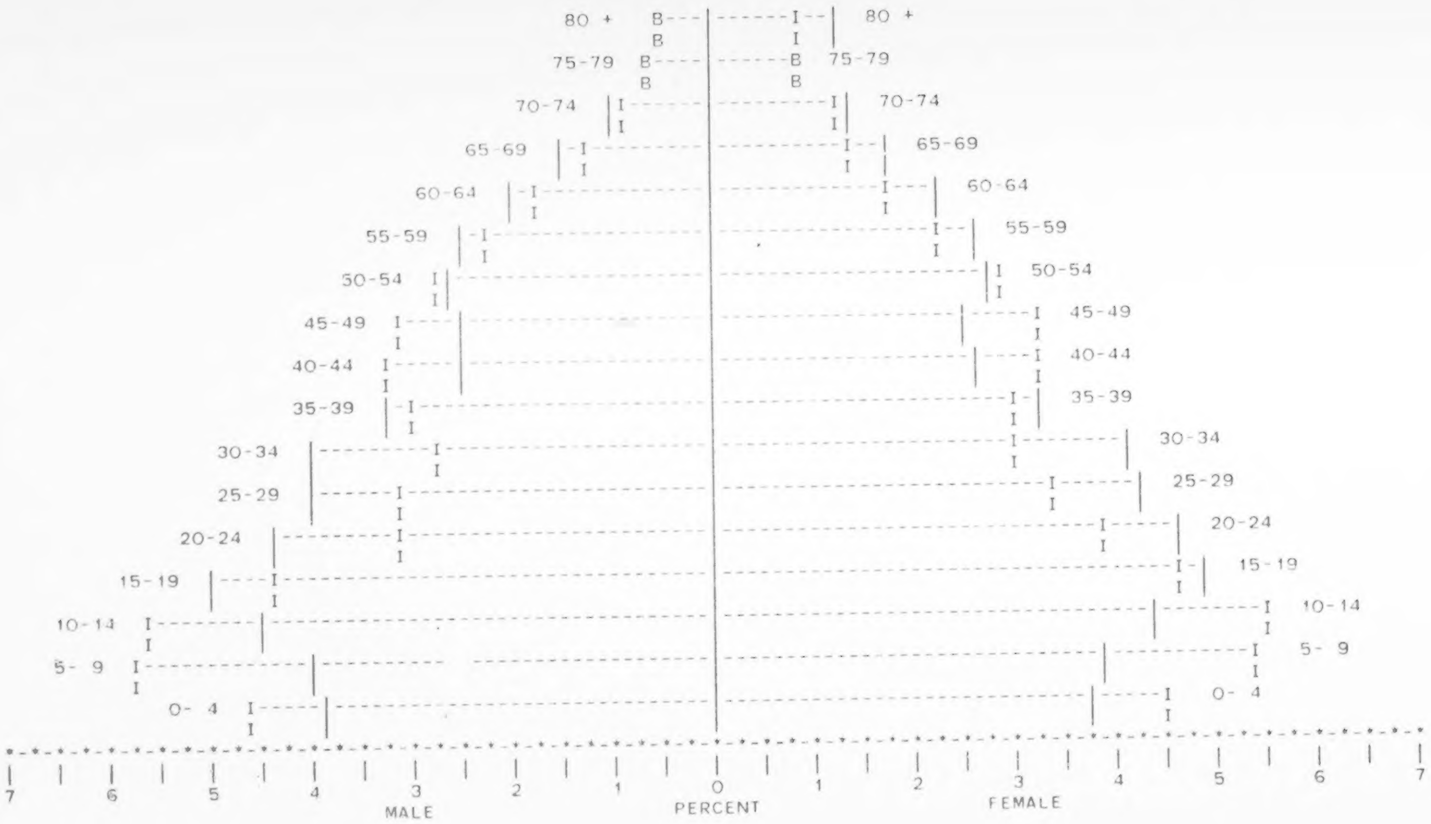
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age

Gloucester County has a relatively youthful age profile. The median age of the county's population is the youngest in the state at 29.1, and the proportion of children under 5 years of age, 7.6%, is the second highest in New Jersey. Although the over 65 cohort increased significantly within the county during the 1970 decade, the proportion of this age group relative to the remainder of New Jersey is very low, with only four of the remaining 20 counties containing a smaller percentage of senior citizens.

As shown in figure 1, the largest single age cohort is the 15-19 age group, followed by the 10-14 age group and the 20-24 age group, reflecting the county's peak "baby boom years." The 5-9 age group and the 0-4 age group show successive declines, reflecting the county's shift into the "baby bust" of the 1970's, not unlike state and national trends during this period. The county's age profile also shows comparatively low numbers in the

FIGURE 1.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	172,681	84,247	88,434	199,917	97,367	102,550
UNDER 5 YEARS	15,882	8,036	7,846	15,161	7,750	7,411
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,127	1,579	1,548	3,217	1,639	1,578
1 YEAR	3,061	1,534	1,527	3,025	1,544	1,481
2 YEARS	3,068	1,559	1,509	2,971	1,485	1,486
3 YEARS	3,151	1,584	1,567	2,981	1,540	1,441
4 YEARS	3,475	1,780	1,695	2,967	1,542	1,425
5 TO 17 YEARS	48,102	24,565	23,537	45,039	23,020	22,019
5 YEARS	3,698	1,890	1,808	2,974	1,509	1,465
6 YEARS	3,748	1,997	1,751	2,828	1,460	1,368
7 YEARS	3,867	1,958	1,909	2,999	1,506	1,493
8 YEARS	3,896	1,989	1,907	3,248	1,644	1,604
9 YEARS	3,889	2,023	1,866	3,712	1,908	1,804
10 YEARS	3,962	2,013	1,949	3,650	1,861	1,789
11 YEARS	3,911	1,992	1,919	3,443	1,696	1,747
12 YEARS	3,834	1,939	1,895	3,510	1,821	1,689
13 YEARS	3,808	1,924	1,884	3,454	1,774	1,680
14 YEARS	3,608	1,838	1,770	3,666	1,877	1,789
15 YEARS	3,578	1,855	1,723	3,813	1,978	1,835
16 YEARS	3,233	1,612	1,621	3,895	2,050	1,845
17 YEARS	3,070	1,535	1,535	3,847	1,936	1,911
18 TO 24 YEARS	17,726	7,839	9,887	26,072	12,658	13,414
18 YEARS	3,031	1,378	1,653	4,014	1,961	2,053
19 YEARS	2,683	1,158	1,525	4,016	1,972	2,044
20 YEARS	2,601	1,104	1,497	3,867	1,849	2,018
21 YEARS	2,320	930	1,390	3,838	1,844	1,994
22 YEARS	2,478	1,109	1,369	3,600	1,706	1,894
23 YEARS	2,618	1,221	1,397	3,397	1,688	1,709
24 YEARS	1,995	939	1,056	3,340	1,638	1,772
25 TO 54 YEARS	63,691	31,205	32,486	76,969	37,633	39,336
25 YEARS	2,054	982	1,072	3,397	1,625	1,772
26 YEARS	2,335	1,133	1,202	3,250	1,519	1,731
27 YEARS	2,569	1,246	1,323	3,319	1,572	1,747
28 YEARS	2,248	1,093	1,155	3,182	1,510	1,672
29 YEARS	2,036	975	1,061	3,377	1,688	1,689
30 YEARS	2,048	977	1,071	3,332	1,627	1,705
31 YEARS	2,037	979	1,058	3,292	1,564	1,728
32 YEARS	2,000	960	1,040	3,560	1,739	1,821
33 YEARS	1,960	941	1,019	3,581	1,793	1,788
34 YEARS	1,947	970	977	2,570	1,283	1,287
35 YEARS	2,085	994	1,091	2,654	1,332	1,322
36 YEARS	1,904	956	948	2,734	1,376	1,358
37 YEARS	2,098	1,026	1,072	2,922	1,443	1,479
38 YEARS	2,051	1,001	1,050	2,406	1,194	1,212
39 YEARS	2,191	1,106	1,085	2,314	1,147	1,167
40 YEARS	2,256	1,132	1,124	2,234	1,111	1,123
41 YEARS	2,235	1,081	1,154	2,090	1,021	1,069
42 YEARS	2,260	1,138	1,122	2,107	1,034	1,073
43 YEARS	2,278	1,119	1,159	1,990	969	1,021
44 YEARS	2,188	1,074	1,114	1,944	961	983
45 YEARS	2,279	1,151	1,128	1,978	966	1,012
46 YEARS	2,175	1,057	1,118	1,923	947	976
47 YEARS	2,218	1,092	1,126	2,076	1,006	1,070
48 YEARS	2,189	1,117	1,072	1,858	903	955
49 YEARS	2,132	1,051	1,081	2,157	1,108	1,049

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,182	1,091	1,091	2,086	1,017	1,069
51 YEARS	2,095	978	1,117	2,166	1,036	1,130
52 YEARS	1,977	1,000	977	2,206	1,094	1,112
53 YEARS	1,831	892	939	2,180	1,025	1,155
54 YEARS	1,833	893	940	2,084	1,023	1,061
55 TO 59 YEARS	7,881	3,904	3,977	10,347	5,022	5,325
55 YEARS	1,792	918	874	2,161	1,050	1,111
56 YEARS	1,641	831	810	2,085	997	1,088
57 YEARS	1,579	778	801	2,044	987	1,057
58 YEARS	1,476	687	789	2,000	1,003	997
59 YEARS	1,393	690	703	2,057	985	1,072
60 TO 64 YEARS	6,104	3,022	3,082	8,606	4,064	4,542
60 YEARS	1,401	725	676	1,907	918	989
61 YEARS	1,325	666	659	1,774	800	974
62 YEARS	1,219	556	663	1,761	851	910
63 YEARS	1,081	542	539	1,607	772	835
64 YEARS	1,078	533	545	1,557	723	834
65 YEARS & OVER	13,295	5,676	7,619	17,723	7,220	10,503
65 YEARS	977	457	520	1,523	719	804
66 YEARS	967	463	504	1,371	639	732
67 YEARS	964	466	498	1,256	595	661
68 YEARS	816	359	457	1,206	510	696
69 YEARS	834	351	483	1,187	525	662
70 YEARS	782	327	455	1,042	476	566
71 YEARS	770	328	442	982	444	538
72 YEARS	725	320	405	923	380	543
73 YEARS	723	319	404	805	325	480
74 YEARS	680	297	383	878	372	506
75 YEARS	616	264	352	669	247	422
76 YEARS	634	284	350	643	251	392
77 YEARS	526	205	321	591	233	358
78 YEARS	491	185	306	513	201	312
79 YEARS	417	151	266	558	200	358
80 YEARS	438	157	281	456	135	321
81 YEARS	319	130	189	449	161	288
82 YEARS	282	95	187	385	130	255
83 YEARS	238	85	153	378	135	243
84 YEARS	197	77	120	327	111	216
85 YEARS	209	88	121	299	89	210
86 YEARS	151	59	92	266	85	181
87 YEARS	107	41	66	213	64	149
88 YEARS	83	22	61	173	47	126
89 YEARS	75	22	53	150	33	117
90 YEARS	51	22	29	120	31	89
91 YEARS	35	13	22	95	30	65
92 YEARS	29	12	17	65	15	50
93 YEARS	21	10	11	62	14	48
94 YEARS	22	11	11	39	7	32
95 YEARS	10	2	8	26	4	22
96 YEARS	6	1	5	26	4	22
97 YEARS	6	1	5	16	1	15
98 YEARS	7	1	6	5	0	5
99 YEARS	8	4	4	13	3	10
100 YEARS & OVER	79	47	32	13	4	9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

40-44 age cohort and the 45-49 age cohort, reflecting the previous "baby bust" during the 1930's.

Although the county experienced a significant population growth rate of 15.8% for the decade, this growth did not occur evenly among all age groups. Declining fertility as well as mortality have shown particular contrasts in the youngest and oldest age cohorts. The under five years age group showed a 4.5% decline during the decade, while the 5 to 9 years age group showed an even greater decline of 17.5%. By contrast, the 65 years and over group increased by 33.3%, and the 85 years and over group by a substantial 76.0%.

As expected, the "baby boomers" significantly affect cohort size as this group ages. The maturing of the 1970, 5-9 years cohort into the 1980, 15-19 years cohort is reflected in a 22.5% increase in the 15-19 years cohort during the decade and a 17.5% decline in the 5-9 years cohort. Figure 1 shows the baby boomers population "bulge" and its upward movement on the pyramid as it matures.

Migration has also affected cohort size. The 1980 30-34 years cohort grew by 36.0% over the 1970 20-24 years cohort, more than double the growth rate of the overall population. In 1970, the county was losing population in the 20-24 years age cohort, undoubtedly due to out of county educational opportunities, military service, etc. On the other hand, the county's significant suburban growth during the decade of primarily single family housing development has made the county increasingly attractive for the in-migration of 30-34 age group, who are in the family-forming years and therefore most likely to purchase single-family type housing.

Although New Jersey is characterized by a high rate of out-migration of the college age population, this phenomenon has been mitigated somewhat in Gloucester County in recent years due to significantly increased enrollment at Gloucester County College and Glassboro State College. Enrollment for all students at Gloucester County College grew by 130% during the decade, while enrollment at Glassboro State College for full-time undergraduate students increased 66%. Perhaps as a reflection of the accessibility of low-cost higher education within the county, the 19-22 age group in 1980 indicated only a 1.7% decline over the corresponding 9-12 age group of 1970, as compared with an average 10-15% decline within this age group state-wide.

Sex

Similar to state and national statistics, the female population outnumbers the male population in Gloucester County (102,550 to 97,367), due primarily to the longer lifespan of the female population. Although males slightly outnumber females in the younger age groups (17 years and younger), females outnumber males at almost every age 18 years and older. Females outnumber males by significant margins at the oldest age levels by 10,503 to 7,220 in the age group 65 and over, and 1,150 to 431 in the 85 and over age group.

Race and Ancestry

The racial and Spanish origin components of the county remained stable with no significant shifts seen during the decade (see Tables 5, 6, and 8). The black and Hispanic (Spanish origin) population comprise a small prcentage of the total county populaton relative to state-wide proportions. In 1980 the black community included 8.5% of the population versus 13% state-wide, and the county's Hispanic community included 1.1% of the population versus 7.0% state-wide. Table 7 displays a detailed breakdown of ancestry groups in 1980. Italian is the largest single ancestry group, followed by Irish, German, and English. Irish is the largest multiple ancestry group, followed closely by German.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The number of houehold and families in Gloucester County grew at a faster rate than the population grew during the 1970's, following state and national trends of more households containing fewer persons as a result of delayed marriage, delayed childbearing, an increased divorce rate and increased longevity.

While Gloucester County's population grew during the 1970's by 15.8%, the number of households and families grew by 31.1% and 21.5% respectively (see Table 9). Although the number of persons per household in Gloucester County declined from 3.42 to 3.03, only one other county in New Jersey exhibited a larger number of persons per household in 1980.

Although a majority of persons 18 years old and over were married, the proportion of unmarried persons made significant gains during the decade (see Table 10). Of all persons 18 years or older, 40.4% were either single, separated, widowed or divorced in 1980, as opposed to 35.5% in 1970. The number of persons living in nonfamily households more than doubled during the decade; 17,352 persons representing 8.7% of the total population in 1980 were living in nonfamily households as opposed to 7,061 represerting 4.1% of the total in 1970. The number of children under 10 years living within the household of their married-couple family declined markedly during the decade (from 55,068 to 48,104) while those living with a single parent increased from 5,166 to 7,959.

Despite the recent trend toward non-traditional households, Gloucester County remains basicly married-couple family oriented. Nearly 60% of all persons 18 years old and over are married, and nearly 80% of the children under 18 years old live within the household of their married-couple family. By contrast, at the state level, only 43.9% of the persons 18 years and over are married.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	172,681
1980 POPULATION	199,917
% CHANGE 1970-1980	15.8
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	158,237
1980 POPULATION	182,981
% CHANGE 1970-1980	15.6
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	14,444
1980 POPULATION	16,936
% CHANGE 1970-1980	17.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	172,681	100.0	ALL RACES	199,917	100.0
WHITE	157,542	91.2	WHITE	180,281	90.2
BLACK	14,444	8.4	BLACK	16,936	8.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	164	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	291	0.1
			ESKIMO	8	0.0
			ALEUT	4	0.0
JAPANESE	61	0.0	JAPANESE	104	0.1
CHINESE	69	0.0	CHINESE	172	0.1
FILIPINO	69	0.0	FILIPINO	365	0.2
KOREAN	41	0.0	KOREAN	139	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	234	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	17	0.0
HAWAIIAN	14	0.0	HAWAIIAN	21	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	277	0.2	OTHER	1,345	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	14,444	8.4	199,917	16,936	8.5
CLAYTON BOROUGH	5,193	684	13.2	6,013	1,021	17.0
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	24,232	2,140	8.8	23,473	2,232	9.5
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	3,280	284	8.7	4,144	223	5.4
ELK TOWNSHIP	2,707	760	28.1	3,187	715	22.4
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,990	1,097	12.2	12,396	1,057	8.5
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	12,938	1,849	14.3	14,574	2,348	16.1
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,676	218	3.8	5,404	193	3.6
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	2,661	218	8.2	3,585	172	4.8
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,840	182	9.9	3,078	366	11.9
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	9,643	44	0.5	9,193	127	1.4
MONROE TOWNSHIP	14,071	1,787	12.7	21,639	2,699	12.5
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	3,730	2	0.1	3,552	10	0.3
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	1,487	32	2.2	1,563	19	1.2
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	8,084	1,869	23.1	6,944	1,787	25.7
PITMAN BOROUGH	10,257	45	0.4	9,744	43	0.4
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,226	165	13.5	1,486	119	8.0
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	2,287	485	21.2	2,031	394	19.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	15,741	135	0.9	27,878	754	2.7
WENONAH BOROUGH	2,364	23	1.0	2,303	26	1.1
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	13,928	270	1.9	18,002	671	3.7
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	5,170	5	0.1	4,786	3	0.1
WOODBURY CITY	12,408	1,892	15.2	10,353	1,753	16.9
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	3,621	72	2.0	3,460	68	2.0
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	1,147	186	16.2	1,129	136	12.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Gloucester County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	199,917	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	596	0.3
ENGLISH	13,570	6.8
FRENCH	1,114	0.6
GERMAN	14,031	7.0
GREEK	391	0.2
HUNGARIAN	679	0.3
IRISH	14,606	7.3
ITALIAN	21,097	10.6
NORWEGIAN	301	0.2
POLISH	4,096	2.0
PORTUGUESE	95	0.0
RUSSIAN	789	0.4
SCOTTISH	947	0.5
SWEDISH	496	0.2
UKRAINIAN	748	0.4
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	20,045	10.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	84,326	42.2
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	6,584	3.3
NOT REPORTED	15,406	7.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	32,386	16.2
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	7,426	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	41,874	20.9
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	42,288	21.2
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,543	8.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	8,000	4.0

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Gloucester County

ALL PERSONS	199,917	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	197,654	98.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	2,263	1.1
MEXICAN	348	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	837	0.4
CUBAN	197	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	881	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Gloucester County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	49,693	65,129	42,632	51,782	2,760	2,263	3.42	3.03
CLAYTON BOROUGH	1,504	1,930	1,293	1,548	11	0	3.45	3.12
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	6,284	7,329	5,675	5,977	291	352	3.81	3.15
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	969	1,311	835	1,096	110	149	3.27	3.05
ELK TOWNSHIP	810	1,054	683	839	17	0	3.32	3.02
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,583	3,856	2,183	3,191	131	157	3.43	3.17
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	3,525	4,724	2,859	3,044	1,280	868	3.31	2.90
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,567	1,776	1,401	1,497	133	47	3.54	3.01
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	774	1,221	654	961	44	16	3.38	2.92
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	540	1,016	463	864	8	0	3.39	3.03
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	2,612	2,839	2,335	2,417	68	17	3.67	3.23
MONROE TOWNSHIP	4,259	7,039	3,648	5,777	89	19	3.28	3.07
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	1,032	1,086	921	920	8	20	3.61	3.25
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	462	520	383	417	0	0	3.22	3.01
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	2,457	2,372	2,028	1,851	9	20	3.29	2.92
PITMAN BOROUGH	3,305	3,399	2,675	2,515	70	280	3.08	2.78
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	333	458	294	390	19	0	3.62	3.24
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	763	737	603	543	5	0	2.99	2.76
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,238	8,207	3,921	7,304	8	23	3.71	3.39
WENONAH BOROUGH	717	775	622	648	0	0	3.30	2.97
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	3,807	6,415	3,414	4,791	161	0	3.62	2.81
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	1,770	1,838	1,397	1,285	37	0	2.90	2.60
WOODBURY CITY	4,070	3,827	3,169	2,707	202	275	3.00	2.63
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	993	1,025	895	908	14	17	3.63	3.36
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	319	373	281	292	45	3	3.45	3.02

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	58,486	100.0	72,561	100.0
SINGLE	15,077	25.8	21,121	29.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	39,451	67.5	45,117	62.2
SEPARATED	1,200	2.1	1,916	2.6
WIDOWED	1,769	3.0	1,914	2.6
DIVORCED	989	1.7	2,493	3.4
FEMALE:	63,700	100.0	78,711	100.0
SINGLE	14,331	22.5	18,591	23.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	39,394	61.8	45,034	57.2
SEPARATED	1,730	2.7	2,654	3.4
WIDOWED	6,825	10.7	8,770	11.1
DIVORCED	1,420	2.2	3,662	4.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	172,681	100.0	199,917	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	42,632	24.7	51,782	25.9
SPOUSE	37,909	22.0	43,660	21.8
OTHER RELATIVES	79,733	46.2	82,995	41.5
NONRELATIVES	2,586	1.5	1,865	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,649	1.5	6,010	3.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,412	2.6	7,337	3.7
NONRELATIVES			4,005	2.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	545	0.3	1,007	0.5
OTHER	2,215	1.3	1,256	0.6

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	63,984	100.0	60,200	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	103	0.2	72	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	55,068	86.1	48,104	79.9
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	5,166	8.1	7,959	13.2
OTHER RELATIVES	2,903	4.5	3,258	5.4
NONRELATIVES	528	0.8	768	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	13	0.0	21	0.0
OTHER	203	0.3	18	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	13,295	100.0	17,723	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,632	34.8	6,163	34.8
SPOUSE	2,415	18.2	3,461	19.5
OTHER RELATIVES	2,384	17.9	2,396	13.5
NONRELATIVES	306	2.3	107	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	814	6.1	1,095	6.2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,301	17.3	3,292	18.6
NONRELATIVES			172	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	383	2.9	787	4.4
OTHER	60	0.5	250	1.4

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	54,489	57,702	5.9
NURSERY SCHOOL	512	2,348	358.6
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	35,173	30,545	-13.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	12,872	14,516	12.8
COLLEGE	5,932	10,293	73.5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	91,005	113,641	24.9
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	25,155	17,802	-29.2
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	21,548	20,662	-4.1
4 YEARS	30,494	46,106	51.2
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	6,515	14,222	118.3
4 OR MORE YEARS	7,293	14,849	103.6
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	48.7	66.2	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

In 1980, there were 57,702 persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school in Gloucester County, representing a 5.9% increase over school enrollment in 1970. While high school enrollment exhibited a fair rate of increase at 12.8% and college enrollment increased a substantial 73.5%, kindergarten and elementary school enrollment fell significantly, (from 35,173 to 30,545) even though the population as a whole was growing. These fluctuations are largely the result of the county's changing age profile due to the baby boom and baby bust years and migration patterns which were discussed previously. An interesting exception, however, is found in nursery school enrollment, which showed tremendous growth during the decade. Nursery school enrollment increased from 512 to 2,348 even though nursery school age children (ages 3 and 4) declined 10.2%, from 6,626 to 5,948 (see Table 11).

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment levels of Gloucester County residents improved significantly during the decade. The number of high school and college graduates in Gloucester County more than doubled between 1970 and 1980, with 13.1% of the persons 25 years old and over with a college degree in 1980 vs. 8.0% in 1970, and 66.2% with a high school diploma in 1980 vs. 48.7% in 1970. Even with these impressive gains, the county still lagged behind the state and nation in educational achievement. By 1980, 18.3% of New Jersey residents over 25 years had attained a college degree, and 82.5% had graduated from high school. Nationally, 17.7% were college graduates and 83.6% were high school graduates.

LABOR FORCE

Gloucester County's labor force increased during the 70's at a much greater rate than the population as a whole. The labor force increased from 66,693 in 1970 to 91,693 in 1980, representing a 10-year growth rate of 37.5%, compared to a 15.8% growth rate for the population as a whole. Of particular significance were the gains made in the female labor force, which increased from 22,929 to 36,924, representing a growth rate of 61%. The percentage of females 16 years and over included within the labor force increased from 38.2% to 48.0% during the decade, while, interestingly, the percentage of males 16 and over included in the labor force declined from 80.0% to 77.8%. Males, however, still predominate the labor force, 54,769 to 36,924.

The proportion of blacks in the labor force was slightly smaller than the proportion of blacks in the population as a whole--8.0% vs. 8.5%. The percentage of black females 16 years and over participating in the labor force was higher than that of

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Gloucester County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	54,693	70,426
ARMED FORCES	551	287
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	43,766	54,769
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	80.0	77.8
EMPLOYED	42,422	50,924
UNEMPLOYED	1,344	3,845
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	7.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10,376	15,370
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	60,073	76,890
ARMED FORCES	33	6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	22,929	36,924
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	38.2	48.0
EMPLOYED	21,612	33,834
UNEMPLOYED	1,317	3,090
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	8.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	37,111	39,960
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	4,294	5,548
ARMED FORCES	29	20
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,224	3,878
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.1	69.9
EMPLOYED	2,997	3,476
UNEMPLOYED	227	402
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	10.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,041	1,650
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	4,865	6,644
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,294	3,425
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	47.2	51.6
EMPLOYED	2,024	3,067
UNEMPLOYED	270	358
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.8	10.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,571	3,219

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

1 9 8 0	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	84,758	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	18,295	21.6
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	7,623	9.0
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	10,672	12.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	25,434	30.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2,933	3.5
SALES	8,254	9.7
~~ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL~~	14,247	16.8
SERVICE:	9,912	11.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	305	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	1,615	1.9
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	7,992	9.4
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,294	1.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	13,775	16.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	16,048	18.9
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7,758	9.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4,811	5.7
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,479	4.1

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1 9 7 0	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	64,034	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9,317	14.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	4,454	7.0
SALES WORKERS	4,110	6.4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	10,856	17.0
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	12,180	19.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10,142	15.8
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3,299	5.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,217	3.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	563	0.9
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	672	1.0
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	5,800	9.1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	424	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

all races, while for black males, the percentage was considerably lower than that for all races.

The percentage of unemployed persons grew from 4.0% of the 1970 labor force to 7.6% of the 1980 labor force (see Table 12). The county's black population had a significantly higher unemployment rate than that for all races for both 1970 and 1980--9.0% in 1970 and 10.4% in 1980--although the county compares favorably with the black unemployment rate statewide (12%) and nationwide (11.8%). For all races combined, however, the county's unemployment rate was slightly higher than that of the state at 6.7% and the nation at 6.5%. It should be noted, however, that despite a higher unemployment rate, a much greater number of county residents were employed in 1980 than had been in 1970--84,758 in 1980 vs. 64,034 in 1970 (see Table 12).

Table 13 lists the number and percentage of persons employed in broadly defined occupational groups. Because the occupational categories for 1980 are grouped and defined differently from those in 1970, comparability is difficult and imprecise. Overall trends, however, can still be identified. Occupations loosely termed "white collar" comprised approximately 51.6% of the workers in 1980 as opposed to 45% in 1970. For purposes of this analysis the "white collar" category in 1980 included those workers in the managerial and professional specialty and technical, sales and administrative support groups, and for 1970 included those in the professional, technical, managers, and administrators, sales and clerical groups. Occupations loosely termed "blue collar" decreased from 43.5% in 1970 to 35.3% in 1980. These groups included precision production, craft and repair and operators, fabricators and laborers in 1980, and craftsmen, foremen, operatives including transport operatives and laborers, except farm laborers in 1970. Farm workers decreased from 1.9% in 1970 to less than 1.5% in 1980. (The corresponding 1980 category includes forestry and fishing as well as farming.) Service workers, however, increased from about 9.8% in 1970 to 11.7% in 1980.

Journey to Work

Gloucester County traditionally has been an exporter of labor, with more workers commuting out of the county than into it. In 1970, there were 27,291 workers commuting from Gloucester County versus 8,980 workers commuting into the county, representing an in-commuter to out-commuter ratio of 0.33. With increased employment opportunities within the county during the 1970s, this ratio improved to 0.41, but still reflects a characteristicly suburban out-commuting pattern. In 1980, 38,204 residents commuted to work outside the county as opposed to 15,808 non-county residents who commuted to Gloucester County to work.

Gloucester County is highly dependent on employment opportunities in the City of Philadelphia and Camden County. Over two-thirds of all workers commuting out of the county, and fully one-third of all county workers, are employed in either Philadelphia or Camden County. While employment of county workers in

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	62,366	82,764
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	56,784	76,691
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	5,582	6,073
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	9.0	7.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	38,473	54,295
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	29,493	38,487
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	51.9	50.2
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	76.7	70.9
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	27,291	38,204
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	8,980	15,808
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.33	0.41

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	56,784	100.0	76,691	100.0	38,473	100.0	54,295	100.0
GLOUCESTER	29,493	51.9	38,487	50.2	29,493	76.7	38,487	70.9
ATLANTIC	536	0.9	1,503	2.0	345	0.9	521	1.0
BURLINGTON	616	1.1	1,744	2.3	789	2.1	1,364	2.5
CAMDEN	9,159	16.1	14,390	18.8	4,898	12.7	8,230	15.2
CUMBERLAND	1,848	3.3	2,584	3.4	549	1.4	918	1.7
MERCER	126	0.2	190	0.2	-	-	50	0.1
MIDDLESEX	-	-	50	0.1	-	-	173	0.3
SALEM	1,516	2.7	2,486	3.2	964	2.5	1,643	3.0
NEW CASTLE DE	362	0.6	742	1.0	124	0.3	212	0.4
BUCKS PA	146	0.3	215	0.3	33	0.1	211	0.4
CHESTER PA	137	0.2	94	0.1	42	0.1	121	0.2
DELAWARE PA	707	1.2	1,422	1.9	246	0.6	575	1.1
MONTGOMERY PA	379	0.7	502	0.7	97	0.3	203	0.4
PHILADELPHIA PA	10,837	19.1	11,209	14.6	565	1.5	771	1.4
OTHER AREAS	922	1.6	1,073	1.4	328	0.9	816	1.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Philadelphia has generally stabilized during the decade, employment of county workers in Camden County has increased significantly. County workers commuting to Philadelphia increased slightly from 10,837 in 1970 to 11,209 in 1980, while for Camden County, there was an increase from 9,159 workers in 1970 to 14,390 in 1980. It should be noted, however, that there are also a large number of Camden County workers employed in Gloucester County (8,230), up from 4,898 in 1970.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Median family income in 1979 was $21,882, an increase of 6.8% over the 1969 median family income of 20,497 (indexed to 1979 dollars) (see Table 15). Considering an increasing number of families wth two or more incomes, family income only moderately outpaced inflation during the decade. Per capita income fared much better with a substantial 18.6% gain, which was undoubtedly helped by a declining proportion of dependent children. The percentage of families below the poverty rate increased moderately from 5.7% in 1969 to 6.4% in 1979 (see Table 16).

Among the county's municipalities, all but five municipalities showed gains in median income (in constant dollars), while only one municipality showed a decline in per capita income. The largest gains in median family income were found in several of the county's rural municipalities--East Greenwich Township with an increase of 27.9% and Elk Township at 23.8%, while the largest declines were found in several well-established boroughs--Glassboro, with a decline of 6.5% and National Park with 3.9%. The largest gain in per capita income, by far, was the rural municipality of Woolwich Township, with an increase in per capita income from $4,522 in 1969 (which was lowest in the County) to $7,324 in 1979 (higher than the county median), representing a gain of 62.0%. The Borough of National Park showed the only per capita income decline in the county at 2.1%. The Borough of Wenonah has continued throughout the decade to rank highest in per capita income as well as median family income.

Poverty rate trends among the county's municipalities were mixed. Eight municipalities showed a decline in the percentage of families below the poverty rate during the decade, while 16 showed increases. The Borough of Clayton had the highest poverty rate in 1969; the Borough of Paulsboro had the highest in 1979. The Borough of Woodbury Heights had the lowest rate in 1969; the Borough of Wenonah had the lowest rate in 1979.

County-wide, the total number of persons below the poverty level increased from 13,370 in 1969 to 17,038 in 1979, with the poverty rate increasing slightly, from 7.8% to 8.6%. However, for persons 65 years and over, there was dramatic improvement. The number of persons 65 years and over below poverty level declined from 2,510 to 1,791 during the decade, while the poverty rate fell from 19.3% to 10.6% (see Table 18).

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Gloucester County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	51,990	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	923	1.8
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,699	3.3
$5,000 TO $7,499	2,280	4.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,892	5.6
$10,000 TO $12,499	3,399	6.5
$12,500 TO $14,999	3,194	6.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	3,733	7.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	4,087	7.9
$20,000 TO $22,499	5,031	9.7
$22,500 TO $24,999	4,267	8.2
$25,000 TO $27,499	4,357	8.4
$27,500 TO $29,999	3,088	5.9
$30,000 TO $34,999	5,204	10.0
$35,000 TO $39,999	2,936	5.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	3,002	5.8
$50,000 TO $74,999	1,616	3.1
$75,000 OR MORE	282	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	21,882	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	42,775	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	695	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	647	1.5
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,181	2.8
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,243	2.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,602	3.7
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,742	4.1
$6,000 TO $6,999	2,225	5.2
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,816	6.6
$8,000 TO $8,999	3,268	7.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	3,752	8.8
$10,000 TO $11,999	7,149	16.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	7,304	17.1
$15,000 TO $24,999	7,842	18.3
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,239	2.9
$50,000 AND OVER	70	0.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,620	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	20,497	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Gloucester County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	5,852	6,939	18.6	20,497	21,882	6.8	5.7	6.4
CLAYTON BOROUGH	5,253	5,785	10.1	17,896	18,634	4.1	10.8	9.0
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	5,424	6,750	24.5	20,589	21,822	6.0	5.7	6.0
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,925	7,671	29.5	19,903	25,447	27.9	3.6	3.0
ELK TOWNSHIP	4,821	6,084	26.2	15,427	19,104	23.8	6.2	6.5
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	5,413	6,146	13.5	19,160	20,219	5.5	6.1	8.6
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	5,538	5,744	3.7	21,133	19,767	-6.5	6.7	10.4
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,565	7,515	35.0	20,392	25,014	22.7	3.9	4.9
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	5,851	7,510	28.4	19,268	19,367	0.5	7.6	7.8
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	5,862	7,754	32.3	20,120	23,941	19.0	3.5	5.6
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	5,495	7,015	27.7	20,591	22,566	9.6	5.8	3.7
MONROE TOWNSHIP	5,356	6,333	18.2	18,358	20,385	11.0	7.6	7.9
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	5,477	5,360	-2.1	20,153	19,360	-3.9	2.0	6.2
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	5,667	6,466	14.1	20,166	19,479	-3.4	2.7	7.4
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	5,081	6,016	18.4	17,001	17,718	4.2	9.5	12.8
PITMAN BOROUGH	6,753	7,486	10.8	22,095	22,051	-0.2	5.0	4.9
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	5,243	7,336	39.9	19,216	21,958	14.3	9.3	6.1
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	5,835	6,266	7.4	17,340	18,309	5.6	4.2	10.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,416	7,616	18.7	23,939	25,611	7.0	4.4	3.7
WENONAH BOROUGH	7,920	9,782	23.5	24,885	27,143	9.1	4.0	2.0
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	6,150	8,029	30.6	22,045	22,931	4.0	5.0	4.7
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	6,337	6,581	3.9	19,742	19,213	-2.7	3.3	7.5
WOODBURY CITY	6,885	7,480	8.6	20,538	20,740	1.0	6.0	7.0
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,845	7,501	9.6	24,514	25,684	4.8	1.5	2.9
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	4,522	7,324	62.0	18,310	20,417	11.5	8.1	11.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Gloucester County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	2,655	12,837	11,395	10,145	4,784	4,007	6,167	51,990
LESS THAN $2,500	163	284	209	124	23	38	82	923
$2,500 TO $4,999	211	446	233	190	78	160	381	1,699
$5,000 TO $7,499	212	400	319	212	112	152	873	2,280
$7,500 TO $9,999	204	528	364	350	225	191	1,030	2,892
$10,000 TO $12,49	236	781	543	433	211	360	835	3,399
$12,500 TO $14,99	329	876	541	407	206	300	535	3,194
$15,000 TO $17,49	239	1,136	773	479	333	314	459	3,733
$17,500 TO $19,99	243	1,350	836	576	360	280	442	4,087
$20,000 TO $22,49	220	1,526	1,427	698	477	427	256	5,031
$22,500 TO $24,99	284	1,186	1,025	882	375	276	239	4,267
$25,000 TO $27,49	144	1,207	1,151	751	501	327	276	4,357
$27,500 TO $29,99	53	831	766	731	353	229	125	3,088
$30,000 TO $34,99	74	1,197	1,298	1,568	491	344	232	5,204
$35,000 TO $39,99	23	556	748	934	400	158	117	2,936
$40,000 TO $49,99	14	402	736	1,091	392	256	111	3,002
$50,000 TO $74,99	6	125	323	611	239	187	125	1,616
$75,000 OR MORE	0	6	103	108	8	8	49	282
MEDIAN	$14,791	$21,012	$23,604	$27,402	$24,947	$21,221	$12,148	$21,882

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Gloucester County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	13,370	7.8
1979	17,038	8.6

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,510	19.3
1979	1,791	10.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17 relates income with age levels and illustrates a predictable Bell curve correlation between income and age. The peak earnings years of 45 to 54 show a median family income of $27,402, with the age groups preceding and following this group showing progressively decreasing levels of income. The 65 years and over group represents the lowest level of income at $12,148.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Gloucester County experienced considerable housing unit growth during the decade, increasing its housing stock by more than one-third, from 51,708 housing units in 1970 to 69,113 in 1980. Housing units grew at a rate twice the population growth rate, directly correlating with the decline in household size during the decade. This housing growth also helped ease what was a very "tight" housing market in 1970, increasing the vacancy rate from a very restrictive 2.7% to 4.8%, thereby permitting a better degree of mobility within the housing market (see Table 19).

The most significant housing unit growth was found in several of the County's large developing townships. Washington Township showed the greatest growth, increasing from 4,348 units in 1970 to 8,538 units in 1980, representing a gain of 96.0%. Adjoining Monroe Township experienced the second greatest gain in total units, increasing from 4,605 to 7,619. The rural Township of Logan, which during the 70's experienced the beginning of the Beckett New Town development, showed the second highest percent change, increasing from 630 units to 1,132 units, representing a gain of 79.7%. At the other extreme, the Township of Woolwich and the Borough of Swedesboro showed slight declines in total housing units, although it should be noted that Woolwich Township did show a substantial increase in year-round units.

Despite the substantial growth in housing units, the proportion of owner-occupied year-round housing units remained virtually unchanged. Owner-occupied units continue to predominate, consisting of 75.5% of total year-round units in 1970 and 76.5% in 1980. Among the county's municipalities, Woodbury Heights showed the highest proportion at 90.8%; Glassboro the lowest at 53.3%. Over half the municipalities showed 80% or more of their housing in owner-occupied units (see Table 20).

Table 22 details the growth of various types of year-round housing units throughout the county. The largest proportion of residential growth was in buildings containing 5 or more owner-occupied units, e.g., townhouses, condominiums, etc. (650.6% growth), as well as in buildings containing 5 or more renter-occupied units (112.6% growth). However, these units accounted for only 12% of the total number of residential units in 1980. In absolute numbers, detached single-family homes accounted for the largest gain with a 10,198 unit increase between 1970 and 1980 representing a 25.3% gain. Attached units, e.g., twin homes, also represented a substantial gain of 1,115 units for a 73.9% increase.

Median value of owner-occupied units nearly tripled during the decade, increasing from $15,642 in 1970 to $44,200 in 1980 (see Table 20). The municipality with the most significant increase in median value during the decade was Logan Township, undoubtedly influenced by the growth of Beckett New Town. Logan's median value increased from $11,995 in 1970 to $51,500 in 1980, an increase of 329.3%. All in all, every municipality showed increases in housing values substantially higher than the overall rate of inflation during the decade.

Median rent also increased substantially during the decade, although not as much as owner occupied housing value. Median rent in Gloucester County increased from $92 in 1970 to $218 in 1980, a 137.5% increase (see Table 21). The Borough of Clayton showed the highest gain at 169.8%, while Washington Township had the lowest at 88.9%. Ironically, even with the most modest increase in the county, Washington Township showed the second highest median rent in 1980 at $244. Deptford Township showed the highest at $248, while Woolwich Township showed the lowest at $142.

The cost of (gross) rent consumed a substantially larger portion of income in 1980. Table 23 shows that one third of the county's rental households were spending 35% or more of their income on rental costs in 1980, vs. approximately one fifth in 1970. Predictably, the lower income levels (those earning less than $10,000) spent the greatest proportion of income on rent, while those earnings $15,000 or more spent the smallest proportion. In 1970, 93.2% of those earning $15,000 or more spent less than 20% of their income on rent, and in 1980, 71.1% spent this proportion of income on rent. The proportion of those with incomes ranging between $5,000 and $9,999 spending 35% or more of their income on rent increased from 2.1% to 62.9%, and from 59.0% to 76.9% for the under $5,000 income group. It should be noted, however, that these income levels are not indexed for the rate of inflation.

Housing conditions, as measured by overcrowded conditions (persons per room) and having complete plumbing facilities, improved dramaticly during the decade. By 1980, only 2.5% of the county's occupied housing could be considered overcrowded to any degree (1.01 persons per room), compared to 5.8% of the county's occupied housing in 1970 (see Table 24). In absolute numbers, overcrowded occupied units declined from 2,861 units in 1970 to 1,600 in 1980, even though the overall housing stock grew by one-third. Less than one percent (.8%) of the county's occupied housing units lacked complete plumbing facilities in 1980, compared to 2.3% in 1970. Overcrowded units that also lacked complete plumbing facilities were almost non-existent in 1980. There were only 38 such units out of 65,129 total occupied units in the county, as compared to 114 such units in 1970.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	51,708	69,113	33.7	51,050	68,419	2.7	4.8
CLAYTON BOROUGH	1,659	2,187	31.8	1,569	2,036	4.1	5.2
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	6,454	7,780	20.5	6,429	7,723	2.3	5.1
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,013	1,356	33.9	991	1,346	2.2	2.6
ELK TOWNSHIP	959	1,293	34.8	848	1,160	4.5	9.1
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,741	4,088	49.1	2,687	4,047	3.9	4.7
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	3,649	5,006	37.2	3,634	4,996	3.0	5.4
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,588	1,828	15.1	1,583	1,824	1.0	2.5
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	813	1,306	60.6	791	1,276	2.1	4.3
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	630	1,132	79.7	555	1,128	2.7	9.9
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	2,649	2,945	11.2	2,646	2,939	1.3	3.4
MONROE TOWNSHIP	4,605	7,619	65.5	4,496	7,489	5.3	6.0
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	1,054	1,125	6.7	1,051	1,119	1.8	2.9
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	484	536	10.7	469	536	1.5	3.0
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	2,560	2,579	0.7	2,555	2,572	3.8	7.8
PITMAN BOROUGH	3,400	3,532	3.9	3,393	3,525	2.6	3.6
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	341	502	47.2	341	479	2.3	4.4
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	798	794	-0.5	798	794	4.4	7.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,348	8,538	96.4	4,339	8,516	2.3	3.6
WENONAH BOROUGH	731	786	7.5	730	785	1.8	1.3
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	3,859	6,624	71.7	3,853	6,601	1.2	2.8
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	1,808	1,932	6.9	1,808	1,925	2.1	4.5
WOODBURY CITY	4,158	4,171	0.3	4,154	4,158	2.0	8.0
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,000	1,057	5.7	1,000	1,055	0.7	2.8
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	407	397	-2.5	330	390	3.3	4.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	38,555	49,836	75.5	72.8	15,642	44,200	182.6
CLAYTON BOROUGH	1,226	1,460	78.1	71.7	12,412	34,400	177.1
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	5,171	5,719	80.4	74.1	14,694	38,600	162.7
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	719	1,096	72.6	81.4	17,642	56,800	222.0
ELK TOWNSHIP	670	918	79.0	79.1	12,200	40,100	228.7
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,239	3,332	83.3	82.3	13,308	39,700	198.3
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	2,365	2,520	65.1	50.4	15,870	42,100	165.3
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,273	1,504	80.4	82.5	18,117	49,800	174.9
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	580	852	73.3	66.8	16,763	55,300	229.9
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	396	892	71.4	79.1	11,995	51,500	329.3
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	2,278	2,518	86.1	85.7	15,366	41,400	169.4
MONROE TOWNSHIP	3,375	5,823	75.1	77.8	14,763	44,900	204.1
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	852	924	81.1	82.6	12,287	33,900	175.9
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	362	442	77.2	82.5	14,128	41,500	193.7
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	1,580	1,582	61.8	61.5	11,806	32,000	171.1
PITMAN BOROUGH	2,399	2,445	70.7	69.4	16,244	44,200	172.1
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	272	389	79.8	81.2	14,265	58,500	310.1
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	421	447	52.8	56.3	13,045	36,000	176.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,570	7,177	82.3	84.3	22,498	60,100	167.1
WENONAH BOROUGH	613	669	84.0	85.2	21,222	60,500	185.1
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	3,376	4,244	87.6	64.3	17,163	45,500	165.1
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	1,241	1,232	68.6	64.0	13,047	35,400	171.3
WOODBURY CITY	2,474	2,472	59.6	59.5	15,951	39,700	148.9
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	895	931	89.5	88.2	20,641	53,900	161.1
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	208	248	63.0	63.6	18,654	49,700	166.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	11,138	15,293	21.8	22.4	92	218	137.5
CLAYTON BOROUGH	278	470	17.7	23.1	79	214	169.8
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	1,113	1,610	17.3	20.8	125	248	98.4
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	250	215	25.2	16.0	80	172	116.3
ELK TOWNSHIP	140	136	16.5	11.7	72	173	141.6
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	344	524	12.8	12.9	76	201	164.6
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	1.160	2,204	31.9	44.1	106	210	97.8
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	294	274	18.6	15.0	75	188	149.8
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	194	369	24.5	28.9	88	231	161.5
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	144	124	25.9	11.0	70	164	135.4
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	334	321	12.6	10.9	84	198	134.7
MONROE TOWNSHIP	884	1,216	19.7	16.2	94	221	134.0
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	180	162	17.1	14.5	86	194	125.2
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	100	78	21.3	14.6	87	219	151.3
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	877	790	34.3	30.7	78	176	125.8
PITMAN BOROUGH	906	954	26.7	27.1	94	211	123.3
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	61	69	17.9	14.4	65	150	132.4
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	342	290	42.9	36.5	66	157	138.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	668	1,030	15.4	12.1	129	244	88.9
WENONAH BOROUGH	104	106	14.2	13.5	98	217	120.8
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	431	2,171	11.2	32.9	89	241	169.5
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	529	606	29.3	31.5	95	207	116.8
WOODBURY CITY	1,596	1,355	38.4	32.6	94	192	105.3
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	98	94	9.8	8.9	92	236	155.5
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	111	125	33.6	32.1	65	142	118.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Gloucester County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	51,075	68,465	34.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	40,347	50,545	25.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,509	2,624	73.9
2 UNITS	3,154	3,341	5.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,411	2,278	61.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,346	8,079	141.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,308	1,598	22.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	49,693	65,129	31.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	39,433	48,926	24.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,466	2,471	68.6
2 UNITS	3,042	3,076	1.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,326	2,042	54.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,118	7,053	126.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,308	1,561	19.3
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	38,555	49,836	29.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	35,351	45,107	27.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	837	1,495	78.6
2 UNITS	1,015	883	-13.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	137	302	120.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	79	593	650.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,136	1,456	28.2
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	11,138	15,293	37.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,082	3,819	-6.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	629	976	55.2
2 UNITS	2,027	2,193	8.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,189	1,740	46.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,039	6,460	112.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	172	105	-39.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980 Gloucester County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	10,621	100.0	14,513	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,739	44.6	4,394	30.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,454	13.7	2,030	14.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,261	11.9	2,339	16.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,166	20.4	4,791	33.0
NOT COMPUTED	1,001	9.4	959	6.6
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,514	100.0	2,849	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	138	3.9	83	2.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	224	6.4	98	3.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	590	16.8	122	4.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,075	59.0	2,192	76.9
NOT COMPUTED	487	13.9	354	12.4
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,396	100.0	3,422	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,246	51.1	171	5.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,068	24.3	172	5.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	655	14.9	666	19.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	91	2.1	2,151	62.9
NOT COMPUTED	336	7.6	262	7.7
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,945	100.0	2,901	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,641	84.4	345	11.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	162	8.3	842	29.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	16	0.8	1,214	41.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	393	13.5
NOT COMPUTED	126	6.5	107	3.7
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	766	100.0	5,341	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	714	93.2	3,795	71.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	918	17.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	337	6.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	55	1.0
NOT COMPUTED	52	6.8	236	4.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Gloucester County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	49,693	65,129
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	46,832	63,529
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,397	1,359
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	464	241
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	48,558	64,622
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	99.2
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	45,811	63,060
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	99.3
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,336	1,335
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.5	98.2
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	411	227
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	88.6	94.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received ~~from~~ the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt nas been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.6-F

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Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

BILL MATHESIUS
County Executive

LEO LAAKSONEN
Planning Director

Mercer County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

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MERCER COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JAMIE A. DIIORIO

OCTOBER 1984

MERCER COUNTY

Bill Mathesius, County Executive
Walter A. DeAngelo, County Administrator

1984 Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Mercer County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. [illegible] Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as d New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports cont ing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferenc workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Departme Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. primary author of the Mercer County Census Trends report Jamie A. DiIorio. Please contact Ms. DiIorio should you hav questions on this county. She should also be consulted for census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charl Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Cr was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 c files, producing the tables, and overall design of the rep He also served as liason with the authors of the county repo

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Bel Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, natured efforts, the completion of this report would not been possible.

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MERCER COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Between 1970 and 1980, Mercer County's population increased slightly from 304,116 to 307,863 (see Table 1). Although this was only a 1.2% increase, specific areas within the county did have tremendous population growth. The most significant increase occurred in the western portion of the county in East Windsor Township. Following a growth trend that began in the sixties, East Windsor's population increased 79.3% during the 10-year period. West Windsor Township had the second largest increase of population with a 32.8% change. Although these two townships account for 9.6% of the 1980 population, they have currently been the focus of development in Mercer County.

The other municipalities in the county have experienced very little population change. Princeton Township has remained the most stable of the municipalities with a population growth rate of 0.2%. All of the boroughs and the City of Trenton have undergone a slight decrease of population indicating a basic trend of migration from the most densely populated areas in the county and the general reduction in family size. The greatest loss of population occurred in Hightstown Borough due to an urban renewal project for which dilapidated urban housing was demolished, thus causing some of the population to relocate outside of borough limits.

Table 2 presents the components of population change from 1970 to 1980. Population change is a function of births, deaths, and migration. Despite a natural increase (births in excess of deaths) of 13,732, Mercer County's population increased to only 307,863 due to a net outmigration of 9,837 persons.

Along with Mercer County's slight increase in population of 1.2%, there has been an increase in the number of people who have remained in the county. Table 3 compares the county residence figures for five years preceding the 1970 and 1980 censuses, indicating that a larger percentage of the population have remained in Mercer County in the 1975 to 1980 period than preceding 1970, and in many instances reside in the same house. These figures indicate that most people moving into the county are from other northeast states while the smallest number of in-migrants continue to be from the western states.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4 data indicate that Mercer County's population is aging, but, the population profile does show an alternating trend of increased and decreased growth of specific age groups (Figure 1). Between the age category of newborns and 14 years there was a decrease in population from 1970 to 1980. At this point the population increased in size due to children of the post World War II "baby boom" who were approximately between the ages of 20 and 35 years. Beginning at the 39 year-old category and ending at the 52 year-old category there is another decrease in population over the 10-year period. From the 53 year-old category all the way until the 97 year-old category there was a population increase in 1980. In addition, this table indicates that the number of senior citizens in Mercer County has also increased tremendously in the past 10 years. Persons over the age of 65 have increased from 29,603 in 1970 to 35,200 in 1980 or 18.9%, with the female senior citizen population greatly outnumbering the male population by 8,142 persons. It is also interesting to note that in 1970 there were 163 persons 100 years and over, yet in 1980 this population decreased 82.8% to 28 persons.

Population distributions between the white and black population are unequal as illustrated by Table 5. Although there was a population increase for the county, the white population decreased 0.7% and the black population increased 11.5%.

With the increase in the proportion of Mercer County's black population from 16.4% to 18.0%, there has also been a shift in the black population between municipalities. There was a decrease of the black population in six municipalities, while seven municipalities had increases. The City of Trenton remained the largest black-populated area with a 7.5% increase from 37.9% to 45.4% of the total Mercer County population. Increases also occurred in Ewing and Princeton Townships, while Hopewell and Washington Township had decreases in the black population.

Population statistics from the 1980 census also include information on ancestry of origin within the county. The most dominate group are those individuals with Italian ancestry. According to Table 7, this group constitutes 10.3% of the total population. The English are the second largest single ancestry group with 6.0% of the total county population. Other major ancestry groups are the Germans, Polish, Irish, and Hungarians, collectively constituting 10.7% of the population.

The number of persons with selected multiple ancestry origins also are determined by the census. Individuals with German heritage are the largest group with 11.3% of the population. One of the smallest multiple-ancestry groups are the Italians even though they are the largest single-ancestral group in Mercer County.

With the growth of the Spanish population in the United

States, a new question concerning Spanish Origin groups was included in the 1980 census. Table 8 shows that Mercer County's Spanish population is only a small portion (3.5%) of the total population.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

In the decade between the two censuses, there were significant changes among households and families in marital status, and in household relationships in Mercer County (see Table 9 and 10).

According to Table 9, from 1970 to 1980, there was a decrease in the number of persons per household for Mercer County in all 13 municipalities. For Mercer County in 1970 there were 3.11 persons per household, whereas in 1980 this figure dropped to 2.77. This was a similar trend in each municipality.

For the entire county there was an increase of 12,333 in the number of households. This increase occurred in every municipality except for Hightstown, Princeton Borough, and the City of Trenton. East Windsor had the greatest increase of households from 3,879 to 7,516, due primarily to the Twin Rivers development.

Mercer County also has had an increase in the number of families from 75,660 to 77,909. Over the decade, the greatest increase of families was in East Windsor. Two thousand, two hundred and thirteen (2,213) families chose to reside in the northeastern section of the county. Hightstown Borough, Hopewell Borough, Princeton Borough, Princeton Township, and Trenton all experienced decreases in the number of families living within their boundaries. The only borough with an increase of families was Pennington Borough with a small increase of 18 families.

The total for group-quarter population in Mercer County increased by 1,713 persons. There was a significant shift in the group-quarters population between and within municipalities. The largest numerical increase was in Ewing where the 85% increase of population was in one tract and due to the increase of student living quarters on the Trenton State College campus. The largest decrease of population in group quarters population occurred in Trenton City in Tract 23. This was due to a decrease of patients at Trenton Psychiatric Hospital.

In the past 10 years, Mercer County has changed following a nationwide social phenomenon which altered the family structure (see table 10). Between 1970 and 1980, there was an increase of both single and divorced individuals within the county. The number of divorced individuals more than doubled in the 10-year period, plus there has been a decline of married persons within the county. There has also been a decrease in married-couple families. In 1970, 80.4% of all children under the age of 18 were living in a married-couple family, but as of the 1980 census, this figure declined to 69.4%. Family situations in which only one parent is present are increasing. In 1980, there were 8.8% more single-parent families than in 1970. More persons are living in non-family household situations.

EDUCATION

School enrollment data from the census shows an increase in the number of children enrolled in nursery school, nearly doubling from 2,439 in 1970 to 4,256 in 1980. This increase occurred even though the four-year old population dropped from 5,116 to 3,571. A great percentage of four-year olds are attending school. There has, however, been a decrease in kindergarten, elementary, and high school enrollment due to a decrease in those population groups. College enrollment in Mercer County has increased significantly from 16,383 in 1970 to 24,961 in 1980. Not only are more people enrolled in schools, but, more Mercer County residents in 1980 have had more years of education than in 1970. In 1980, a greater percentage of the population had some college education than in 1970. Also, in 1980 there was a greater percentage of high school graduates than in 1970.

LABOR FORCE

Although the composition of the labor force in Mercer County has changed, the occupations of its residents have not. Between 1970 and 1980, there was an increase in the working-age population which contributed to the increase in the civilian labor force. As seen in Table 12, more people over the age of 16 are working. The 1980 census figures also show an increase in unemployment volume and the unemployment rate. At 15.3%, the highest unemployment rate is among the black male population.

The occupational composition of Mercer County remained the same between 1970 and 1980 (see table 13). The majority of Mercer County residents were employed in administrative support occupations that included clerical positions. In 1970, 21.2% of the labor force held this type of position and by 1980 this figure increased to 22.7%. The second most prevalent occupation in both 1970 and 1980 was the professional specialty position which includes lawyers, doctors, engineers, architects, etc. The smallest occupational category in both 1970 and 1980 were farmers and private household workers.

Commutation

Comparisons between the 1970 and 1980 Mercer County's commutation data indicates some changes in employment related traveling patterns to and from Mercer County.

Table 14 is divided into two portions. The upper portion presents basic commutation data for the county. Between the 1970 and 1980 census there was an increase of 16,503 persons or 13.4 percent increase of workers who live in Mercer County. The labor force in Mercer County also grew. In 1970, 124,682 persons worked in the county and by 1980 the number increased 23.5 percent to 153,926 employees. Also during the ten year span there was a 17.3 percent increase in the number of Mercer residents who are employed within the county. Between 1970 and 1980 the overall number of commuters to and from Mercer County increased with a 40.0 percent increase of commuters into the county.

The lower table establishes the specific patterns of commutation. Column A is the data of Mercer County residents and where they commute to, whereas Column B is the statistics of the geographic origination of the Mercer County labor force.

In 1980, 82.1 percent of all Mercer County residents remained in the county for employment, while Middlesex County, New York City, and Bucks County, Pa. attracted the largest number of Mercer County residents for employment. Of the 129,626 employed persons in the county 5.1 percent commute to Middlesex, which is a 1.5 percent increase over the 1970 figure.

Mercer County's job opportunities attract the largest number of residents from Bucks County, Pa., Burlington, and Middlesex Counties. In 1980, 14,255 persons from Bucks County commuted to Mercer County with Burlington and Middlesex each contributing 9,805 and 6,140 respectively. However, during the ten year span there was also a slight percentage decrease in the number of Commuters from Camden and Bucks Counties due to job opportunities in those two locations.

INCOME AND POVERTY

After adjusting for inflation, there was very little difference between the median family income for 1969 and 1979. Using 1979-adjusted dollars, median income in 1969 was $21,550, whereas in 1979, it was $22,972. When comparing actual 1969 dollars ($11,166 per year) with family median income in 1979, median family income was almost twice as much as in 1969.

According to Table 16, there was an increase in per capita income for every municipality, with the greatest increases occurring in West Windsor and Washington Townships. West Windsor's per capita income increased 26.5% and Washington Township's per capita income increased 43.3%. Despite these increases in per capita income, there were declines in median family income in two municipalities. The largest median family income decrease occurred in Trenton City with a 11.7% decline from 1970. Princeton Township had a downturn of 3.1%.

The rate of poverty, which is determined by comparing national estimates of economic poverty in relationship to the size and income of the family, increased in Mercer County from 6.9% to 7.4% from 1970 to 1980. Nevertheless, it decreased in the following municipalities: Ewing Township, Hamilton Township, Hightstown Borough, Hopewell Borough, Hopewell Township, and Princeton Borough.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

One of the best indicators of growth in Mercer County is the changes in housing characteristics that occurred from 1970 to 1980 (see tables 19-24). During the 10 years, there was a great amount of growth in Mercer County as evidenced by the great increase in hosing units. Table 19 shows that housing units increased 15.7% from 96,430 to 111,610. In accordance with this growth, there has been a slight increase in the vacancy rate for the county from 3.0% to 5.1%.

The greatest increase in housing units occurred in East Windsor Township, largely due to the growth of the Twin Rivers development located in the western corner of the municipality. This housing development was begun in 1970 and has provided 2,728 housing units for 7,742 persons. For the 1980 census, the Twin Rivers development was labeled a Census Designated Place (CDP) because of its isolated growth.

The only decrease in housing units in the county occurred in Hightstown Borough and was due to an urban renewal project in which some housing units were demolished. Trenton City had the greatest amount of vacant housing in the county, with a vacancy rate of 9.3%.

The number of occupied housing units for Mercer County increased from 60,861 to 68,140 (see Table 20). The greatest number of housing units are in Hamilton Township and Trenton City, while the greatest increase in housing occurred in East Windsor. The least number of housing units are in Hopewell Borough and Pennington Borough. The largest percentage of owner-occupied year-round units are in Hopewell Township and the smallest percentage was in Princeton Borough.

Between the two censuses, there was a great increase in the median value of owner units in all municipalities. Median value increased between 124.3% in Trenton to 201.3% in Hopewell Borough and West Windsor Township. In 1980, units ranged in dollar value from $20,800 in Trenton to $132,000 in Princeton Township.

Table 21 shows that between 1970 and 1980 censuses, the number of units for rent in Mercer County increased by 8,054. The increase occurred in every municipality except Hightstown Borough where the demolition of rental buildings preceeded the start of an urban renewal project.

Along with the increase in rental units came a 131.8% increase in median contract rent. The greatest increase occurred in Washington Township where rent increased 202.7% from $88 to $267. Also, the percent increase of year-round rented units varied with each municipality from 12.1% in Hopewell Township to 58.6% in Princeton Borough.

According to Table 22, there was a 15.7% increase in the total number of year-round units county-wide. A large majority of the housing growth was in structures consisting of four or more units; there was a decrease in growth of two-unit structures.

From 1970 to 1980, there was an increase in the number of renters in Mercer County along with an increase in the percentage of household income applied towards the gross rent of housing units in the county (see table 23).

In 1970, there were 31,884 units rented in Mercer County. By 1980, there were 36,803 units rented, 15.4% more than during the previous census.

The percentage of household income used toward gross rent of housing units in Mercer County increased. In 1980, fewer people were paying less than 20% of their income as compared to 1970, while there was an increase of people paying 35% of their income or more during the same period.

During the 10-year period, there was a decrease in the number of persons per room in occupied-housing units, even though there was an increase in the number of rooms (see table 24). The number of units with one or fewer persons per room increased 2.2%, while the number of units with 1.51 or more persons per room decreased 0.2%. The total number of occupied-housing units increased from 93,486 in 1970 to 105,818 in 1980. In addition to these changes, the number of housing units with complete plumbing facilities increased from 91,877, or 98.3% of all occupied-housing units, to 104,628 or 98.9% of all units.

CONCLUSIONS

A comparable analysis of Mercer County's 1970 and 1980 census demographics reveals revolving social phenomenon, as presented in this paper and summarized here after.

Although Mercer County's population is slowly and steadily growing, this growth is not evenly dispersed throughout the population. The three largest growing population groups in the county are blacks, women, and the elderly. Geographically the most significant population increase occurred in East Windsor Township.

In conjunction with population growth, the social structure of Mercer County has altered between the two census takings. By 1980 there was an increase in the number of single parents, an increase in better educated individuals, and lastly an increase of persons in the labor force. Also Mercer County's family and per capita income have increased, but so too has the poverty rate.

Finally, there have been dramatic changes in the county's housing characteristics. Between 1970 and 1980 there was a great increase in the number of constructed housing units, particularly those of five or more units. However, there has been a decrease in the number of persons residing per unit. In addition to these housing facts, te median value and median rent for the units have increased.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Mercer County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MERCER COUNTY	304,116	307,863	1.2	1,346	1,362	100.0	100.0
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	11,736	21,041	79.3	752	1,349	3.9	6.8
EWING TOWNSHIP	32,831	34,842	6.1	2,170	2,303	10.8	11.3
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	79,609	82,801	4.0	2,022	2,103	26.2	26.9
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	5,431	4,581	-15.7	4,415	3,724	1.8	1.5
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	2,271	2,001	-11.9	3,028	2,668	0.7	0.6
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	10,030	10,893	8.6	173	188	3.3	3.5
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	19,567	19,724	0.8	895	902	6.4	6.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	2,151	2,109	-2.0	2,173	2,130	0.7	0.7
PRINCETON BOROUGH	12,311	12,035	-2.2	6,995	6,838	4.0	3.9
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	13,651	13,683	0.2	840	842	4.5	4.4
TRENTON CITY	104,786	92,124	-12.1	13,971	12,283	34.5	29.9
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,311	3,487	5.3	160	168	1.1	1.1
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	6,431	8,542	32.8	240	318	2.1	2.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980 Mercer County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	304,116
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	42,319
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	28,587
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	13,732
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	317,848
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	307,863
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-9,985

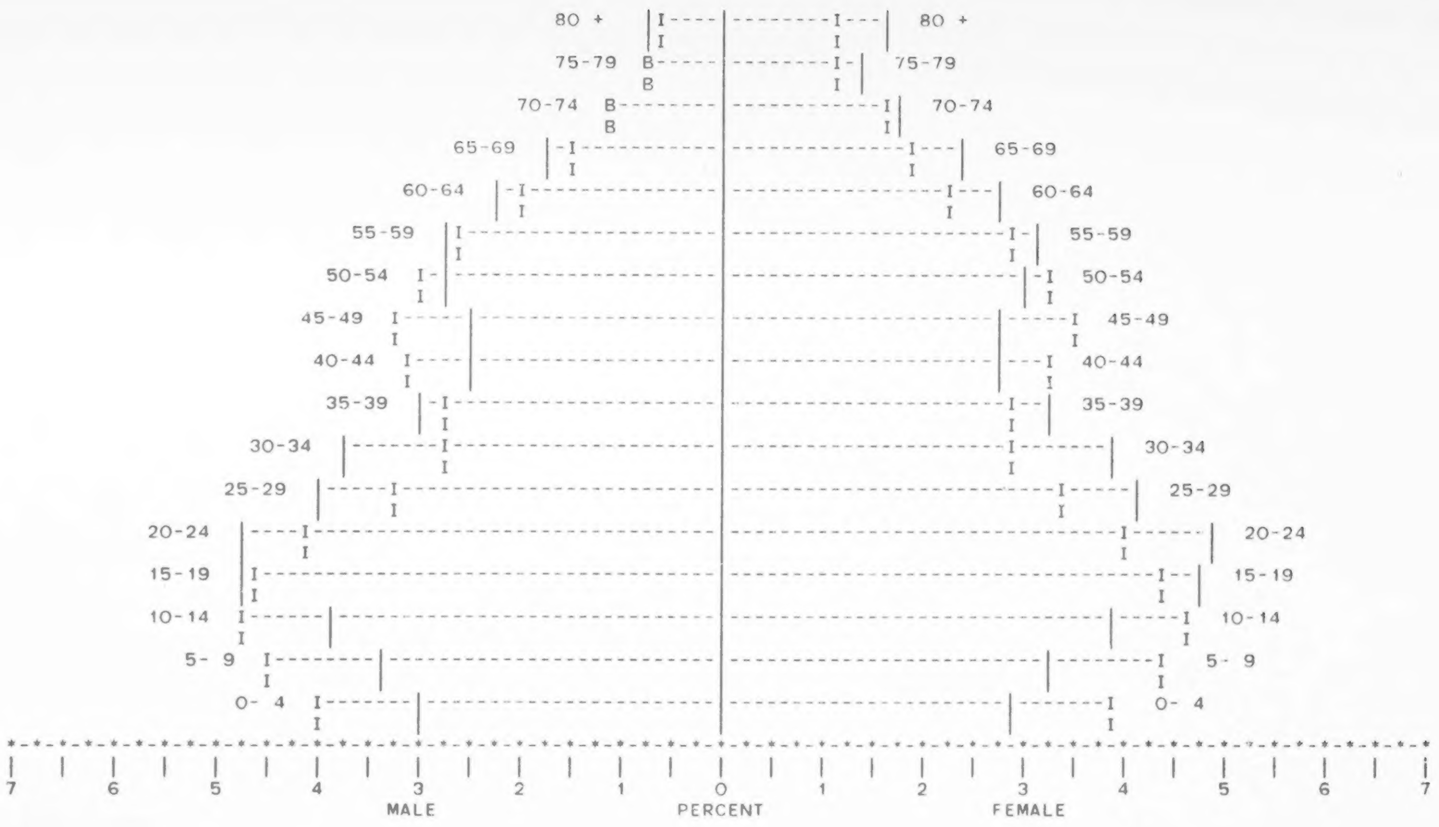
Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980 Mercer County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	280,089	100.0	289,629	100.0
SAME HOUSE	165,425	59.1	179,693	62.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	91,122	32.5	105,339	36.4
SAME COUNTY	54,525	19.5	60,807	21.0
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	36,597	13.1	44,532	15.4
SAME STATE	14,449	5.2	19,046	6.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	22,148	7.9	25,486	8.8
NORTHEAST	12,250	4.4	14,514	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	3,046	1.1	3,260	1.1
SOUTH	5,179	1.8	5,592	1.9
WEST	1,673	0.6	2,120	0.7
ABROAD	4,085	1.5	4,597	1.6
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	19,457	6.9	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 1.
MERCER COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	303,968	147,829	156,139	307,863	146,981	160,882
UNDER 5 YEARS	24,239	12,323	11,916	18,273	9,271	9,002
UNDER 1 YEAR	4,732	2,437	2,295	3,923	1,922	2,001
1 YEAR	4,801	2,395	2,406	3,637	1,847	1,790
2 YEARS	4,751	2,420	2,331	3,527	1,804	1,723
3 YEARS	4,839	2,438	2,401	3,615	1,862	1,753
4 YEARS	5,116	2,633	2,483	3,571	1,836	1,735
5 TO 17 YEARS	71,650	36,189	35,461	60,143	30,488	29,655
5 YEARS	5,184	2,626	2,558	3,567	1,829	1,738
6 YEARS	5,397	2,685	2,712	3,736	1,928	1,808
7 YEARS	5,419	2,804	2,615	3,891	2,006	1,885
8 YEARS	5,410	2,753	2,657	4,073	2,050	2,023
9 YEARS	5,576	2,848	2,728	4,815	2,418	2,397
10 YEARS	5,843	2,875	2,968	4,781	2,439	2,342
11 YEARS	5,712	2,869	2,843	4,663	2,381	2,282
12 YEARS	5,683	2,836	2,847	4,749	2,388	2,361
13 YEARS	5,611	2,894	2,717	4,802	2,382	2,420
14 YEARS	5,726	2,883	2,843	5,003	2,508	2,495
15 YEARS	5,520	2,749	2,771	5,330	2,705	2,625
16 YEARS	5,262	2,653	2,609	5,327	2,677	2,650
17 YEARS	5,307	2,714	2,593	5,406	2,777	2,629
18 TO 24 YEARS	35,854	18,334	17,520	42,866	21,220	21,646
18 YEARS	5,634	2,993	2,641	6,282	3,145	3,137
19 YEARS	5,693	2,983	2,710	7,001	3,386	3,615
20 YEARS	5,581	2,862	2,719	6,769	3,350	3,419
21 YEARS	5,126	2,711	2,415	6,484	3,284	3,200
22 YEARS	4,897	2,433	2,464	5,722	2,815	2,907
23 YEARS	4,893	2,358	2,535	5,298	2,655	2,643
24 YEARS	4,030	1,994	2,036	5,310	2,585	2,676
25 TO 54 YEARS	112,853	54,882	57,971	117,813	56,891	60,922
25 YEARS	3,998	1,952	2,046	5,235	2,559	2,676
26 YEARS	4,129	2,018	2,111	5,022	2,442	2,580
27 YEARS	4,343	2,144	2,199	4,953	2,368	2,585
28 YEARS	3,882	1,840	2,042	4,763	2,382	2,381
29 YEARS	3,547	1,742	1,805	4,982	2,434	2,548
30 YEARS	3,456	1,729	1,727	4,749	2,352	2,397
31 YEARS	3,492	1,746	1,746	4,821	2,376	2,445
32 YEARS	3,476	1,709	1,767	4,918	2,368	2,550
33 YEARS	3,252	1,612	1,640	4,927	2,369	2,558
34 YEARS	3,394	1,661	1,733	3,914	1,893	2,021
35 YEARS	3,315	1,603	1,712	3,973	1,915	2,058
36 YEARS	3,179	1,593	1,586	4,040	1,882	2,158
37 YEARS	3,390	1,666	1,724	4,292	2,110	2,182
38 YEARS	3,436	1,676	1,760	3,650	1,698	1,952
39 YEARS	3,654	1,794	1,860	3,507	1,718	1,789
40 YEARS	3,919	1,912	2,007	3,355	1,663	1,692
41 YEARS	3,751	1,828	1,923	3,279	1,605	1,674
42 YEARS	3,999	1,951	2,048	3,346	1,570	1,776
43 YEARS	3,917	1,947	1,970	3,085	1,503	1,582
44 YEARS	3,966	1,922	2,044	3,112	1,471	1,641
45 YEARS	4,144	1,972	2,172	3,144	1,503	1,641
46 YEARS	4,006	1,891	2,115	3,077	1,528	1,549
47 YEARS	4,164	2,018	2,146	3,196	1,547	1,649
48 YEARS	4,095	1,963	2,132	3,114	1,505	1,609
49 YEARS	4,103	1,999	2,104	3,513	1,636	1,877

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	4,180	2,022	2,158	3,531	1,692	1,839
51 YEARS	3,576	1,646	1,930	3,415	1,644	1,771
52 YEARS	3,857	1,880	1,977	3,636	1,727	1,909
53 YEARS	3,591	1,710	1,881	3,618	1,718	1,900
54 YEARS	3,642	1,736	1,906	3,646	1,713	1,933
55 TO 59 YEARS	16,507	7,888	8,619	18,176	8,505	9,671
55 YEARS	3,789	1,828	1,961	3,754	1,737	2,017
56 YEARS	3,369	1,626	1,743	3,621	1,734	1,887
57 YEARS	3,279	1,548	1,731	3,673	1,744	1,929
58 YEARS	3,000	1,447	1,553	3,567	1,644	1,923
59 YEARS	3,070	1,439	1,631	3,561	1,646	1,915
60 TO 64 YEARS	13,262	6,241	7,021	15,392	7,077	8,315
60 YEARS	3,013	1,426	1,587	3,370	1,592	1,778
61 YEARS	2,769	1,323	1,446	3,010	1,355	1,655
62 YEARS	2,669	1,259	1,410	3,144	1,457	1,687
63 YEARS	2,441	1,159	1,282	2,982	1,391	1,591
64 YEARS	2,370	1,074	1,296	2,886	1,282	1,604
65 YEARS & OVER	29,603	11,972	17,631	35,200	13,529	21,671
65 YEARS	2,359	1,062	1,297	3,005	1,355	1,650
66 YEARS	2,163	951	1,212	2,605	1,136	1,469
67 YEARS	2,050	890	1,160	2,471	1,047	1,424
68 YEARS	1,852	783	1,069	2,303	983	1,320
69 YEARS	1,887	772	1,115	2,242	914	1,328
70 YEARS	1,842	766	1,076	2,027	842	1,185
71 YEARS	1,659	678	981	1,927	806	1,121
72 YEARS	1,545	618	927	1,897	744	1,153
73 YEARS	1,558	632	926	1,642	655	987
74 YEARS	1,526	624	902	1,531	569	962
75 YEARS	1,367	582	785	1,456	535	921
76 YEARS	1,197	427	770	1,350	514	836
77 YEARS	1,105	437	668	1,265	420	845
78 YEARS	1,041	378	663	1,097	402	695
79 YEARS	935	344	591	1,148	400	748
80 YEARS	872	314	558	985	335	650
81 YEARS	845	332	513	910	307	603
82 YEARS	647	220	427	759	234	525
83 YEARS	518	212	306	765	249	516
84 YEARS	502	190	312	699	204	495
85 YEARS	413	155	258	582	181	401
86 YEARS	333	119	214	516	157	359
87 YEARS	298	100	198	459	128	331
88 YEARS	243	88	155	337	91	246
89 YEARS	167	45	122	289	78	211
90 YEARS	141	47	94	214	52	162
91 YEARS	102	30	72	194	50	144
92 YEARS	78	32	46	148	38	110
93 YEARS	52	13	39	105	31	74
94 YEARS	30	6	24	87	32	55
95 YEARS	38	15	23	57	13	44
96 YEARS	32	10	22	34	6	28
97 YEARS	15	1	14	40	6	34
98 YEARS	18	8	10	13	4	9
99 YEARS	10	6	4	13	5	8
100 YEARS & OVER	163	85	78	28	6	22

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	303,968
1980 POPULATION	307,863
% CHANGE 1970-1980	1.3
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	254,166
1980 POPULATION	252,318
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-0.7
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	49,802
1980 POPULATION	55,545
% CHANGE 1970-1980	11.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	303,968	100.0	ALL RACES	307,863	100.0
WHITE	252,202	83.0	WHITE	242,097	78.6
BLACK	49,802	16.4	BLACK	55,545	18.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	234	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	267	0.1
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	264	0.1	JAPANESE	348	0.1
CHINESE	608	0.2	CHINESE	1,337	0.4
FILIPINO	105	0.0	FILIPINO	363	0.1
KOREAN	145	0.0	KOREAN	571	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,059	0.3
			VIETNAMESE	90	0.0
HAWAIIAN	35	0.0	HAWAIIAN	21	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	4	0.0
			SAMOAN	2	0.0
OTHER	573	0.2	OTHER	6,155	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
MERCER COUNTY	303,968	49,802	16.4	307,863	55,545	18.0
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	11,736	410	3.5	21,041	1,178	5.6
EWING TOWNSHIP	32,831	3,054	9.3	34,842	4,774	13.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	79,609	2,468	3.1	82,801	3,030	3.7
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	5,431	484	8.9	4,581	458	10.0
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	2,271	7[illegible]	3.3	2,001	40	2.0
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	10,030	241	2.4	10,893	111	1.0
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	19,567	1,179	6.0	19,724	1,758	8.9
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	2,151	75	3.5	2,109	67	3.2
PRINCETON BOROUGH	12,311	1,234	10.0	12,035	1,044	8.7
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	13,651	633	4.6	13,683	1,044	7.6
TRENTON CITY	104,638	39,671	37.9	92,124	41,860	45.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,311	168	5.1	3,487	62	1.8
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	6,431	110	1.7	8,542	119	1.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Mercer County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	307,863	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,261	0.4
ENGLISH	18,525	6.0
FRENCH	1,177	0.4
GERMAN	14,878	4.8
GREEK	1,377	0.4
HUNGARIAN	5,414	1.8
IRISH	13,152	4.3
ITALIAN	31,817	10.3
NORWEGIAN	293	0.1
POLISH	14,223	4.6
PORTUGUESE	219	0.1
RUSSIAN	3,539	1.1
SCOTTISH	1,657	0.5
SWEDISH	665	0.2
UKRAINIAN	1,966	0.6
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	65,825	21.4
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	95,557	31.0
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	14,525	4.7
NOT REPORTED	21,793	7.1
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	34,784	11.3
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,645	2.2
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	39,816	12.9
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	36,657	11.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,960	5.5
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,019	4.6

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Mercer County

ALL PERSONS	307,863	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	297,124	96.5
SPANISH ORIGIN	10,739	3.5
MEXICAN	599	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	7,540	2.4
CUBAN	507	0.2
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,093	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Mercer County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
MERCER COUNTY	93,486	105,819	75,690	77,909	13,186	14,899	3.11	2.77
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	3,879	7,516	3,336	5,549	16	73	3.02	2.79
EWING TOWNSHIP	10,110	11,660	8,762	8,971	337	2,865	3.21	2.74
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	24,278	29,356	21,194	22,849	513	541	3.26	2.80
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	1,984	1,696	1,399	1,222	78	91	2.70	2.65
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	741	765	605	537	5	0	3.06	2.62
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	2,889	3,527	2,609	2,990	260	131	3.38	3.05
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	5,094	6,114	4,431	4,760	2,452	2,663	3.36	2.79
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	696	752	578	596	7	0	3.08	2.80
PRINCETON BOROUGH	3,190	3,179	1,978	1,709	4,465	5,030	2.46	2.20
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	4,122	4,862	3,667	3,665	211	703	3.26	2.67
TRENTON CITY	33,546	32,463	24,552	21,806	4,752	2,730	2.98	2.75
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,026	1,234	866	984	22	16	3.21	2.81
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,931	2,695	1,713	2,271	68	56	3.30	3.15

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	95,889	100.0	78,416	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	150	0.2	91	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	77,125	80.4	54,403	69.4
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	12,858	13.4	17,418	22.2
OTHER RELATIVES	4,675	4.9	5,350	6.8
NONRELATIVES	584	0.6	872	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	291	0.3	163	0.2
OTHER	206	0.2	119	0.2

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	29,603	100.0	35,200	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	9,992	33.8	11,933	33.9
SPOUSE	5,040	17.0	6,572	18.7
OTHER RELATIVES	5,181	17.5	4,547	12.9
NONRELATIVES	755	2.6	253	0.7
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,682	5.7	2,058	5.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,162	17.4	7,584	21.5
NONRELATIVES			409	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,603	5.4	1,674	4.8
OTHER	188	0.6	170	0.5

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	110,316	100.0	115,381	100.0
SINGLE	34,813	31.6	40,122	34.8
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	66,861	60.6	63,482	55.0
SEPARATED	2,874	2.6	3,403	2.9
WIDOWED	3,671	3.3	3,430	3.0
DIVORCED	2,097	1.9	4,944	4.3
FEMALE:	119,578	100.0	130,129	100.0
SINGLE	29,434	24.6	36,520	28.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	66,534	55.6	63,117	48.5
SEPARATED	4,667	3.9	5,040	3.9
WIDOWED	15,503	13.0	17,341	13.3
DIVORCED	3,440	2.9	8,111	6.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	303,968	100.0	307,863	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	75,690	24.9	77,909	25.3
SPOUSE	63,470	20.9	60,630	19.7
OTHER RELATIVES	128,350	42.2	116,952	38.0
NONRELATIVES	5,476	1.8	3,682	1.2
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	6,659	2.2	11,190	3.6
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	11,137	3.7	16,720	5.4
NONRELATIVES			5,881	1.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5,009	1.6	4,274	1.4
OTHER	8,177	2.7	10,625	3.5

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	89,857	89,341	-0.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	2,439	4,256	74.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	50,153	39,739	-20.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	20,882	20,385	-2.4
COLLEGE	16,383	24,961	52.4
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	171,828	186,680	8.6
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	47,887	31,758	-33.7
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	33,186	28,427	-14.3
4 YEARS	50,932	61,425	20.6
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	15,605	24,434	56.6
4 OR MORE YEARS	24,218	40,636	67.8
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	52.8	67.8	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Mercer County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	104,354	112,688
ARMED FORCES	305	113
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	78,733	82,598
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.4	73.3
EMPLOYED	76,311	77,574
UNEMPLOYED	2,422	5,024
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	25,316	29,977
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	114,709	127,519
ARMED FORCES	11	34
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	53,374	69,013
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	46.5	54.1
EMPLOYED	51,161	65,234
UNEMPLOYED	2,213	3,779
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.1	5.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	61,324	58,472
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	14,566	17,590
ARMED FORCES	50	54
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	10,266	11,205
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.5	63.7
EMPLOYED	9,539	9,487
UNEMPLOYED	727	1,718
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	15.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,250	6,331
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	16,533	20,936
ARMED FORCES	11	8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,723	11,996
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.8	57.3
EMPLOYED	9,173	10,709
UNEMPLOYED	550	1,287
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	10.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6,799	8,932

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Mercer County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	142,808	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	40,620	28.4
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	17,231	12.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	23,389	16.4
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	49,308	34.5
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,575	3.9
SALES	11,311	7.9
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	32,422	22.7
SERVICE:	18,427	12.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	886	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,300	2.3
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	14,241	10.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,017	0.7
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	13,043	9.1
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	20,393	14.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	11,001	7.7
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4,552	3.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	4,840	3.4

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	127,472	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	23,457	18.4
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	9,431	7.4
SALES WORKERS	7,787	6.1
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	26,974	21.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	15,416	12.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	17,963	14.1
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4,357	3.4
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,698	3.7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	318	0.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	411	0.3
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	15,001	11.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,659	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	122,875	139,378
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	106,782	129,626
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	16,093	9,752
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	13.1	7.0
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	124,682	153,926
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	90,794	106,477
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	85.0	82.1
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	72.8	69.2
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	15,988	23,149
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	33,888	47,449
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	2.12	2.05

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	106,782	100.0	129,626	100.0	124,682	100.0	153,926	100.0
MERCER	90,794	85.0	106,477	82.1	90,794	72.8	106,477	69.2
ATLANTIC	-	-	77	0.1	128	0.1	113	0.1
BERGEN	-	-	209	0.2	271	0.2	305	0.2
BURLINGTON	2,455	2.3	2,123	1.6	6,380	5.1	9,805	6.4
CAMDEN	234	0.2	305	0.2	2,172	1.7	982	0.6
ESSEX	386	0.7	719	0.6	429	0.3	500	0.3
GLOUCESTER	-	-	50	0.0	126	0.1	190	0.1
HUDSON	-	-	204	0.2	214	0.2	266	0.2
HUNTERDON	416	0.4	474	0.4	1,725	1.4	2,482	1.6
MIDDLESEX	3,870	3.6	6,630	5.1	2,883	2.3	6,140	4.0
MONMOUTH	642	0.6	902	0.7	1,909	1.5	3,221	2.1
MORRIS	-	-	234	0.2	119	0.1	369	0.2
OCEAN	151	0.1	282	0.2	1,080	0.9	2,405	1.6
SOMERSET	874	0.8	1,557	1.2	1,899	1.5	2,934	1.9
UNION	318	0.3	597	0.5	310	0.2	566	0.4
NEW YORK CITY NY	2,086	2.0	3,775	2.9	265	0.2	425	0.3
BUCKS PA	2,742	2.6	2,863	2.2	11,948	10.0	14,255	9.3
MONTGOMERY PA	155	0.1	226	0.2	208	0.2	311	0.2
PHILADELPHIA PA	568	0.5	837	0.6	640	0.5	816	0.5
OTHER AREAS	1,091	1.0	1,085	0.8	1,182	0.9	1,364	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Mercer County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	78,389	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,633	2.1
$2,500 TO $4,999	2,976	3.8
$5,000 TO $7,499	3,735	4.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	4,090	5.2
$10,000 TO $12,499	4,711	6.0
$12,500 TO $14,999	4,584	5.8
$15,000 TO $17,499	5,735	7.3
$17,500 TO $19,999	5,059	6.5
$20,000 TO $22,499	5,684	7.3
$22,500 TO $24,999	5,233	6.7
$25,000 TO $27,499	5,345	6.8
$27,500 TO $29,999	4,386	5.6
$30,000 TO $34,999	7,586	9.7
$35,000 TO $39,999	5,208	6.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	6,266	8.0
$50,000 TO $74,999	4,433	5.7
$75,000 OR MORE	1,725	2.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	22,972	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	75,625	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,233	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,324	1.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,174	2.9
$3,000 TO $3,999	2,418	3.2
$4,000 TO $4,999	2,836	3.8
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,223	4.3
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,888	5.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	4,405	5.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	5,050	6.7
$9,000 TO $9,999	5,000	6.6
$10,000 TO $11,999	10,743	14.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	12,582	16.6
$15,000 TO $24,999	15,498	20.5
$25,000 TO $49,999	4,336	5.7
$50,000 AND OVER	915	1.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,166	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,550	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Mercer County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
MERCER COUNTY	7,008	8,095	15.5	21,550	22,972	6.6	6.4	7.4
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	7,933	9,084	14.5	24,738	26,284	6.3	2.7	3.4
EWING TOWNSHIP	7,627	8,652	13.4	24,239	25,974	7.2	3.1	2.3
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	6,521	7,950	21.9	21,443	23,740	10.7	4.1	3.5
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	7,242	8,919	23.2	21,639	21,770	0.6	5.5	4.5
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	7,742	8,785	13.5	22,057	24,612	11.6	4.3	3.1
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	9,966	11,402	14.4	28,435	32,631	14.8	2.6	0.4
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	7,971	9,477	18.9	27,074	28,558	5.5	1.7	2.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	9,943	12,479	25.5	31,569	32,969	4.4	0.9	1.5
PRINCETON BOROUGH	8,291	9,502	14.6	23,511	29,599	25.9	5.2	3.4
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	14,872	15,287	2.8	40,238	38,998	-3.1	3.3	3.4
TRENTON CITY	5,273	5,400	2.4	16,841	14,865	-11.7	12.7	18.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,341	9,085	43.3	20,984	25,996	23.9	3.6	3.7
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	8,571	10,846	26.5	27,664	35,142	27.0	0.8	2.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Mercer County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	3,280	16,541	16,442	15,464	8,121	6,810	11,731	78,389
LESS THAN $2,500	324	506	343	158	93	89	120	1,633
$2,500 TO $4,999	582	846	392	338	139	167	512	2,976
$5,000 TO $7,499	357	812	485	359	220	263	1,239	3,735
$7,500 TO $9,999	226	923	660	412	235	251	1,383	4,090
$10,000 TO $12,49	269	1,048	742	567	360	450	1,275	4,711
$12,500 TO $14,99	177	1,059	796	639	373	436	1,104	4,584
$15,000 TO $17,49	360	1,425	914	905	524	555	1,052	5,735
$17,500 TO $19,99	265	1,304	1,001	793	411	445	840	5,059
$20,000 TO $22,49	254	1,490	1,215	945	517	467	796	5,684
$22,500 TO $24,99	130	1,454	1,161	821	542	514	611	5,233
$25,000 TO $27,49	161	1,346	1,284	995	591	504	464	5,345
$27,500 TO $29,99	57	1,093	1,006	831	570	420	409	4,386
$30,000 TO $34,99	49	1,502	2,027	1,892	936	741	439	7,586
$35,000 TO $39,99	18	752	1,359	1,491	787	385	416	5,208
$40,000 TO $49,99	7	638	1,569	2,144	966	481	461	6,266
$50,000 TO $74,99	44	291	1,086	1,589	602	425	396	4,433
$75,000 OR MORE	0	52	402	585	255	217	214	1,725
MEDIAN	$11,403	$20,583	$25,997	$29,907	$27,743	$23,872	$15,553	$22,972

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Mercer County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	27,245	9.3
1979	27,552	9.4

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	4,830	17.3
1979	3,222	9.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MERCER COUNTY	96,430	111,610	15.7	96,395	111,530	3.0	5.1
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	4,038	7,919	96.1	4,031	7,915	3.8	5.0
EWING TOWNSHIP	10,250	11,992	17.0	10,243	11,981	1.3	2.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	24,791	30,140	21.6	24,787	30,129	2.1	2.6
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	2,016	1,773	-12.1	2,016	1,773	1.6	4.3
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	761	783	2.9	761	783	2.6	2.3
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	2,954	3,630	22.9	2,954	3,624	2.2	2.7
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	5,178	6,316	22.0	5,178	6,310	1.6	3.1
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	704	764	8.5	704	764	1.1	1.6
PRINCETON BOROUGH	3,274	3,365	2.8	3,274	3,357	2.6	5.3
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	4,236	5,068	19.6	4,235	5,065	2.7	4.0
TRENTON CITY	35,196	35,819	1.8	35,189	35,789	4.7	9.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,069	1,296	21.2	1,060	1,296	3.2	4.8
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,963	2,745	39.8	1,963	2,744	1.6	1.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MERCER COUNTY	60,861	68,140	63.1	61.1	17,392	49,700	185.8
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,590	4,053	39.4	51.2	30,201	70,600	133.8
EWING TOWNSHIP	7,908	8,681	77.2	72.5	20,478	54,100	164.2
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	19,029	21,548	76.8	71.5	17,539	48,600	177.1
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	900	969	44.6	54.7	20,448	56,000	173.9
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	497	509	65.3	65.0	22,500	68,200	203.1
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	2,499	3,099	84.6	85.5	28,539	83,700	193.3
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	4,053	4,555	78.3	72.2	24,996	67,600	170.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	546	600	77.6	78.5	28,656	86,100	200.5
PRINCETON BOROUGH	1,246	1,315	38.1	39.2	41,164	117,800	186.2
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	2,882	3,149	68.1	62.2	50,000	132,100	164.2
TRENTON CITY	17,495	16,614	49.7	46.4	9,273	20,800	124.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	825	957	77.8	73.8	26,409	71,000	168.8
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	1,391	2,091	70.9	76.2	33,159	100,500	203.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Mercer County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MERCER COUNTY	32,625	37,679	33.8	33.8	107	228	113.4
EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	2,289	3,463	56.8	43.8	154	295	91.5
EWING TOWNSHIP	2,202	2,979	21.5	24.9	135	285	111.0
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	5,249	7,808	21.2	25.9	114	251	120.4
HIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	1,084	727	53.8	41.0	132	226	70.9
HOPEWELL BOROUGH	244	256	32.1	32.7	114	280	146.4
HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP	390	428	13.2	11.8	107	252	135.4
LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP	1,041	1,559	20.1	24.7	127	300	136.4
PENNINGTON BOROUGH	150	152	21.3	19.9	111	282	153.2
PRINCETON BOROUGH	1,944	1,864	59.4	55.5	133	308	130.8
PRINCETON TOWNSHIP	1,240	1,713	29.3	33.8	132	266	101.4
TRENTON CITY	16,051	15,849	45.6	44.3	93	178	91.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	201	277	19.0	21.4	88	267	202.7
WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP	540	604	27.5	22.0	131	282	114.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Mercer County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	96,401	111,556	15.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	47,535	53,236	12.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	20,199	22,645	12.1
2 UNITS	8,791	8,231	-6.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,988	5,397	8.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,499	21,693	49.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	389	354	-9.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	93,486	105,819	13.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	46,741	51,917	11.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	19,498	21,219	8.8
2 UNITS	8,481	7,598	-10.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,627	4,764	3.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	13,750	19,967	45.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	389	354	-9.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	61,027	68,140	11.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	42,820	48,220	12.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	14,477	15,988	10.4
2 UNITS	2,743	2,174	-20.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	406	566	39.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	218	947	334.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	363	245	-32.5
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	32,459	37,679	16.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	3,921	3,697	-5.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	5,021	5,231	4.2
2 UNITS	5,738	5,424	-5.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,221	4,198	-0.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	13,532	19,020	40.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	26	109	319.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Mercer County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	31,884	100.0	36,803	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	13,735	43.1	12,470	33.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	4,061	12.7	5,380	14.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,571	14.3	6,084	16.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	7,542	23.7	10,761	29.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,975	6.2	2,108	5.7
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,357	100.0	7,253	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	449	4.0	333	4.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	676	6.0	473	6.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,063	18.2	524	7.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	6,931	61.0	5,092	70.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,238	10.9	831	11.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,017	100.0	7,526	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,911	44.6	596	7.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,839	25.8	648	8.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,327	21.1	1,729	23.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	580	5.3	4,368	58.0
NOT COMPUTED	360	3.3	185	2.5
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	6,163	100.0	6,903	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	5,323	86.4	1,261	18.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	482	7.8	1,728	25.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	112	1.8	2,491	36.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	26	0.4	1,112	16.1
NOT COMPUTED	220	3.6	311	4.5
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,347	100.0	15,121	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,052	91.2	10,280	68.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	64	1.9	2,531	16.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	69	2.1	1,340	8.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.1	189	1.2
NOT COMPUTED	157	4.7	781	5.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Mercer County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	93,486	105,818
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	88,897	102,909
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,787	2,169
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	802	740
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	91,877	104,628
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	98.9
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	87,355	101,824
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	98.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,753	2,127
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	99.1	98.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	769	677
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.9	91.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

•the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.7-F

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MONMOUTH COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

MARTIN P. TRUSCOTT

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Monmouth County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Monmouth County Census Trends report was Martin P. Truscott. Please contact Mr. Truscott should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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MONMOUTH COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

The growth in population that took place between 1970 and 1980 in Monmouth County, compared to past population growth was a change in both amount and degree. The county increased only 9% in that time period compared to a 38% gain between 1960 and 1970. The population growth between 1970 and 1980 was about 41,000 persons compared to an increase of about 127,000 persons between 1960 and 1970.

Thirty-three of the county's 53 municipalities grew between 1970 and 1980, while twenty municipalities lost population during the same period. On a municipal basis, decreases to this extent were unprecendented since the Depression.

The top five municipalities in terms of population increase (number of persons) between 1970 and 1980 were Middletown (7,951 persons), Freehold Township (6,017 persons), Marlboro Township (5,287 persons), Ocean Township (4,927 persons), and Manalapan Township (4,865 persons). The top five municipalities in terms of percentage population increase from 1970 to 1980 were Monmouth Beach (62.5%), Millstone Township (54.9%), Freehold Township (45.6%), Marlboro Township (43.1%), and Holmdel (38.1%).

The population decreases were due primarily to a slowing of out-migration from central metropolitan areas and a decline in average household size. Counter to trends which have been present since the 1940's, household size declined due to low marriage, high divorce and low fertility rates.

As evidenced by the top five rankings (number and percent), much of the population growth in Monmouth County in the 1970's was focused in the western portion of the county as well as the southern portion of the Route 9 corridor area. A substantial amount of population growth also occurred in Middletown Township, Ocean Township and the coastal community of Monmouth Beach.

The total population of Monmouth County municipalities in 1970 and 1980 and the percent change is shown in Table 1. The percent change is shown graphically on Figure 1.

Density

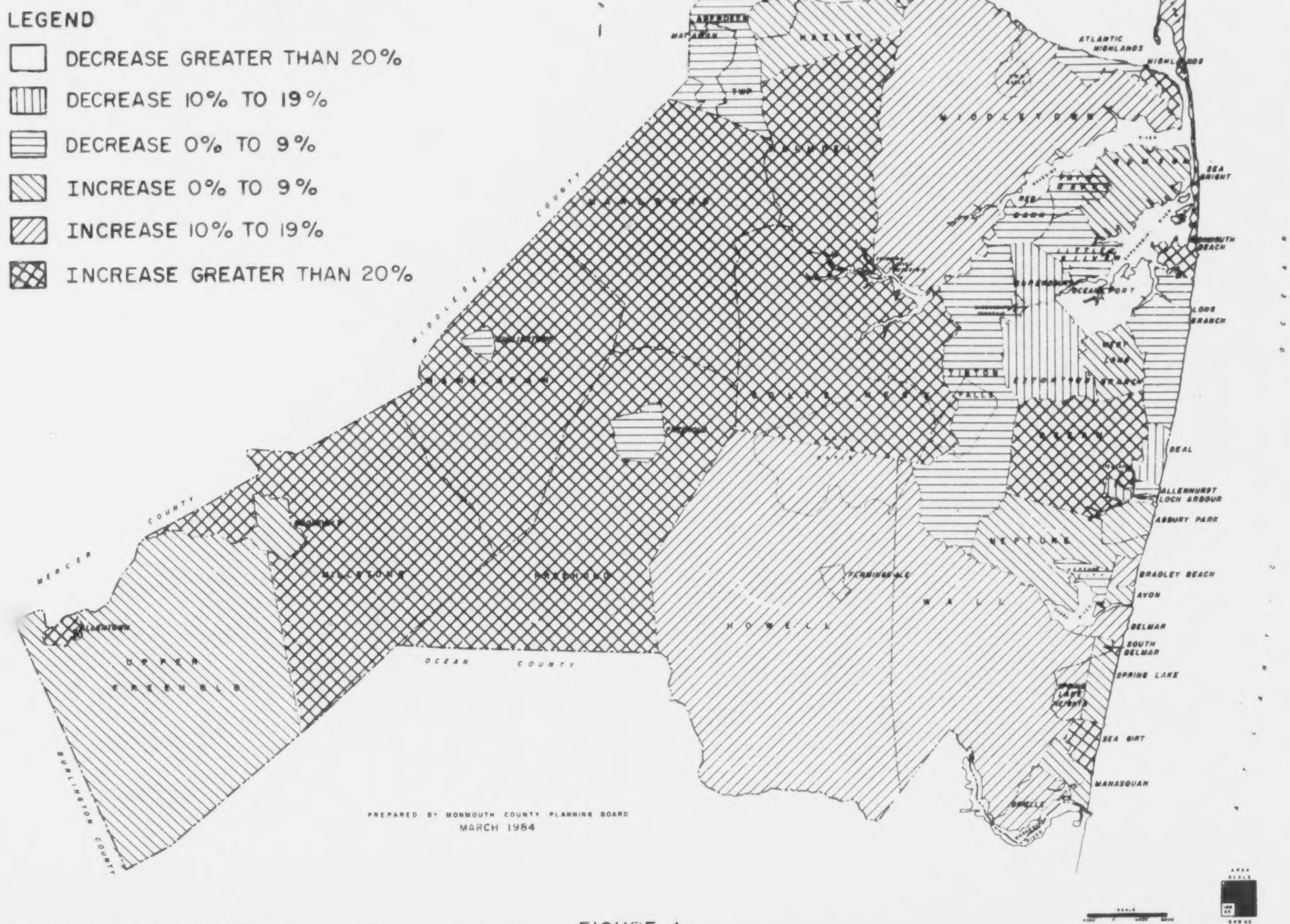
One of the ways in which planners and all people differentiate between cities, suburban areas and rural places is the re-

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MONMOUTH COUNTY	461,849	503,173	8.9	979	1,067	100.0	100.0
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	17,680	17,235	-2.5	3,244	3,162	3.8	3.4
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	1,012	912	-9.9	3,373	3,040	0.2	0.2
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	1,603	1,962	22.4	2,672	3,270	0.3	0.4
ASBURY PARK CITY	16,533	17,015	2.9	11,022	11,343	3.6	3.4
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	5,102	4,950	-3.0	4,252	4,125	1.1	1.0
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	2,163	2,337	8.0	5,408	5,843	0.5	0.5
BELMAR BOROUGH	5,782	6,771	17.1	5,782	6,771	1.3	1.3
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	4,163	4,772	14.6	5,947	6,817	0.9	0.9
BRIELLE BOROUGH	3,594	4,068	13.2	2,178	2,465	0.8	0.8
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	5,819	7,888	35.6	184	249	1.3	1.6
DEAL BOROUGH	2,401	1,952	-18.7	2,001	1,627	0.5	0.4
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	14,619	12,703	-13.1	2,521	2,190	3.2	2.5
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	1,048	976	-6.9	1,839	1,712	0.2	0.2
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	6,142	5,679	-7.5	3,963	3,664	1.3	1.1
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	1,148	1,348	17.4	2,296	2,696	0.2	0.3
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	10,545	10,020	-5.0	5,550	5,274	2.3	2.0
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	13,185	19,202	45.6	357	519	2.9	3.8
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	22,239	23,013	3.5	3,971	4,109	4.8	4.6
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	3,916	5,187	32.5	6,119	8,105	0.8	1.0
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	6,117	8,447	38.1	342	472	1.3	1.7
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	21,756	25,065	15.2	350	404	4.7	5.0
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	1,182	1,037	-12.3	3,111	2,729	0.3	0.2
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	9,720	10,613	9.2	9,624	10,508	2.1	2.1
KEYPORT BOROUGH	7,205	7,413	2.9	5,146	5,295	1.6	1.5
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	6,010	5,548	-7.7	2,146	1,981	1.3	1.1
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	395	369	-6.6	3,950	3,690	0.1	0.1
LONG BRANCH CITY	31,774	29,819	-6.2	6,230	5,847	6.9	5.9
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	14,049	18,914	34.6	455	613	3.0	3.8
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	4,971	5,354	7.7	3,551	3,824	1.1	1.1
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	12,273	17,560	43.1	404	578	2.7	3.5
MATAWAN BOROUGH	9,136	8,837	-3.3	4,042	3,910	2.0	1.8
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	54,623	62,574	14.6	1,332	1,525	11.8	12.4
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	2,535	3,926	54.9	68	105	0.5	0.8
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	2,042	3,318	62.5	1,856	3,016	0.4	0.7
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	5,502	5,276	-4.1	6,113	5,862	1.2	1.0
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	27,863	28,366	1.8	3,483	3,546	6.0	5.6
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	18,643	23,570	26.4	1,665	2,104	4.0	4.7
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	7,503	5,888	-21.5	2,420	1,899	1.6	1.2
RED BANK BOROUGH	12,847	12,031	-6.4	7,341	6,875	2.8	2.4
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	814	835	2.6	422	433	0.2	0.2
RUMSON BOROUGH	7,421	7,623	2.7	1,427	1,466	1.6	1.5
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	1,339	1,812	35.3	2,232	3,020	0.3	0.4
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	2,207	2,650	20.1	2,102	2,524	0.5	0.5
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	3,315	2,962	-10.6	1,441	1,288	0.7	0.6
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	1,164	995	-14.5	12,933	11,056	0.3	0.2
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	1,490	1,566	5.1	7,450	7,830	0.3	0.3
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	3,896	4,215	8.2	2,997	3,242	0.8	0.8
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	4,602	5,424	17.9	3,540	4,172	1.0	1.1
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	8,395	7,740	-7.8	554	511	1.8	1.5
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	6,472	6,354	-1.8	3,596	3,530	1.4	1.3
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	2,551	2,750	7.8	54	58	0.6	0.5
WALL TOWNSHIP	16,498	18,952	14.9	532	611	3.6	3.8
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	6,845	7,380	7.8	2,419	2,608	1.5	1.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

MONMOUTH COUNTY
POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980


LEGEND
☐ DECREASE GREATER THAN 20%
▥ DECREASE 10% TO 19%
▤ DECREASE 0% TO 9%
▧ INCREASE 0% TO 9%
▨ INCREASE 10% TO 19%
▩ INCREASE GREATER THAN 20%
RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
UNION BEACH
KEANSBURG
KEYPORT
ABERDEEN
MATAWAN
HAZLET
TWP
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
SEA BRIGHT
RED BANK
MONMOUTH BEACH
LITTLE SILVER
OCEANPORT
LONG BRANCH
WEST LONG BRANCH
TINTON FALLS
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
NEPTUNE
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
WALL
HOWELL
FARMINGDALE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
MANALAPAN
MILLSTONE
FREEHOLD
UPPER FREEHOLD
ALLENTOWN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SCALE
AREA SCALE

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 1

lationship of how many people reside in a given amount of land. Density is a way of expressing this relationship and it is a ratio of persons to land. The ratio or value is usually expressed as persons per square mile.

The increasing density in Monmouth County is an indicator of the increasing urbanization that is occurring in the county. In 1950 Monmouth County had a density of 472 persons/square mile. The most densely populated municipality in that year was Shrewsbury Township with 16,022 persons/square mile; Upper Freehold Township had the lowest density with 46 persons/square mile. In comparison, the density of the State of New Jersey and United States, respectively, was 642 persons and 42.6 persons per square mile.

Between 1950 and 1960, density of the county increased by almost fifty percent to 701 persons per square mile. Most of the municipalities within the county became more densely populated. Shrewsbury Township and Upper Freehold Township continued as the most densely populated and least densely populated municipalities in Monmouth County. The density of New Jersey and the United States in 1960 was 805.5 and 50.6 persons per square mile, respectively.

The comparison of the county's density to the state and the nation in 1950 to 1980 is a good illustration of how urban Monmouth County is compared to the rest of the country. This is shown in Table 1A.

Table 1A
Population Density for Monmouth County, New Jersey and United States: 1950,1960, 1970, and 1980

	Persons Per Square Mile			
Jurisdiction	1950	1960	1970	1980
Monmouth County	472	701	979	1,067
New Jersey	643	806	953	986
United States	43	51	57	64

Source: Census of Population and Housing, various years.

Table 1 lists all the municipalities of Monmouth County with their 1970 and 1980 density.

In 1970 the population density of the county was 979 persons per square mile, and for the first time exceeded the New Jersey density. Monmouth County, then, was slightly more densely populated than an average area in the state. This trend has continued through 1980. The density of the nation in 1970 was 57 persons per square mile about the same as Upper Freehold in the same year.

Shrewsbury Township was the mostly densely populated municipality in the county in 1970 with 12,933 persons per square mile. Asbury Park was second with 11,022 persons/square mile. In the same year Upper Freehold and Millstone Township were by far the least densely populated communities.

Between 1970 and 1980 the population density of Monmouth County increased by about ten percent from 979 to 1,067 persons per square mile.

Changes in populaton density in the municipalities varied due to the population declines in some communities. Red Bank Borough and Belmar Borough were the fourth and fifth, respectively, most densely populated municipalities in the county in in 1970. By 1980 Red Bank fell to sixth and Belmar to eighth. In the low density municipalities there was not much change between 1970 and 1980. Upper Freehold, Millstone and Colts Neck Township, in that order, remained as the least densely populated towns.

Communities where there was a large increase in the population density include such places as Sea Bright (2,232 persons/ square mile in 1970 to 3,000 in 1980), Monmouth Beach (1,856 to 3,016), Brielle (1,997 to 2,466), Colts Neck (184 to 249) and Freehold Township (344 to 519). Some municipalities where density decreased from 1970 to 1980 were Deal, Eatontown, Interlaken, and Oceanport.

Another point that should be noted is the distinction between the population densities of coastal towns verses the inland communities. In the inland areas population densities are much lower (500-1,000 persons/square mile) than in coastal areas. This characteristic of the western portion of the county is due to current development patterns (of 2 to 4 units per acre) plus much vacant land. In the coastal communities housing densities are in the 5 to 10 units per acre range based on a more intense development pattern and earlier settlement.

A final point about the 1970 to 1980 change in population density is the most important. The 1970's marked the first time since the Great Depression that population density decreased for so many Monmouth communities. The population density data is a good illustration of how the dispersal of people is occurring.

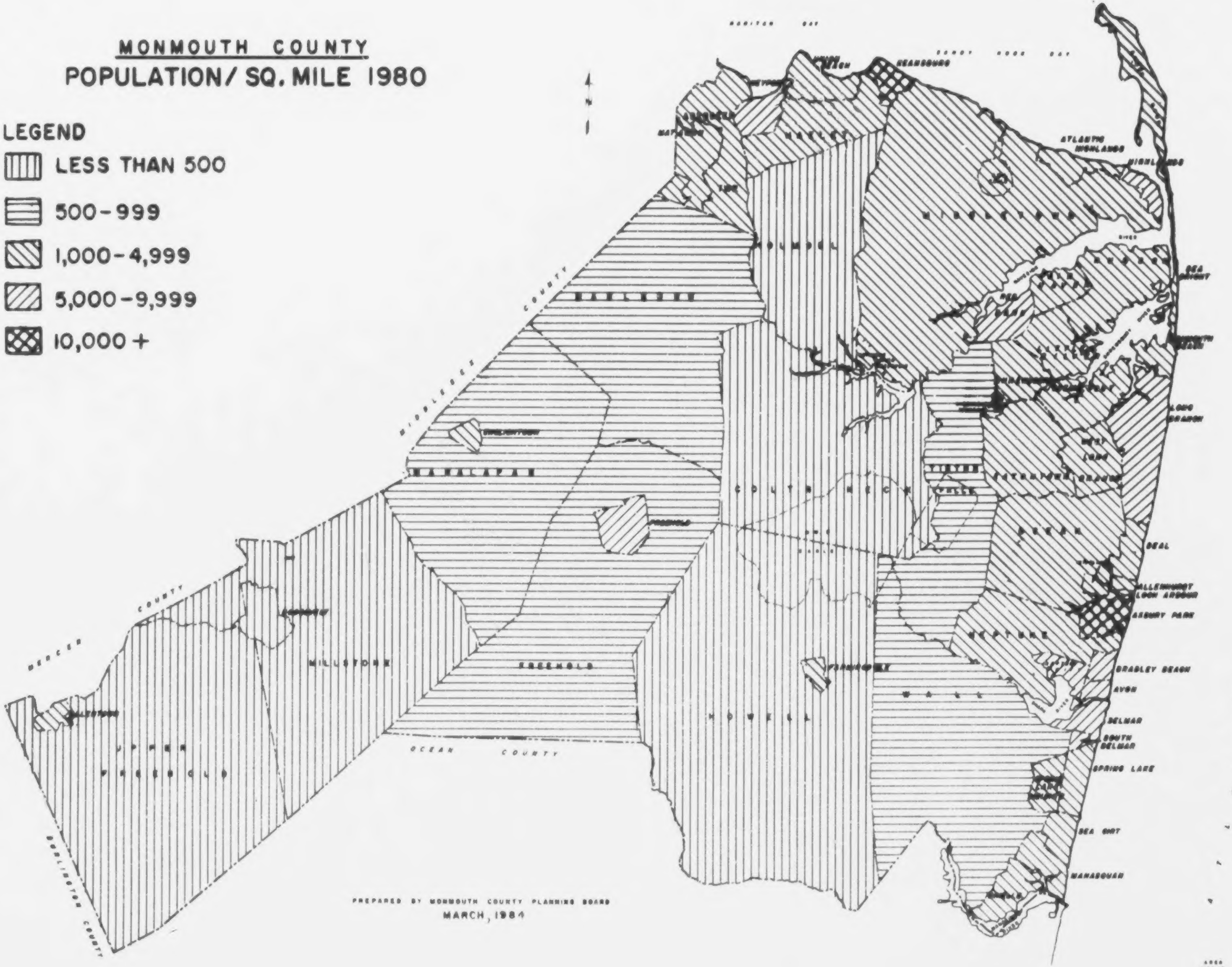
The prospects for the future are that the municipalities of recent development activity (e.g. Marlboro, Manalapan, Freehold Township, Tinton Falls) will have higher population densities. In urbanized areas where the average household size declines have made a big impact, densities will continue to decrease.

Population density in 1980 is shown on a map of Monmouth County in Figure 2.

MONMOUTH COUNTY
POPULATION/ SQ. MILE 1980

LEGEND

- ▥ LESS THAN 500
- ▤ 500-999
- ▧ 1,000-4,999
- ▨ 5,000-9,999
- ▩ 10,000 +


RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
KEANSBURG
MATAWAN
HAZLET
HOLMDEL
MIDDLETOWN
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
SEA BRIGHT
RED BANK
MONMOUTH BEACH
LONG BRANCH
WEST LONG BRANCH
EATONTOWN
COLTS NECK
MARLBORO
MANALAPAN
FREEHOLD
MILLSTONE
UPPER FREEHOLD
HOWELL
WALL
NEPTUNE
OCEAN
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
FARMINGDALE
ENGLISHTOWN
ROOSEVELT
ALLENTOWN
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

SOURCE : CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980.

FIGURE 2

Percent Share

Beyond looking at population growth in numbers only it is also instructive to review that growth in relation to other municipalities in Monmouth County. This can be done by calculating the municipalities percent share of the county total and the change of that percentage from 1970 to 1980.

In 1970 the three largest municipalities in terms of population (with their percentage share of the county population) were: Middletown Township (11.8%), Long Branch City (6.9%) and Neptune Township (6.0%). Together these municipalities accounted for almost one-quarter of the county's 1970 population. In 1980 these municipalities were also the three largest in terms of population. Their percentage share of the county's population was as follows (in respective order): 12.4%, 5.9% and 5.6%. Middletown increased its share of total county population during the 1970's while Long Branch and Neptune's declined. The sum of the three municipalities share decreased from 24.7% in 1970 to 23.9% in 1980. These data are shown in Table 1.

The smallest municipalities in terms of population also remained the same for both the 1970 and 1980 census. Those municipalities are Loch Arbour (smallest), Roosevelt (2nd smallest) and Allenhurst (3rd smallest).

Components of Change

Population increases or decreases by two primary ways--natural changes (births and deaths) and migration. Births and deaths are termed vital statistics and are recorded by every municipality and tabulated by the State of New Jersey. Migration in and out of the county is not recorded since there is no compelling requirement to keep such files.

Due to the fact that migration cannot be tabulated, a "forced" number is calculated as net migration: net migration is the unexplained difference between population in census years after vital events (births and deaths) are accounted for.

On April 1, 1970, the population of Monmouth County stood at 461,849 persons. Between that date and April 1, 1980, there were 64,205 births and 44,291 deaths recorded for the county. This is a net natural increase of 19,914 persons. Added to the 1970 population this brought Monmouth County to 481,763 persons. The recorded population by the census was, however, 503,173 persons. The unexplained difference, 21,410 persons, is determined to be the positive difference of persons who moved into the county and the persons who moved out of the county. These data are shown in Table 2.

The significance of this data is that between 1970 and 1980 persons moving into the county (net in-migration) was a larger source of population growth than net natural increase. The information also illustrates the known fact that more people are moving into the county than are moving out.

Migration

The 1980 census contains data on the place of residence of the population 5 years previous. The purpose of this type of data is to gather information about the mobility and migration of the population.

The place of residence in 1975 for 61% (that is, three-fifths of the total) of Monmouth County residents at the time of the 1980 Census was in the same house. An additional 19% lived in the county in 1975 but in a different house. Therefore 80% of the 1980 residents were county residents 5 years ago, a generally stable population. Of persons who reported their 1975 place of residence as a different county, 9% of the total came from another New Jersey county and 9% came from out-of-state.

Foreign immigration (and education or military service abroad) accounted for only 1% of the 1975 place of residence. These data are shown in Table 3.

The results of the 1970 census show that 53% of Monmouth County persons (5 years and over) lived in the same house in 1965. This indicates the 1970 population was more mobile than the 1980 population. This is not surprising since total population grew 38% between 1960 and 1970 and only 9% between 1970 and 1980. Eighteen percent (18%) of the 1970 residents reported living in Monmouth County but in another house. In conjunction with the non-movers, 71% of the 1970 population, therefore, are not new to Monmouth County. This is less than the 1980 proportion and due to the population growth between 1960 and 1970.

Over 12% of the 1970 residents were from a different state. This is greater than the 1980 component and probably due to the slowdown of population growth. Approximately the same proportion of persons reported a previous residence abroad in 1970 and in 1980.

The next two paragraphs are a closer examination of geographical sources of in-migration. The data for this part is displayed in Table 3A.

Looking at the information for the most recent census (1980), the 1975 place of residence for almost half of the in-migrants came from another state. The majority of this group came from, as expected, Northeastern states (such as New York and Pennsylvania). Surprisingly almost 13,000 persons, 14% of total in-migrants in 1980, came from the South and from the West.

In 1970 there were about the same number of persons in 1980 who reported their previous address (5 years ago) as outside the county. Other than this group of persons 39% came from another New Jersey county, lower than the 1980 proportion. This is due

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Monmouth County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	461,849
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	64,205
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	44,291
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	19,914
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	481,763
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	503.173
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	21,410

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Monmouth County

	1970		1980	
	RESIDENCE IN 1965		RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	419,117	100.0	472,759	100.0
SAME HOUSE	221,701	52.9	289,818	61.3
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	168,870	40.3	176,655	37.4
SAME COUNTY	76,105	18.2	88,673	18.8
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	92,765	22.1	87,982	18.6
SAME STATE	38,900	9.3	43,888	9.3
DIFFERENT STATE:	53,865	12.9	44,094	9.3
NORTHEAST	30,703	7.3	26,748	5.7
NORTH CENTRAL	6,746	1.6	4,358	0.9
SOUTH	11,719	2.8	9,577	2.0
WEST	4,697	1.1	3,411	0.7
ABROAD	7,078	1.7	6,286	1.3
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	21,468	5.1	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

to the fact that a greater percentage of the in-migration came from outside the state (54%). The South and West were the sources of in-migration for 15% of those persons, similar to 1980. Foreign in-migration accounted for only 7% of in-migration.

Table 3A
Geographic Sources of In-migration, Monmouth County 1970 and 1980

	1965		1975	
PLACE OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF PERSONS *	PERCENT	NUMBER OF PERSONS *	PERCENT
Other NJ County	38,900	39.0	43,888	46.5
Different State	53,865	53.9	44,094	46.8
Northeast	30,703	30.7	26,748	28.4
North Central	6,746	6.8	4,358	4.6
South	11,719	11.7	9,577	10.2
West	4,697	4.7	3,411	3.6
Abroad	7,078	7.1	6,286	6.7

* Persons 5 years and older
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

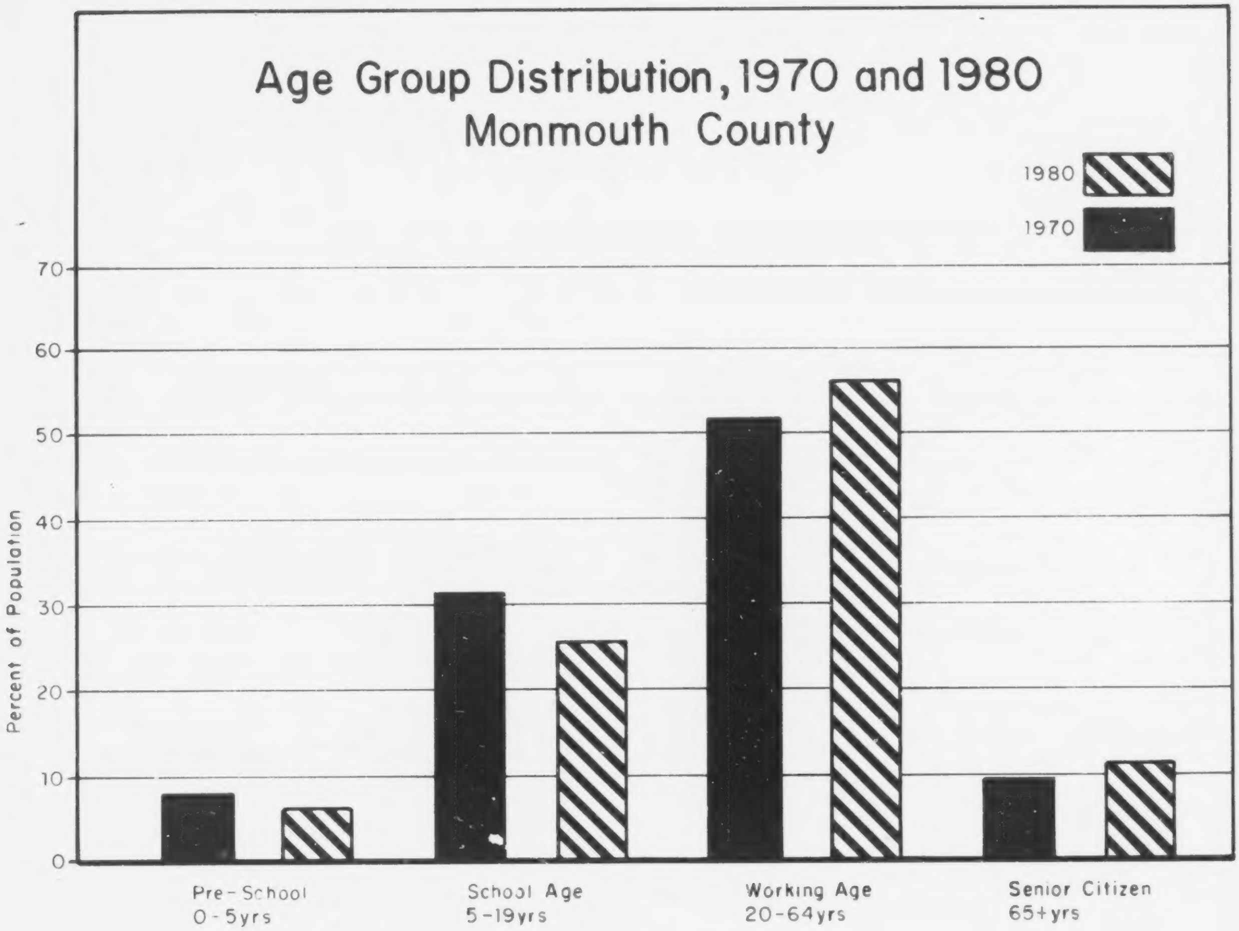
Age by Sex

The age/sex structure of the Monmouth County population is one of the most basic analytical components of any population study. The implications of the age/sex structure are enormous. Some of the most ready examples are school enrollments, labor force participation, and community service levels.

Table 4 presents the number of persons by single years of age by sex for 1970 and 1980. Figure 3 depicts the change in age groups between 1970 and 1980. Figure 4 presents population pyramids for Monmouth County for 1970 and 1980.

This discussion will be limited to changes in population by five year intervals.

In the age group, under five years of age, the number of persons declined about 25% from 1970 to 1980. This is due primarily to delayed child bearing and has implications for future school enrollments. The population in the 5-17 years age group fell slightly (9.9%) between 1970 and 1980. Both of these decreases occurred while the total population was increasing by 9%.



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980 Censuses

FIGURE 3

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

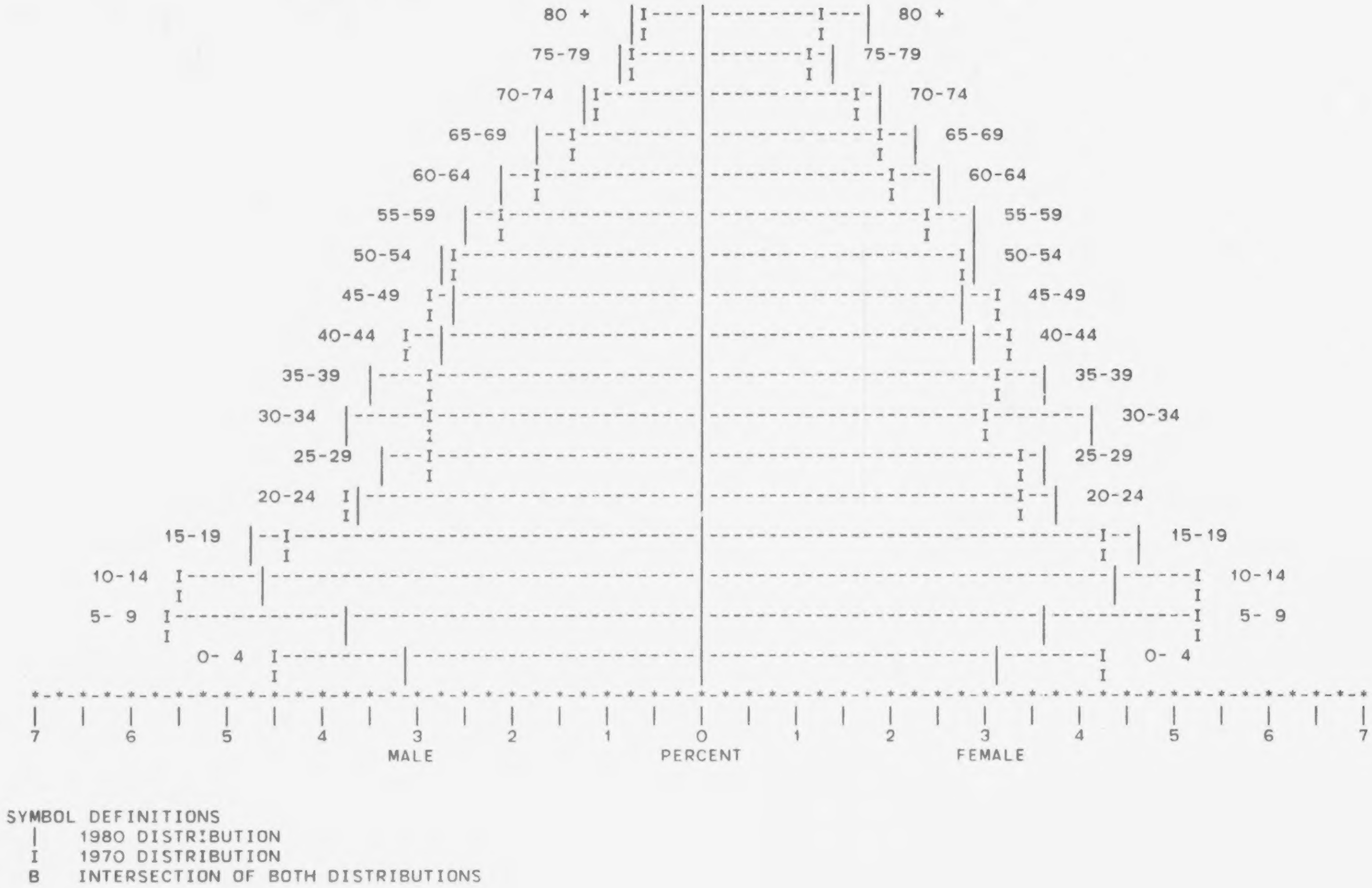
	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	459,379	224,076	235,303	503,173	241,857	261,316
UNDER 5 YEARS	40,440	20,643	19,797	31,423	15,946	15,477
UNDER 1 YEAR	7,740	3,918	3,822	6,281	3,269	3,012
1 YEAR	7,721	3,924	3,797	6,067	3,003	3,064
2 YEARS	7,720	3,874	3,846	6,215	3,140	3,075
3 YEARS	8,166	4,252	3,914	6,419	3,274	3,145
4 YEARS	9,093	4,675	4,418	6,441	3,260	3,181
5 TO 17 YEARS	124,851	63,780	61,071	112,498	57,548	54,950
5 YEARS	9,644	4,930	4,714	6,667	3,466	3,201
6 YEARS	10,025	5,140	4,885	6,585	3,314	3,271
7 YEARS	9,957	5,106	4,851	7,165	3,634	3,531
8 YEARS	10,007	5,198	4,809	7,675	3,934	3,741
9 YEARS	10,281	5,223	5,058	8,807	4,544	4,263
10 YEARS	10,028	5,123	4,905	9,059	4,644	4,415
11 YEARS	9,990	5,099	4,891	8,651	4,439	4,212
12 YEARS	10,113	5,153	4,960	8,825	4,472	4,353
13 YEARS	9,634	4,984	4,650	9,017	4,566	4,451
14 YEARS	9,374	4,774	4,600	9,710	4,998	4,712
15 YEARS	9,089	4,600	4,489	10,123	5,160	4,963
16 YEARS	8,477	4,245	4,232	10,296	5,237	5,059
17 YEARS	8,232	4,205	4,027	9,918	5,140	4,778
18 TO 24 YEARS	46,033	23,992	22,041	54,105	26,970	27,135
18 YEARS	7,187	3,682	3,505	8,513	4,329	4,184
19 YEARS	6,424	3,349	3,075	8,103	4,115	3,988
20 YEARS	6,831	3,769	3,062	7,492	3,795	3,697
21 YEARS	6,476	3,431	3,045	7,469	3,684	3,785
22 YEARS	6,964	3,561	3,403	7,624	3,646	3,978
23 YEARS	6,958	3,595	3,363	7,500	3,726	3,774
24 YEARS	5,193	2,605	2,588	7,404	3,675	3,741
25 TO 54 YEARS	165,051	79,841	85,210	195,641	94,838	100,803
25 YEARS	5,406	2,596	2,810	7,294	3,553	3,741
26 YEARS	5,734	2,702	3,032	6,927	3,343	3,584
27 YEARS	6,373	2,924	3,449	7,175	3,405	3,770
28 YEARS	5,835	2,675	3,160	6,802	3,297	3,505
29 YEARS	5,486	2,546	2,940	7,453	3,588	3,865
30 YEARS	5,519	2,669	2,850	7,608	3,661	3,947
31 YEARS	5,233	2,536	2,697	7,685	3,610	4,075
32 YEARS	5,433	2,624	2,809	8,461	3,981	4,480
33 YEARS	5,352	2,622	2,730	8,788	4,249	4,539
34 YEARS	5,359	2,619	2,740	7,029	3,314	3,715
35 YEARS	5,396	2,579	2,817	7,306	3,513	3,793
36 YEARS	5,280	2,526	2,754	7,471	3,559	3,912
37 YEARS	5,463	2,694	2,769	7,919	3,932	3,987
38 YEARS	5,633	2,738	2,895	6,688	3,224	3,464
39 YEARS	5,862	2,866	2,996	6,421	3,149	3,272
40 YEARS	6,100	3,035	3,065	5,978	2,980	2,998
41 YEARS	5,808	2,936	2,872	5,688	2,843	2,845
42 YEARS	5,925	2,976	2,949	5,758	2,823	2,935
43 YEARS	5,872	2,876	2,996	5,564	2,748	2,816
44 YEARS	5,658	2,760	2,898	5,548	2,754	2,794
45 YEARS	5,661	2,717	2,944	5,348	2,581	2,767
46 YEARS	5,566	2,634	2,932	5,275	2,544	2,731
47 YEARS	5,650	2,736	2,914	5,462	2,669	2,793
48 YEARS	5,421	2,689	2,732	5,373	2,594	2,779
49 YEARS	5,349	2,571	2,778	5,896	2,869	3,027

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	5,446	2,634	2,812	5,823	2,911	2,912
51 YEARS	4,979	2,359	2,620	5,672	2,770	2,902
52 YEARS	4,947	2,469	2,478	5,844	2,860	2,984
53 YEARS	4,694	2,287	2,407	5,843	2,826	3,017
54 YEARS	4,611	2,246	2,365	5,542	2,688	2,854
55 TO 59 YEARS	20,695	9,945	10,750	26,813	12,649	14,164
55 YEARS	4,574	2,252	2,322	5,601	2,644	2,957
56 YEARS	4,150	2,019	2,131	5,491	2,551	2,940
57 YEARS	4,074	1,936	2,138	5,405	2,611	2,794
58 YEARS	3,918	1,872	2,046	5,213	2,468	2,745
59 YEARS	3,979	1,866	2,113	5,103	2,375	2,728
60 TO 64 YEARS	17,390	8,065	9,325	23,157	10,795	12,362
60 YEARS	3,958	1,893	2,065	5,055	2,394	2,661
61 YEARS	3,579	1,675	1,904	4,729	2,201	2,528
62 YEARS	3,520	1,611	1,909	4,578	2,120	2,458
63 YEARS	3,238	1,477	1,761	4,360	2,027	2,333
64 YEARS	3,095	1,409	1,686	4,435	2,053	2,382
65 YEARS & OVER	44,919	17,810	27,109	59,536	23,111	36,425
65 YEARS	3,263	1,438	1,825	4,347	1,924	2,423
66 YEARS	3,079	1,388	1,691	3,977	1,769	2,208
67 YEARS	3,094	1,319	1,775	3,895	1,698	2,197
68 YEARS	2,700	1,141	1,559	3,676	1,575	2,101
69 YEARS	2,931	1,180	1,751	3,740	1,577	2,163
70 YEARS	2,828	1,159	1,669	3,522	1,493	2,029
71 YEARS	2,546	1,042	1,504	3,287	1,399	1,888
72 YEARS	2,420	989	1,431	3,143	1,300	1,843
73 YEARS	2,325	930	1,395	2,896	1,124	1,772
74 YEARS	2,238	886	1,352	2,679	996	1,683
75 YEARS	2,107	886	1,221	2,679	1,046	1,633
76 YEARS	1,958	763	1,195	2,376	950	1,426
77 YEARS	1,841	730	1,111	2,278	854	1,424
78 YEARS	1,554	549	1,005	1,908	659	1,249
79 YEARS	1,410	496	914	2,098	714	1,384
80 YEARS	1,354	494	860	1,754	630	1,124
81 YEARS	1,226	452	774	1,619	550	1,069
82 YEARS	1,017	344	673	1,449	467	982
83 YEARS	795	271	524	1,343	394	949
84 YEARS	779	259	520	1,220	397	823
85 YEARS	684	224	460	1,040	336	704
86 YEARS	552	171	381	919	254	665
87 YEARS	408	127	281	759	257	502
88 YEARS	374	100	274	621	165	456
89 YEARS	281	85	196	528	134	394
90 YEARS	233	66	167	446	119	327
91 YEARS	160	49	111	340	97	243
92 YEARS	139	34	105	240	46	194
93 YEARS	111	39	72	203	52	151
94 YEARS	76	23	53	145	34	111
95 YEARS	66	21	45	118	26	92
96 YEARS	34	8	26	76	19	57
97 YEARS	35	10	25	60	13	47
98 YEARS	26	7	19	38	10	28
99 YEARS	17	3	14	27	6	21
100 YEARS & OVER	258	127	131	90	27	63

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 4.
MONMOUTH COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



There were gains in the young working age/college age population (18 to 24 years) from 46,033 persons to 54,105 persons.

In the age group 25 to 54 years of age, the number of persons grew by 18.5% between 1970 and in 1980. This age group is comprised of the work force population and parents. Women outnumbered men in this age group in both 1970 and in 1980.

Persons in the two age groups, 55 to 59 years and 60 to 64 years, increased between 1970 and 1980.

The senior citizen component of population grew by 32.5% between 1970 and 1980. This rate is about three times the increase of total population. Growth of the elderly comes about from upward movement between age cohorts and is also due to inmigration. The development of several retirement or adult communities in Monmouth County have been a direct reason for migration of persons of this age group to our area. Examples of these retirement developments are: Shadow Lake in Middletown, Covered Bridge in Manalapan Township and the Villages in Howell Township.

In terms of larger age groups the population is usually divided into the following: pre-school age (under 5), school age (5-19), working age (20-64), and senior citizen (65+). The preschool age population was discussed above. School age population declined absolutely from 138,462 persons in 1970 to 129,114 persons in 1980 and as a proportion of the total population, 30% in 1970 and 26% in 1980.

The working age group (20-64) increased by 47,642 from 235,558 persons in 1970 to 283,100 persons in 1980. This increase from 51.3% of the total county population to 56.3% of the total population reflected the transition of the children from the baby boom years into young adults moving into the work force.

The distribution of population in these age groups in 1970 and 1980 is shown in Figure 3.

Median Age

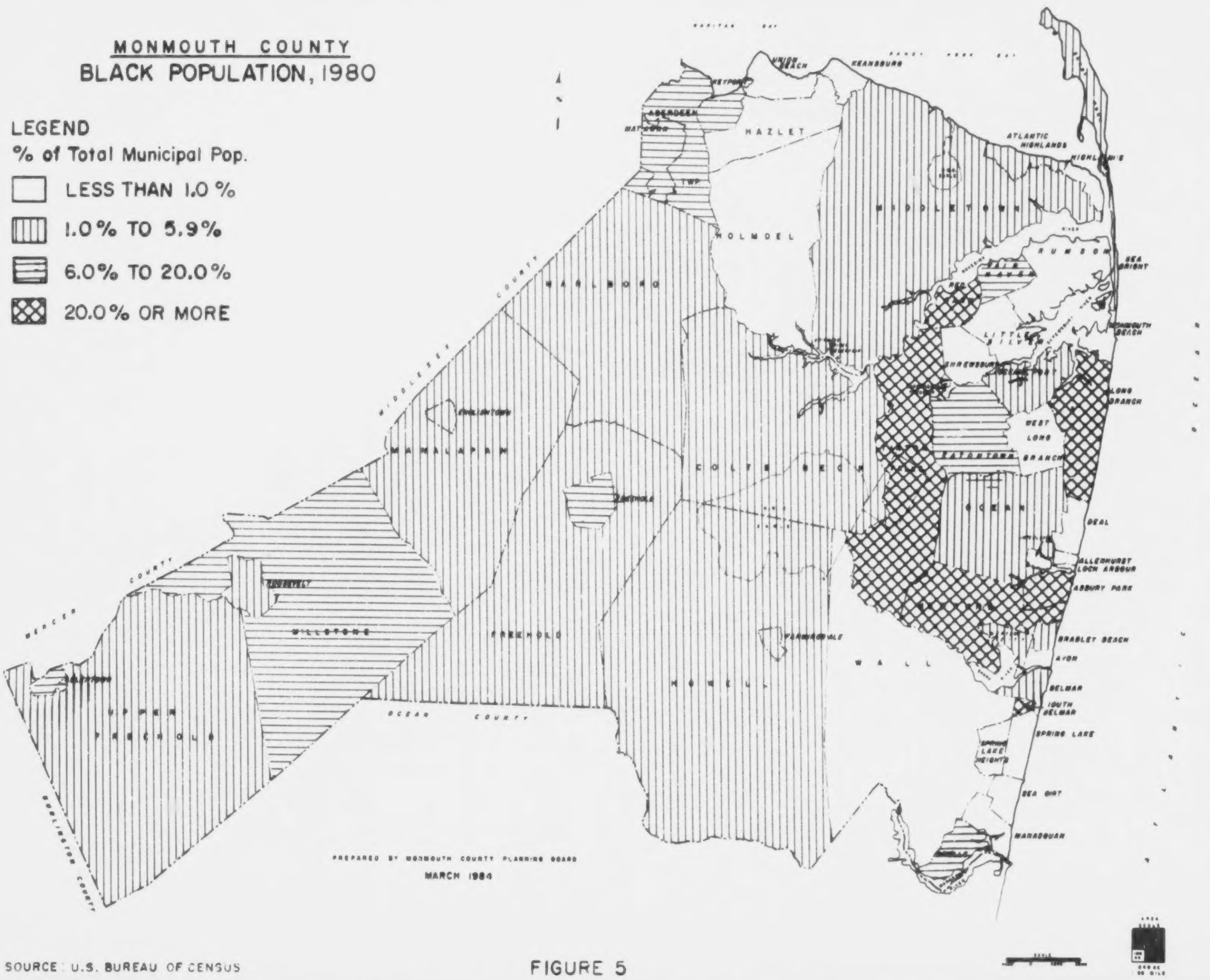
The median age of the population of Monmouth County rose from 28.2 years to 32.3 years. This is indicative of the maturing of our population. In comparison the median age of New Jersey (1980) was 32.2 years which was second highest among all states. The median age of the United States in 1980 was 30 years. Ocean County, where many retirement communities are located, had a median age of 35.3 years.

Race

The top section of Table 5 shows the change between 1970 and 1980 in total population, the change of white and other, and the change of black populaton. (Table 5 shows the published total for 1970; the revised figure is shown in table 1.)

MONMOUTH COUNTY
BLACK POPULATION, 1980

LEGEND
% of Total Municipal Pop.
- ☐ LESS THAN 1.0 %
- ▥ 1.0% TO 5.9%
- ▤ 6.0% TO 20.0%
- ▩ 20.0% OR MORE


RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
UNION BEACH
KEANSBURG
KEYPORT
ABERDEEN
MATAWAN
TWP
HAZLET
HOLMDEL
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
RUMSON
SEA BRIGHT
RED BANK
FAIR HAVEN
LITTLE SILVER
MONMOUTH BEACH
SHREWSBURY
LONG BRANCH
WEST LONG BRANCH
EATONTOWN
COLTS NECK
OCEAN
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
WALL
FARMINGDALE
HOWELL
FREEHOLD
MARLBORO
MANALAPAN
ENGLISHTOWN
MILLSTONE
ROOSEVELT
UPPER FREEHOLD
ALLENTOWN
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SCALE

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH 1984

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS

FIGURE 5

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	459,379
1980 POPULATION	503,173
% CHANGE 1970-1980	9.5
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	421,104
1980 POPULATION	460,188
% CHANGE 1970-1980	9.3
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	38,275
1980 POPULATION	42,985
% CHANGE 1970-1980	12.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	459,379	100.0	ALL RACES	503,173	100.0
WHITE	418,352	91.1	WHITE	449,259	89.3
BLACK	38,275	8.3	BLACK	42,985	8.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	375	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	506	0.1
			ESKIMO	9	0.0
			ALEUT	4	0.0
JAPANESE	449	0.1	JAPANESE	397	0.1
CHINESE	506	0.1	CHINESE	1,784	0.4
FILIPINO	333	0.1	FILIPINO	961	0.2
KOREAN	207	0.0	KOREAN	716	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,142	0.2
			VIETNAMESE	241	0.0
HAWAIIAN	50	0.0	HAWAIIAN	56	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	21	0.0
			SAMOAN	16	0.0
OTHER	832	0.2	OTHER	5,076	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

White total population grew by 3.9% (using corrected figures) from 1970 to 1980, white and other population increased by 9.3% and black population grew by 12.3% in the same time period.

In 1970, 418,352 persons 91.1% of the total in Monmouth County were white. While this category declined as a percent of the total, it increased to 449,259 persons in 1980. The black population consisted of 38,275 persons in 1970 (8.3% of the total population). This grew to 42,985 persons in 1980 or 8.5% of the total county population.

Significant changes between 1970 and 1980 in other racial groups consist of a three-fold increase in the Chinese, Filipino and Korean population. Asian Indians, an unclassified race group in 1970, consisted of 1,142 persons (0.2% of the total) in 1980.

Black Population

The black population grew from 38,275 persons in 1970 to 42,985 persons in 1980, a 12.3% increase. This rate of growth exceeds the increase in total population of 8.9%.

The list of communities where the black population exceeded 20% in 1970 and 1980 is shown below:

1970	1980
Asbury Park	Asbury Park
Neptune Twp.	Long Branch
Red Bank	Neptune Twp.
Shrewsbury Twp.	Red Bank
South Belmar	South Belmar
Tinton Falls	Tinton Falls

In both censuses there were six communities where over one-fifth of the population was black. The list varied only in that Long Branch joined the list and Shrewsbury Township dropped off.

Although there are significant communities of black population in the western part of the county, note that the list of communities above are communities east or along the route of the traditional western boundary of the shore--the Garden State Parkway.

Of the black population in 1980, 62.6% resided in four municipalities, Neptune Township (9,242), Asbury Park (8,535), Long Branch (6,014), Red Bank (3,101). These municipalities accounted for 59.7% of the black population in 1970 and 55.5% in 1960. This is clearly a pattern of increasing concentration.

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
MONMOUTH COUNTY	459,379	38,275	8.3	503,173	42,985	8.5
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	17,680	1,764	10.0	17,235	1,725	10.0
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	1,012	3	0.3	912	1	0.1
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	1,603	226	14.1	1,962	214	10.9
ASBURY PARK CITY	16,533	7,044	42.6	17,015	8,535	50.2
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	5,102	147	2.9	4,950	134	2.7
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	2,163	1	0.0	2,337	9	0.4
BELMAR BOROUGH	5,782	427	7.4	6,771	385	5.7
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	4,163	30	0.7	4,772	88	1.8
BRIELLE BOROUGH	3,594	417	11.6	4,068	313	7.7
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	5,819	74	1.3	7,888	115	1.5
DEAL BOROUGH	2,401	14	0.6	1,952	7	0.4
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	14,619	1,126	7.7	12,703	1,206	9.5
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	1,048	41	3.9	976	31	3.2
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	6,142	521	8.5	5,679	442	7.8
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	1,148	0	0.0	1,348	24	1.8
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	10,545	1,803	17.1	10,020	1,981	19.8
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	13,185	302	2.3	19,202	548	2.9
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	22,239	49	0.2	23,013	131	0.6
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	3,916	8	0.2	5,187	21	0.4
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	6,117	27	0.4	8,447	17	0.2
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	21,756	1,011	4.6	25,065	752	3.0
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	1,182	3	0.3	1,037	1	0.1
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	9,720	20	0.2	10,613	16	0.2
KEYPORT BOROUGH	7,205	431	6.0	7,413	520	7.0
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	6,010	7	0.1	5,548	5	0.1
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	395	0	0.0	369	5	1.4
LONG BRANCH CITY	31,774	5,237	16.5	29,819	6,014	20.2
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	14,049	883	6.3	18,914	852	4.5
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	4,971	3	0.1	5,354	6	0.1
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	12,273	670	5.5	17,560	753	4.3
MATAWAN BOROUGH	9,136	375	4.1	8,837	534	6.0
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	54,623	1,047	1.9	62,574	840	1.3
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	2,535	377	14.9	3,926	297	7.6
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	2,042	2	0.1	3,318	17	0.5
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	27,863	7,328	26.3	28,366	9,242	32.6
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	5,502	67	1.2	5,276	121	2.3
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	18,643	87	0.5	23,570	810	3.4
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	7,503	361	4.8	5,888	229	3.9
RED BANK BOROUGH	12,847	3,232	25.2	12,031	3,101	25.8
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	814	16	2.0	835	23	2.8
RUMSON BOROUGH	7,421	21	0.3	7,623	32	0.4
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	1,339	65	4.9	1,812	44	2.4
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	2,207	5	0.2	2,650	1	0.0
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	3,315	8	0.2	2,962	18	0.6
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	1,164	256	22.0	995	140	14.1
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	1,490	399	26.8	1,566	341	21.8
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	3,896	10	0.3	4,215	10	0.2
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	4,602	75	1.6	5,424	35	0.6
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	5,925	1,854	31.3	7,740	2,010	26.0
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	6,472	4	0.1	6,354	9	0.1
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	2,551	192	7.5	2,750	97	3.5
WALL TOWNSHIP	16,498	176	1.1	18,952	114	0.6
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	6,845	29	0.4	7,380	69	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

In 1980, 24 of the county's 53 municipalities had a black population of 2% or less. In comparison 27 municiplaities in 1970 had 2% or less of a black population. This trend may be indicative of greater integration of blacks in Monmouth County communities.

In towns with a substantial black population (1,000 or more) that racial sector increased between 1970 and 1980 in: Asbury Park, Eatontown, Freehold Borough, Long Branch, Neptune Twp., and Tinton Falls; communities where black population declined included Aberdeen Township and Red Bank. (Howell and Middletown Townships had over one thousand black population in 1970; this delined to below 1,000 by 1980.)

Table 6 contains the percentage of black population by municipality for 1970 and 1980. Figure 5 illustrates the 1980 distribution of black population.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

The 1980 census contained new information concerning the ancestry of our residents. This type of information was previously not collected by the Census Bureau. It is our hope that the data can give some indications of the heritage of Monmouth County residents.

Some description of the data is required prior to discussing the results. This data depends on self-identification of ancestry. Second, since this data is collected for the first time in 1980 we cannot track changes in ancestry mix. Third, not much weight can be put on single ancestry groups occurring in the data as a proportion because over 1/3 of the population specified membership in a multiple ancestry group.

The data in Table 7 consists of information from the 1980 census concerning ancestry. Persons are listed by single ancestry group, multiple ancestry groups and ancestry not specified. Just under 50% of Monmouth County population indicated ancestry of a single nationality. Of persons indicating a single ancestry group, Italians were the largest group, Irish second, and German third.

Table 7 lists Monmouth County residents who indicated a multiple ancestry group. As the note indicated there is "double-counting" in this table. The largest multiple ancestry group was the Irish and other, followed by German and other, and English and other. The multiple ancestry group data may be useful in determining the extent of intermarriages of different ancestry groups.

The ancestry data overall can be used by certain businesses to determine the national heritage of specific areas for marketing purposes.

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Monmouth County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	503,173	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	2,248	0.4
ENGLISH	24,966	5.0
FRENCH	2,580	0.5
GERMAN	25,447	5.1
GREEK	2,738	0.5
HUNGARIAN	3,475	0.7
IRISH	44,149	8.8
ITALIAN	48,402	9.6
NORWEGIAN	1,574	0.3
POLISH	14,243	2.8
PORTUGUESE	727	0.1
RUSSIAN	9,689	1.9
SCOTTISH	3,716	0.7
SWEDISH	1,593	0.3
UKRAINIAN	1,833	0.4
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	63,299	12.6
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	189,944	37.7
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	29,648	5.9
NOT REPORTED	32,902	6.5
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	59,085	11.7
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,287	3.2
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	75,945	15.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	88,745	17.6
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	37,768	7.5
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	22,712	4.5

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Monmouth County

ALL PERSONS	503,173	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	490,165	97.4
SPANISH ORIGIN	13,008	2.6
MEXICAN	842	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	7,243	1.4
CUBAN	1,011	0.2
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	3,912	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Spanish Origin

There are only six municipalities in Monmouth County where the Spanish origin population numbers over 500 persons: Asbury Park City (895), Long Branch City (2,617), Hazlet Township (537), Middletown Township (1,052), Howell Township (764), and Neptune Township (684)

In four communities persons of Spanish origin account for over five (5%) of the total population. Those municipalities are as follows: Asbury Park (5.3%), Keyport (6.3%), Bradley Beach (5.7%) and Long Branch (8.8%)

County-wide Spanish origin population was 2.6% of the 1980 population.

Data on the Spanish origin population in Monmouth County in 1980 is displayed in Table 8.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and families in America as well as in Monmouth County are under going a major demographic transition. Changing roles of women, new attitudes toward divorce, postponement of marriage by young persons, and postponement of family plans by young couples have had tremendous impact in the characteristics and number of households and families. During the 1970's, when these trends took hold, average family and household size fell, more women entered the work force, and single-person households grew. These are some of the trends which are affecting Monmouth County households and families.

A distinction in the terminology is probably a useful starting point for this discussion. Every occupied housing unit is the residence of a household. All households can be categorized into "family households" and "non-family households." A family or a family household consists of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Table 9 presents data on households, families, group quarters population and household size in Monmouth County in 1970 and 1980.

Households

The number of households in Monmouth grew from 135,230 in 1970 to 170,130 in 1980. This is a 26% expansion in households. The total increase in household was two and one-half times population growth. An increase in households between 1970 and 1980 occurred in every county municipality except two--Deal Borough and Shrewsbury Township. During this same time period 20 municipalities declined in population.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
MONMOUTH COUNTY	135,230	170,130	113,501	129,943	12,995	9,440	3.32	2.90
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	4,542	5,293	4,221	4,510	78	151	3.88	3.23
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	309	328	250	233	0	0	3.28	2.78
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	488	662	413	522	6	0	3.27	2.96
ASBURY PARK CITY	6,572	7,207	4,160	3,794	425	562	2.45	2.28
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	1,655	1,776	1,332	1,304	21	4	3.07	2.78
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	827	1,004	579	611	12	34	2.60	2.29
BELMAR BOROUGH	2,054	3,019	1,547	1,687	77	53	2.78	2.23
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	1,579	2,013	1,156	1,244	0	24	2.64	2.36
BRIELLE BOROUGH	1,184	1,489	989	1,154	8	2	3.03	2.73
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	1,502	2,151	1,405	1,968	68	392	3.83	3.48
DEAL BOROUGH	754	650	625	518	7	0	3.18	3.00
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	3,870	4,959	3,229	3,298	3,063	420	2.99	2.48
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	331	339	270	247	8	34	3.14	2.78
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	1,784	1,895	1,611	1,644	0	0	3.44	3.00
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	336	521	290	361	0	2	3.42	2.58
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	3,315	3,573	2,722	2,603	92	56	3.15	2.79
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	3,407	5,565	3,149	4,807	188	450	3.81	3.37
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	5,441	6,595	5,078	5,809	95	315	4.07	3.44
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	1,343	2,216	1,037	1,343	40	0	2.89	2.34
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	1,482	2,229	1,416	2,100	155	82	4.02	3.75
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	5,864	7,822	5,254	6,560	47	28	3.70	3.20
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	354	389	324	329	0	0	3.34	2.67
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	2,908	3,431	2,397	2,668	229	249	3.26	3.02
KEYPORT BOROUGH	2,372	2,957	1,853	1,885	170	27	2.97	2.50
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	1,750	1,840	1,611	1,598	7	7	3.43	3.01
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	119	125	94	92	0	0	3.32	2.95
LONG BRANCH CITY	10,824	11,672	8,195	7,425	780	499	2.86	2.51
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	3,310	5,578	3,148	4,967	146	135	4.20	3.37
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	1,755	2,119	1,351	1,414	10	16	2.83	2.52
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	2,948	4,542	2,723	4,146	1,454	1,173	3.67	3.61
MATAWAN BOROUGH	2,793	3,086	2,432	2,377	49	38	3.25	2.85
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	14,176	18,841	13,007	16,261	854	1,202	3.79	3.26
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	695	1,146	611	998	56	186	3.57	3.26
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	685	1,336	535	914	3	16	2.98	2.47
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	1,850	2,204	1,548	1,483	139	0	2.90	2.39
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	8,650	9,917	6,841	7,167	680	885	3.14	2.77
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	5,655	8,449	4,991	6,479	36	62	3.29	2.78
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	1,452	1,768	1,328	1,507	2,496	449	3.45	3.08
RED BANK BOROUGH	4,899	4,908	3,203	2,863	193	502	2.58	2.35
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	249	282	223	236	0	0	3.27	2.96
RUMSON BOROUGH	2,151	2,502	1,876	2,084	9	0	3.45	3.05
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	555	941	373	445	0	2	2.41	1.92
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	785	977	625	731	0	101	2.81	2.61
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	970	995	873	847	32	30	3.38	2.95
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	413	400	359	289	3	0	2.81	2.49
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	542	654	404	418	0	3	2.75	2.39
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	1,174	1,476	945	1,081	10	7	3.31	2.85
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,575	2,341	1,261	1,537	8	35	2.92	2.30
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	1,482	2,315	1,396	2,047	102	115	5.60	3.29
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	1,790	1,967	1,571	1,647	0	14	3.62	3.22
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	737	892	642	750	34	19	3.42	3.06
WALL TOWNSHIP	5,240	6,533	4,460	5,105	207	291	3.11	2.86
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	1,733	2,241	1,568	1,836	898	768	3.43	2.95

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Households are formed from a single household when young people leave their parents home to establish their own residence and when families or couples break up as the result of divorce or separation. These are just two types of examples of how households can grow at a rate faster than population.

Families

The number of families during the 1970's also increased at a rate greater than population growth. In 1970 there were 113,501 families and in 1980 there were 129,943 families, an increase of 16,422 families or 14.5%.

From 1970 to 1980 40 municipalities had an increase in the number of families, 12 suffered a decline and one stayed the same.

Group Quarters

The decennial census provides an enumeration of those persons who live in "group quarters." Group quarters are group residences such as institutions (e.g. mental hospitals, nursing homes, correctional facilities) and other quarters such as military barracks and college dormitories. Monmouth County contains such institutions and facilities just as other areas do.

Table 9A shows the changes in group quarters population from 1970 to 1980. As the information indicates, the total number of persons declined.

Table 9A
Group Quarters Population by Type of Group Quarters, Monmouth County 1970-1980

Type of Group Quarters	1970		1980		Change: 1970-1980	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
All Group Quarters	13,033	100.0	9,234	100.0	-3,804	-29.2
Mental Hospital	1,104	8.5	1,022	11.1	-82	7.4
Home for the Aged	3,083	23.6	4,234	45.9	+1,151	37.3
Other Institution	219	1.7	208	2.3	-11	5.0
Military Barracks	5,814	44.6	0	0.0	-5,814	-
College Dormitory	922	7.1	772	8.4	-150	16.3
Other Group Qtrs.	1,896	14.5	2,998	32.3	+1,102	58.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The most significant changes in group quarters is the decreases in group quarters population in Eatontown and Oceanport due to changes in Fort Monmouth personnel. According to the Fort Monmouth Housing Management Branch, there are 1,167 military housing units (mostly Camp Woods area) on the Army property. 1/ These units are occupied by military families and contain kitchen facilities. They are not considered group quarters. There were, however, 1,070 military persons in group quarters in December of 1983 based on information from the Billeting Office of Fort Mon-Mouth. 2/

Marital Status

Data on marital status are useful for the determination of potential household formation, marital situation, and divorce levels of county residents. The information has implications for housing demand in the county. For example the marriage of two young persons currently living in their respective parents' homes creates the demand for another housing unit. On the other hand a divorce or separation of a married couple can also create a demand for another unit.

The marital status data is shown on the top portion of the first page of Table 10.

In 1970 there were 157,477 males 15 years old and over and 171,783 females in Monmouth County. About 28% of the males in 1970 were single and 21% of the females were also classified as single. The largest marital category of both males and females in 1970 were currently married. Sixty-six percent of the males were "now married" and 60% of the females were in the same category. Less than 2% of males and about 3% of the females were separated in 1970. Widowed females outnumber widowed males by a ratio of about 5 to 1. Widowed females in 1970 and widowed males were 3% of the male population. In 1970 1.5% of the males were categorized as divorced. Less than 3% of females in 1970 were in this category.

Between the 1970 and 1980 census, males and females 15 years of age and over increased at a rate greater than total population. Male population (15 years and over) grew by 16.8% and females (15+ years) by 19.7%; total population increased by 8.9%.

The most significant changes in marital status between 1970 and 1980 were: a) decrease in the currently married sector of population; b) increase in divorced population both in number and portion of the total population; and c) increase in number and percent of the single population.

1/ Telephone communication on December 8, 1983.
2/ Telephone communication on December 8, 1983.

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	157,477	100.0	183,900	100.0
SINGLE	43,980	27.9	54,929	29.9
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	103,834	65.9	112,564	61.2
SEPARATED	2,569	1.6	3,856	2.1
WIDOWED	4,723	3.0	5,549	3.0
DIVORCED	2,371	1.5	7,002	3.8
FEMALE:	171,783	100.0	205,689	100.0
SINGLE	36,933	21.5	48,523	23.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	103,524	60.3	112,266	54.6
SEPARATED	4,886	2.8	5,916	2.9
WIDOWED	21,930	12.8	27,499	13.4
DIVORCED	4,510	2.6	11,485	5.6

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	459,379	100.0	503,173	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	113,501	24.7	129,943	25.8
SPOUSE	99,515	21.7	108,467	21.6
OTHER RELATIVES	205,695	44.8	203,295	40.4
NONRELATIVES	5,944	1.3	4,968	1.0
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	7,132	1.6	16,214	3.2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	14,597	3.2	23,973	4.8
NONRELATIVES			6,873	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	4,114	0.9	5,280	1.0
OTHER	8,881	1.9	4,160	0.8

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	165,291	100.0	143,921	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	234	0.1	130	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	142,354	86.1	114,518	79.6
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	15,359	9.3	20,615	14.3
OTHER RELATIVES	5,848	3.5	6,882	4.8
NONRELATIVES	936	0.6	1,512	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	141	0.1	152	0.1
OTHER	419	0.3	112	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	44,919	100.0	59,536	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	14,741	32.8	18,908	31.8
SPOUSE	8,169	18.2	11,390	19.1
OTHER RELATIVES	7,447	16.6	7,699	12.9
NONRELATIVES	1,113	2.5	464	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,172	4.8	3,388	5.7
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,149	18.1	12,611	21.2
NONRELATIVES			586	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	2,603	5.8	3,669	6.2
OTHER	525	1.2	821	1.4

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Demographic research at the national level indicate that more young persons are deferring marriage plans. This is probably the reason that the single population has increased substantially in Monmouth County. Combining the trend in single population with the higher divorce levels, the large increase in non-family households begins to make sense.

In conclusion, the marital status data for 1970 and 1980 in Monmouth County show an increased emphasis toward a non-married situation.

Household Type

Table 10 depicts the household type and relationship for all persons, persons under 18 years of age, and persons 65 years of age and over for 1970 and 1980.

The number of persons in family households grew by 22,018 persons or 5.2% between 1970 and 1980. This population sector declined from 92.4% of the total population to 88.8% during the same period. Persons within family households such as the householder, the spouse, other relatives (children, grandparents, etc.) and non-relatives remained about the same in terms of proportion. There was a slight decrease in the number of "other relatives" in family households.

One of the most interesting changes in Monmouth County's population between 1970 and 1980 was the large and unprecendented increase in the number of persons in non-family households. During the 1970's persons in non-family households increased by 25,331 or 116.6%.

The second page of Table 10 consists of age--limited household data. The top portion is focused on persons under 18 years of age (the pre-school and school-age population). The bottom section centers on the elderly (persons 65 years of age and over).

The number of persons under 18 years old has declined by 13%, an unprecendented change, and the elderly sector has increased by almost a third. The number of "own children" living in a married-couple family has fallen from 142,354 persons to 114,518 persons. This is a decline of almost 20%. As a sector of the population, however, this group decreased from 86% of the total persons under 18 to 80% between 1970 and 1980.

Although the elderly sector of the population grew significantly from 1970 to 1980, there were very few changes in terms of their household status. A smaller fraction of senior citizens now live in a family household (16.6% in 1970 and 12.9% in 1980). In addition a large number (about 4,000 more) and a larger share of the elderly are female householders in non-family household. Elderly persons in institutions increased by 41% between 1970 and 1980.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

Census Bureau school enrollment data is the most comprehensive source of information concerning the number of persons attending school. Public school enrollment information can be obtained from other sources but it does not cover persons attending private schools or the college-level enrollments.

According to the Census Bureau definitions, persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a regular school or college at any time between February 1, 1980 and April 1, 1980.

School enrollments for persons 3 years old and over grew by over 3.5% from 1970 to 1980 in Monmouth County. Sectors within this population, however, both increased and decreased.

School enrollments in Monmouth County for 1970 and 1980 are depicted in Table 11.

Children enrolled in nursery school increased between 1970 and 1980 by 4,390 from 3,058 to 7,352, a growth of 146.4%. Persons in grades K-8 declined from 89,907 to 74,494 persons, a 17.1% decrease. This sector of enrollments also fell as a share of total enrollments from 64% to 52%. Persons enrolled in high school increased by over 6,000 or 19% from 1970 to 1980. High school enrollments accounted for 27% of all enrollments in 1980 up from 24% in 1970. College enrollments increased 71% between 1970 and 1980 from 13,660 to 23,361 persons. College students, as a share of all students, grew from 10% to 16% during the 1970's. (Note: College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college by the Census Bureau.)

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment information indicates the level of schooling completed by Monmouth County residents. The census data shows that persons in Monmouth County are increasingly a more-educated group.

The number and percent of all persons in the county completing only an elementary education declined from 54,006 (21.7%) in 1970 to 40,100 persons (13.1%) in 1980. This same group accounted for 17.7% of the population in 1980 for the state.

Persons with some high school education increased but no college from 130,916 to 150,639 persons from 1970 to 1980. As a fraction of the total population, however, this group declined from 52.6% to 49.4% in the same time period. For the State of New Jersey, persons with some high school education accounted for 50.8% of the total population.

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	139,629	144,559	3.5
NURSERY SCHOOL	3,058	7,352	140.4
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	89,907	74,494	-17.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	33,004	39,352	19.2
COLLEGE	13,660	23,361	71.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	248,521	305,233	22.8
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	54,006	40,107	-25.7
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	45,103	39,206	-13.1
4 YEARS	85,813	111,433	29.9
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	28,128	48,625	72.9
4 OR MORE YEARS	35,471	65,862	85.7
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	60.1	74.0	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The number of persons with college education increased dramatically (80%) from 1970 to 1980 in Monmouth County. This group grew from 63,524 persons to 114,487 persons. Persons with some college education in Monmouth County in 1980 were over one-third (37.5%) of the total population.

The increase in the education level of Monmouth County residents is parallel to the national trend of increasingly college-educated population which started in the 1960's. The NJ Community College system had a big impact in the number of residents who received some level of college education.

Table 11A displays a breakdown of the 1980 educational attainment data by race and Spanish origin. About three-fourths (75.5%) of white persons were high school graduates while only half of black persons completed 4 years of high school.

Table 11A
Educational Attainment by Race, Monmouth County 1980

	White		Black		Spanish Origin	
Years Completed	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Persons 25 years old and over	227,776	100.0	22,393	100.0	6,057	100.0
0 - 8 years	34,004	12.2	5,119	22.9	1,690	27.9
1 - 3 H.S.	34,166	12.3	4,491	20.1	970	16.0
4 years H.S.	102,734	37.0	7,618	34.0	1,559	25.7
1 - 3 college	44,769	16.1	3,203	14.3	990	16.3
4+ college	62,103	22.4	1,962	8.8	848	14.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1980

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

The data in Table 12 depicts the labor force status of all persons in Monmouth County (16 years of age and over) by sex for 1970 and 1980 and separately for all black persons 16 years and over) in the same manner.

Consistent with the growth of total male population over 16 years, the number of males in the civilian labor force grew by 23% from 1970 to 1980 in Monmouth County. The labor force participation rate of males edged up to 75% in the same period. The number of Monmouth County residents who were members of the armed forces declined by two-thirds during the 1970's. The number of

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Monmouth County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	147,679	178,415
ARMED FORCES	9,569	3,277
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	108,855	133,959
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	73.7	75.1
EMPLOYED	105,330	125,756
UNEMPLOYED	3,525	8,203
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	29,255	41,179
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	162,446	200,670
ARMED FORCES	213	182
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	60,769	96,449
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	37.4	48.1
EMPLOYED	57,429	89,431
UNEMPLOYED	3,340	7,018
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.5	7.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	101,464	104,039
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	11,014	13,235
ARMED FORCES	931	492
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	7,455	8,698
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	67.7	65.7
EMPLOYED	6,907	7,700
UNEMPLOYED	548	998
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	11.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,628	4,045
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	12,864	16,461
ARMED FORCES	50	60
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	6,482	9,109
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.4	55.3
EMPLOYED	6,000	8,188
UNEMPLOYED	482	921
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.4	10.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	6,332	7,292

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

employed males increased by 19.4%, slightly less than growth in the male (16 years and over) population. Unemployed males increased by 132.7% to a total of 8,203 persons from 1970 to 1980 in the county. The unemployment rate almost doubled from 3.2% in 1970 to 6.1% in 1980 for males. This is not necessarily a long term trend but more a result of the timing of census enumeration with the condition of the local and or national economy. One of the more significant changes between 1970 and 1980 in labor force status is the growth of persons not in the labor force. The increase of about 12,000 persons, a 41% growth, is more likely due to the migration of senior citizens to Monmouth County and the maturing of the county population.

The changes in labor force status for women between 1970 to 1980 are the most significant features of the labor force data. Women in the civilian labor force grew to over 96,000 persons in 1980. This is a 58% increase during the decade. The total female population (16 years and over) only grew by 24%. There was, then, a tremendous movement of women not in the labor force to employed status. The change in the labor force participation rate from 37.4% to 1970 to 48.1% in 1980 is evidence of the above conclusion.

Focusing on only the black population, the data indicates that increases in total persons of 16 years of age and civilian labor force paralleled the growth in total population. The labor force participation rate for black males, however, is much lower than the total male population and the rate dropped between 1970 and 1980, the reverse from the trend of all persons. The unemployment rate for black males is also higher than the overall male population. It did not double, however, as did the total unemployment rate as it rose from 7.4% in 1970 to 11.5% in 1980.

Black women in the civilian labor force increased by 41% from 1970 to 1980 in Monmouth County. The labor force participation rate for black females, at 50% in 1970 is much higher than all females, rose to 55% in 1980. The employed among black females gained by 2,188 persons, a 36% growth rate. The number of unemployed grew by 91% from 1970 to 1980 and the unemployment rate rose from 7.4% to 10.1% in the same period.

Occupation

The occupation of the Monmouth County resident labor force refers to the type of work of employed persons perform as opposed to the type of industry they work for.

The historical comparability of the data is limited by the fact that the Census Bureau revised the occupation categories between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. See table 13.

In 1970 over half (56.7%) of all employed persons worked in white-collar occupations such as professional and technical positions, managers, administrators, sales workers and clerical. Occupations such as craftsmen, foremen, operative and service work-

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over 1970 and 1980 Monmouth County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	215,187	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	64,898	30.2
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	30,801	14.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	34,097	15.8
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	70,696	32.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	7,209	3.4
SALES	26,252	12.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	37,235	17.3
SERVICE:	25,071	11.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	1,353	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,767	1.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	19,951	9.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2,257	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	24,449	11.4
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	27,816	12.9
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	12,095	5.6
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	8,714	4.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	7,007	3.3

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	162,759	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	32,132	19.7
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	17,832	11.0
SALES WORKERS	14,663	9.0
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	27,686	17.0
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	21,766	13.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	15,683	9.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	6,408	3.9
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	6,211	3.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	486	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	722	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	17,142	10.5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	2,028	1.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

ers constituted 42.4% of the labor force. Farm-related occupations composed 0.9% of the employed persons.

In 1980 the white-collar occupations comprised 75% of the labor force jobs. This is a significant change in the structure of occupations. Persons holding positions involving production, operations, assembly constituted 24% of the resident labor force. The remaining 1% of the labor force worked in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

The labor force increased from 162,759 persons in 1970 to 215,187 persons, an additional 52,428 persons or a 32.2% increase. Note that the labor force grew at a faster rate than population.

Journey to Work

In 1980, the majority of the Monmouth County labor force were employed within the county limits. Of the total of 214,805 workers, 133,287 persons (or 62%) worked in jobs within the county. The three primary work places, based on census data were: Red Bank, Long Branch, and Asbury Park. Holmdel Township had the largest employment in 1982 based on covered employment information.

In 1970, 104,777 Monmouth County persons (62% of the total) worked and lived in the county. This indicates that employment in the county has kept pace with the increase of workers living in the county. The number of county residents employed in the county grew by 27% deom 1970 to 1980 while the population grew by only 9%. Total resident workers regardless of their place of employment also grew by 27% from 1970 to 1980.

Monmouth County workers employed outside the county or state grew from 45,082 persons in 1970 to 63,030 persons in 1980, an increase of 40%. The following sections will discuss in more detail New Jersey in-commuting. The vast majority of persons working out of the state are employed in Manhattan or one of the New York City boroughs. These data are displayed in Table 14.

Census data from other sources indicate that about 13,000 persons commuted to New York City in 1970. This group increased slightly to about 14,000 persons in 1980. Total out-of-state workers residing in Monmouth County numbered 17,981 persons in 1980. The 1970 equivalent is not indicated in Table 14.

A group of seven New Jersey counties (of a total of 21) captured over 90% of Monmouth County in-state commuters. Those seven counties include: Middlesex (16,182 persons), Union (6,412 persons), Essex (6,196 persons), Ocean (5,364 persons), Mercer (3,221 persons), Hudson (3,200 persons), and Bergen (1,505 persons). Five of the seven counties are northern counties.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	168,807	214,805
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	149,859	196,317
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	18,948	18,488
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	11.2	8.6
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	119,407	160,205
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	104,777	133,287
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	69.9	67.9
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	87.7	83.2
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	45,082	63,030
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	14,630	26,918
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.32	0.43

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	149,859	100.0	196,317	100.0	119,407	100.0	160,205	100.0
MONMOUTH	104,777	69.9	133,287	67.9	104,777	87.7	133,287	83.2
BERGEN	877	0.6	1,505	0.8	-	-	113	0.1
BURLINGTON	354	0.2	284	0.1	192	0.2	579	0.4
CAMDEN	71	0.0	207	0.1	-	-	197	0.1
ESSEX	6,035	4.0	6,196	3.2	1,000	0.8	554	0.3
HUDSON	2,499	1.7	3,200	1.6	-	-	203	0.1
MERCER	1,909	1.3	3,221	1.6	642	0.5	902	0.6
MIDDLESEX	8,875	5.9	16,182	8.2	3,153	2.6	4,507	2.8
MORRIS	319	0.2	617	0.3	-	-	327	0.2
OCEAN	3,703	2.5	5,364	2.7	8,043	6.7	16,007	10.0
PASSAIC	473	0.3	488	0.2	-	-	131	0.1
SOMERSET	-	-	861	0.4	-	-	358	0.2
UNION	4,123	2.8	6,412	3.3	600	0.5	753	0.5
NEW YORK CITY NY	9,777	6.5	15,773	8.0	1,000	0.8	709	0.4
NASSAU NY	-	-	158	0.1	-	-	110	0.1
PHILADELPHIA PA	141	0.1	156	0.1	-	-	159	0.1
OTHER AREAS	5,926	4.0	2,406	1.2	0	0.0	1,309	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Since the largest in-state group of Monmouth County commuters go to Middlesex County, more specific work destinations are appropriate. The majority of the Monmouth County residents employed in Middlesex County locations work in the urbanized last and central parts of the county. Although there are exceptions the majority of these sites are only accessible by auto via the Garden State Parkway, Route 18, and Route 287. Specific Middlesex municipalities that drew the majority of Monmouth County residents in 1980 were:

Municipality	Number of Commuters
Old Bridge	1,268
Perth Amboy	1,333
Sayreville	1,304
Woodbridge	2,647
East Brunswick	944
Edison	2,614
New Brunswick	956
Piscataway	1,164
South Plainfield	769
TOTAL *	12,999

* 80.3% of commuters to Middlesex County

Source: Middlesex County Planning Board, 1984

Monmouth County is also a place of work for many New Jerseyans that live outside the county. Monmouth is closely related, in terms of work and residence, with Ocean County. Over 16,000 persons commuted in 1980 from residences in Ocean County to places of work in Monmouth County. This is double (a 100% increase) the number of Ocean County commuters to Monmouth in 1970. This growth is indicative of the explosive population growth in Ocean County as well as the expansion of employment in Monmouth County.

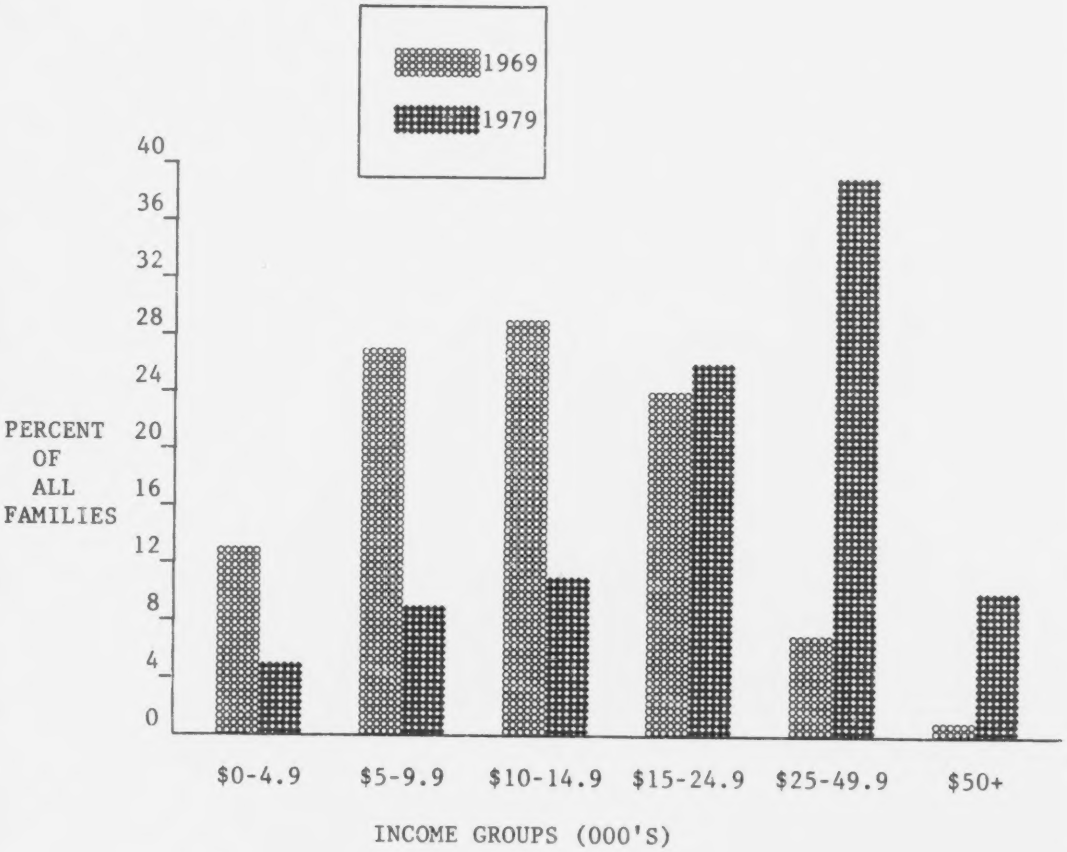
Monmouth was also a place of work for 4,500 Middlesex County residents in 1980. These data are shown in Table 14.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

Table 15 shows the income distribution of Monmouth County families in 1979 and 1969. The median family income in 1969 is given in both current (at the time of the census) dollars and 1979 dollars. Families, as noted in a previous section, are households where the persons are related by blood and marriage; this review, then, gives an incomplete picture of the income structure of Monmouth County.

FIGURE 6



FAMILIES BY INCOME GROUP, 1969 AND 1979
MONMOUTH COUNTY

PREPARED BY THE MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH 1984

SOURCE:1970 AND 1980 CENSUSES

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Monmouth County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	131,263	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	2,088	1.6
$2,500 TO $4,999	3,753	2.9
$5,000 TO $7,499	5,652	4.3
$7,500 TO $9,999	6,483	4.9
$10,000 TO $12,499	7,307	5.6
$12,500 TO $14,999	7,286	5.6
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,651	6.6
$17,500 TO $19,999	7,981	6.1
$20,000 TO $22,499	9,636	7.3
$22,500 TO $24,999	8,383	6.4
$25,000 TO $27,499	8,858	6.7
$27,500 TO $29,999	7,230	5.5
$30,000 TO $34,999	13,533	10.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	9,629	7.3
$40,000 TO $49,999	11,780	9.0
$50,000 TO $74,999	9,370	7.1
$75,000 OR MORE	3,643	2.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	24,526	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	114,097	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,952	1.7
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,952	1.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,889	2.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	3,580	3.1
$4,000 TO $4,999	4,394	3.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	5,205	4.6
$6,000 TO $6,999	5,113	4.5
$7,000 TO $7,999	6,361	5.6
$8,000 TO $8,999	7,048	6.2
$9,000 TO $9,999	6,797	6.0
$10,000 TO $11,999	14,386	12.6
$12,000 TO $14,999	18,257	16.0
$15,000 TO $24,999	27,268	23.9
$25,000 TO $49,999	7,534	6.6
$50,000 AND OVER	1,361	1.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,635	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	22,456	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Inflation during the 1970's limits the analysis of the income data. For example a superficial review of the information would indicate that Monmouth County is better off in terms of income because more people are in higher income categories. That is not strictly true, since, wages, and salaries increased to attempt to keep pace with the cost of living.

Figure 6 is a collapsed version of Table 15. The income categories have been condensed to facilitate a comparison of the 1970 and 1980 census data.

From 1970 to 1980 the number of families in county grew by 15% from 114,097 families to 131,263 families. For the income categories below 15,000, there was a decrease in every category.

The 1969 median family income for Monmouth County has been calculated in 1979 dollars to aid comparison of the median family income in each decade. In 1979 dollars, the median family income in Monmouth County (1969) was $22,456, in 1979 it was $24,526, and increase of 9.2%. As a result the purchasing power of the average family increased from 1970 to 1980 beyond inflation by 9%.

The measures on income (per capita and median family) used in Table 16 are indicators of midpoints of the data. They are averages of a type to better evaluate the information. Per capita income is calculated by dividing the aggregate (total) income for all persons (15 years and over) by the total number in the group. It is indicative of income relative to population. Median family income, on the other hand, concerns only the income of families with a given geographic area. The median is not an average; it is the family income that falls exactly in the middle of all the family incomes in a given area if they were ranked. Median family income is very useful for marketing studies.

Median Family Income

The five most wealthy municipalities, based on median family income in 1979, were (from highest to lowest): Holmdel, Deal, Colts Neck, Rumson, and Little Silver (See Figure 7). All five towns are 40% to 70% higher than the county average. In 1969, the list of the top five municipalities contained four of the municipalities in the above list (although in different order). Interlaken had the highest median family income in 1969. From the 1970 census to the 1980 census, Interlaken dropped out completely and its position was taken by Holmdel.

Asbury Park City had the lowest median family income in 1969 and 1979. The other major urban center in the county, Long Branch, had the fourth lowest median family income in 1979 but was not in the bottom five in 1969. Shrewsbury Township and Bradley Beach were in the bottom five in both 1969 and 1979.

Although inflation limits the analysis on individual towns, we can examine the rankings of the municipalities and how their position has changed.

Per Capita Income

In 1969, the top five municipalities, based on per capita income, were (in their respective order) Rumson, Deal, Interlaken, Sea Girt, and Spring Lake. This changed slightly during the 1970's so that in 1979 the five municipalities were: Deal, Rumson, Holmdel, Monmouth Beach, and Interlaken. The inclusion of Monmouth Beach to the top five list is the only unexpected town. This is probably due to the higher incomes of the occupants of the newly constructed high rises.

Four of the five municipalities with the lowest per capita income stayed in the lowest five between 1969 and 1979. They were (in their 1979 order; lowest to highest): Keansburg, Asbury Park, Englishtown, Union Beach. Shrewsbury Township was the fourth lowest in 1979 and not in the 1969 list. The rank order was different between 1969 and 1979.

Per capita income (1980 census) is indicated on Figure 8 on the following page.

In terms of median family income Monmouth County was ranked sixth among the 21 New Jersey counties in 1969. Due to the inclusion of Hunterdon County on the list, Monmouth fell to number seven rank from 1969 to 1979. The top six counties in 1969 and the top seven counties in 1979 are shown with their respective median family income in the table below:

Table 16A
Median Family Income and Rank of Selected New Jersey Counties, 1969 and 1970

1969			1979		
Rank	County	Median Family Income ($)	Rank	County	Median Family Income ($)
1	Bergen	13,597	1	Morris	29,283
2	Somerset	13,433	2	Somerset	29,517
3	Morris	13,421	3	Bergen	27,517
4	Union	12,593	4	Hunterdon	26,618
5	Middlesex	11,982	5	Middlesex	25,603
6	Monmouth	11,635	6	Union	25,266
			7	Monmouth	24,526

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

In the area of per capita income Monmouth ranked sixth in 1979 and sixth in 1969. The counties listed in Table 16A (above) also have top ranking with regard to per capita income with exception of Essex County which was ranked fifth in 1969.

Poverty

Another indicator of the economic condition or distress of county residents is the number of families/persons under the poverty level.

The poverty data presented in Table 16 are the percent of families below the poverty level in 1969 and 1979. Although data could have been presented on the number of persons under the poverty level, this family data is more consistent with the median family income.

In 1969, 5.9% of the families in Monmouth County were under the poverty level. In 1979, 6.0% of the families came under the same classification. There was, therefore, a negligible change between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. Municipalities with the five highest poverty rates in 1969 were: South Belmar Borough 17.9%, Asbury Park City 17.0%, Sea Bright Borough 15.0%, Bradley Beach 13.2%, and Keansburg Borough 12.0%.

In 1979, the five highest municipal family poverty rates were: Asbury Park City 24.0%, Long Branch City 16.5%, Shrewsbury Borough and Bradley Beach Borough 16.0%, and Keansburg Borough 11.7%. The most startling change between 1970 and 1980 is the increase in Asbury Park families that are below the poverty level. Another change is that in 1979 the two major urban centers of the county had the highest family poverty rates. It should also be noted that higher poverty rates are more prevalent in the older coastal areas.

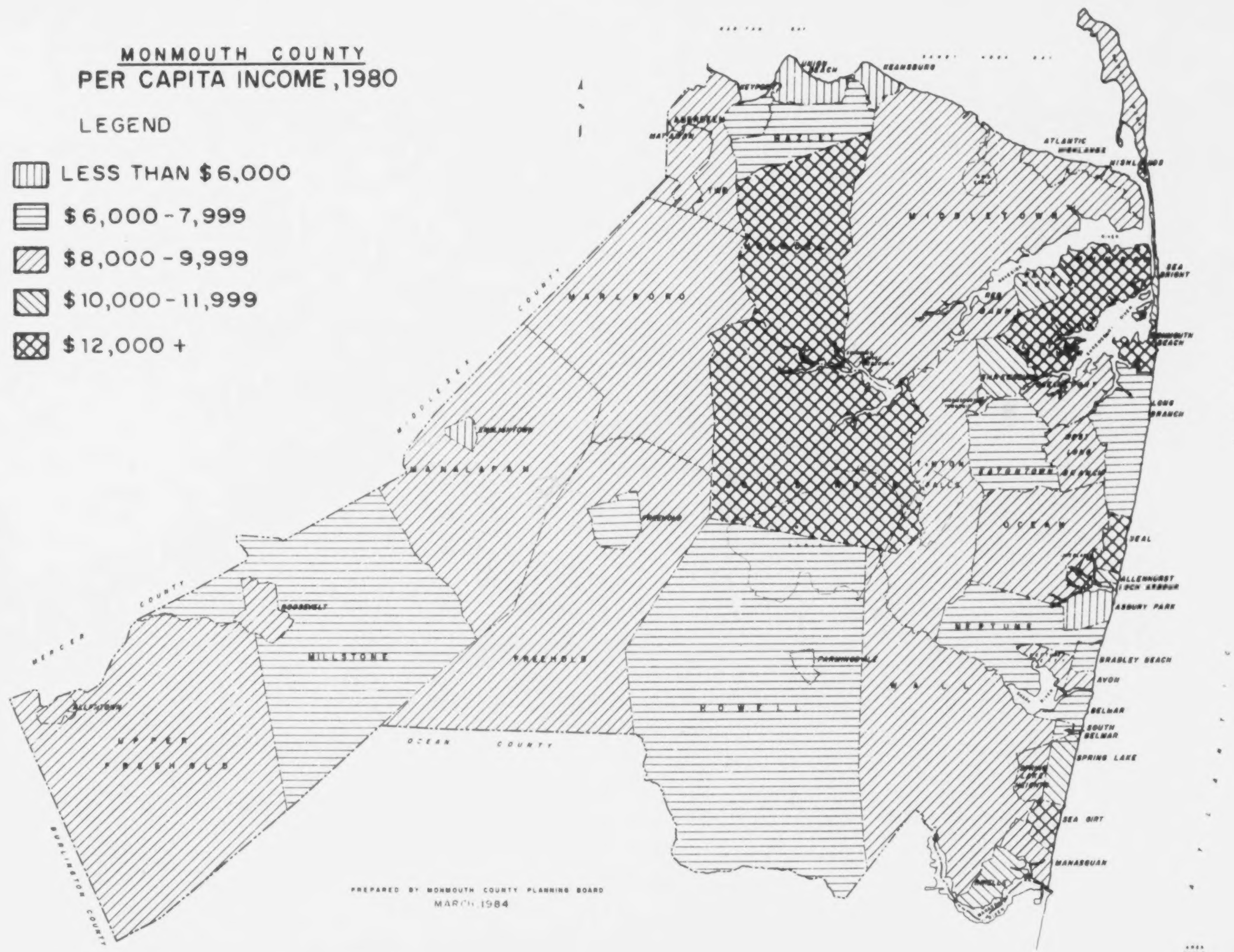
Municipalities with the five lowest family poverty rates in 1969 were: Loch Arbour less than 0.1%, Shrewsbury Borough 0.6%, Atlantic Highlands 0.7%, Monmouth Beach 0.8%, and Spring Lake Borough 1.7%. In 1979 the five lowest municipalities were: Shrewsbury Borough 0.8%, Roosevelt Borough 1.8%, Little Silver Borough 2.0%, Freehold Township 2.1% and Allenhurst Borough 2.2%.

In summary, the change in family poverty rates county-wide was minimal. There was an increase in distress, based on family poverty rates, in some communities such as Asbury Park, 17.0% to 24.0%; Bradley Beach, 13.2% to 16.0%, and Long Branch, 9.6% to 16.0%. There were also significant declines in poverty rates such as South Belmar Borough, 17.9% to 8.5%; Roosevelt Borough, 10.7% to 1.8%, and Sea Bright Borough, 15.0% to 7.2%.

Poverty rates (1980 census) of families are depicted in Figure 9.

Persons Below the Poverty Level

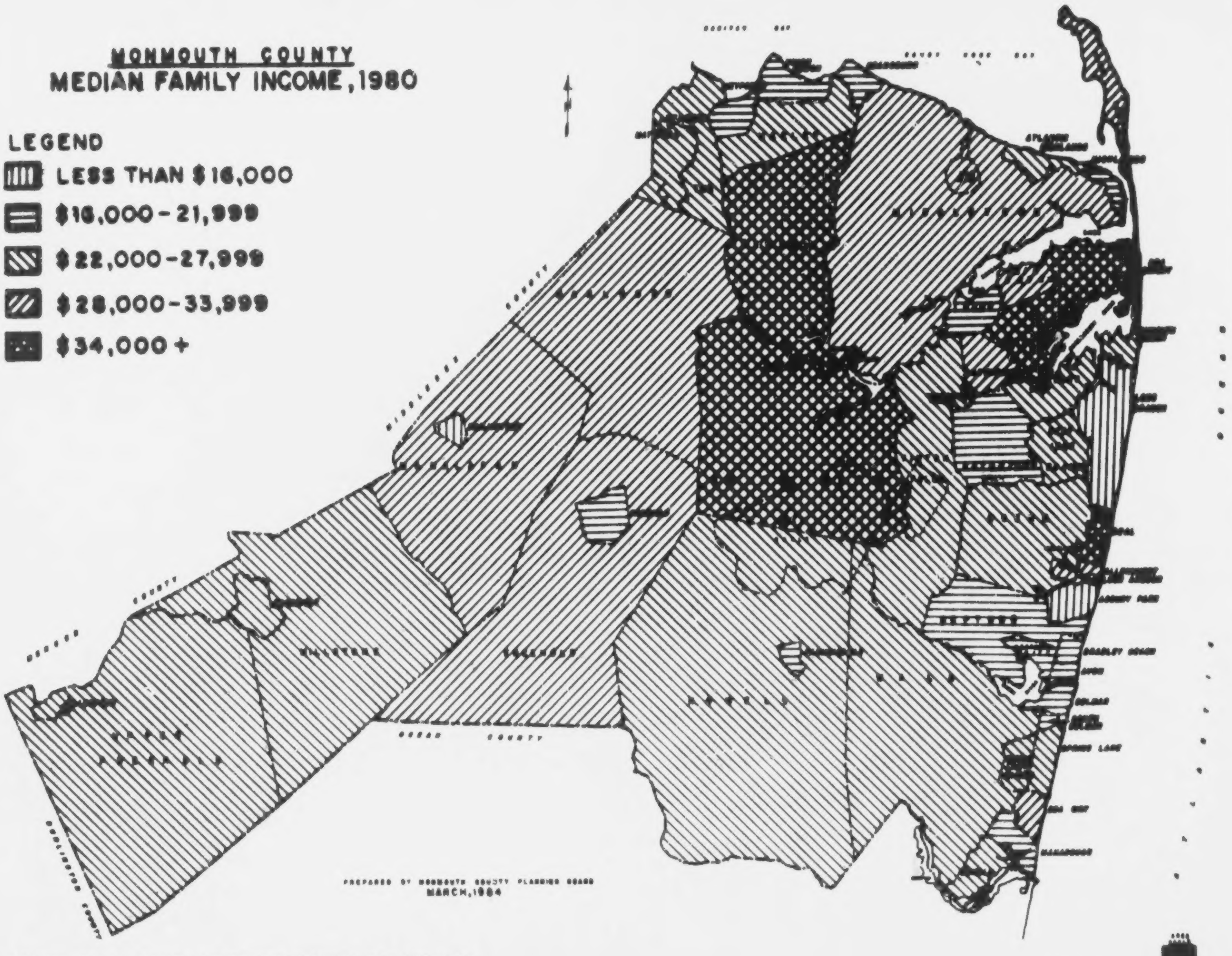
Data in Table 18 finish the examination of poverty informa-


MONMOUTH COUNTY
PER CAPITA INCOME, 1980
LEGEND
▥ LESS THAN $6,000
▤ $6,000-7,999
▨ $8,000-9,999
▧ $10,000-11,999
▩ $12,000 +
RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
KEANSBURG
UNION BEACH
KEYPORT
ABERDEEN
MATAWAN
HAZLET
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
SEA BRIGHT
RED BANK
MONMOUTH BEACH
LONG BRANCH
WEST LONG BRANCH
EATONTOWN
TINTON FALLS
MARLBORO
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
ENGLISHTOWN
MANALAPAN
FREEHOLD
OCEAN
DEAL
ALLENHURST
ASBURY PARK
NEPTUNE
FARMINGDALE
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
WALL
HOWELL
MILLSTONE
ROOSEVELT
MERCER COUNTY
ALLENTOWN
UPPER FREEHOLD
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 7

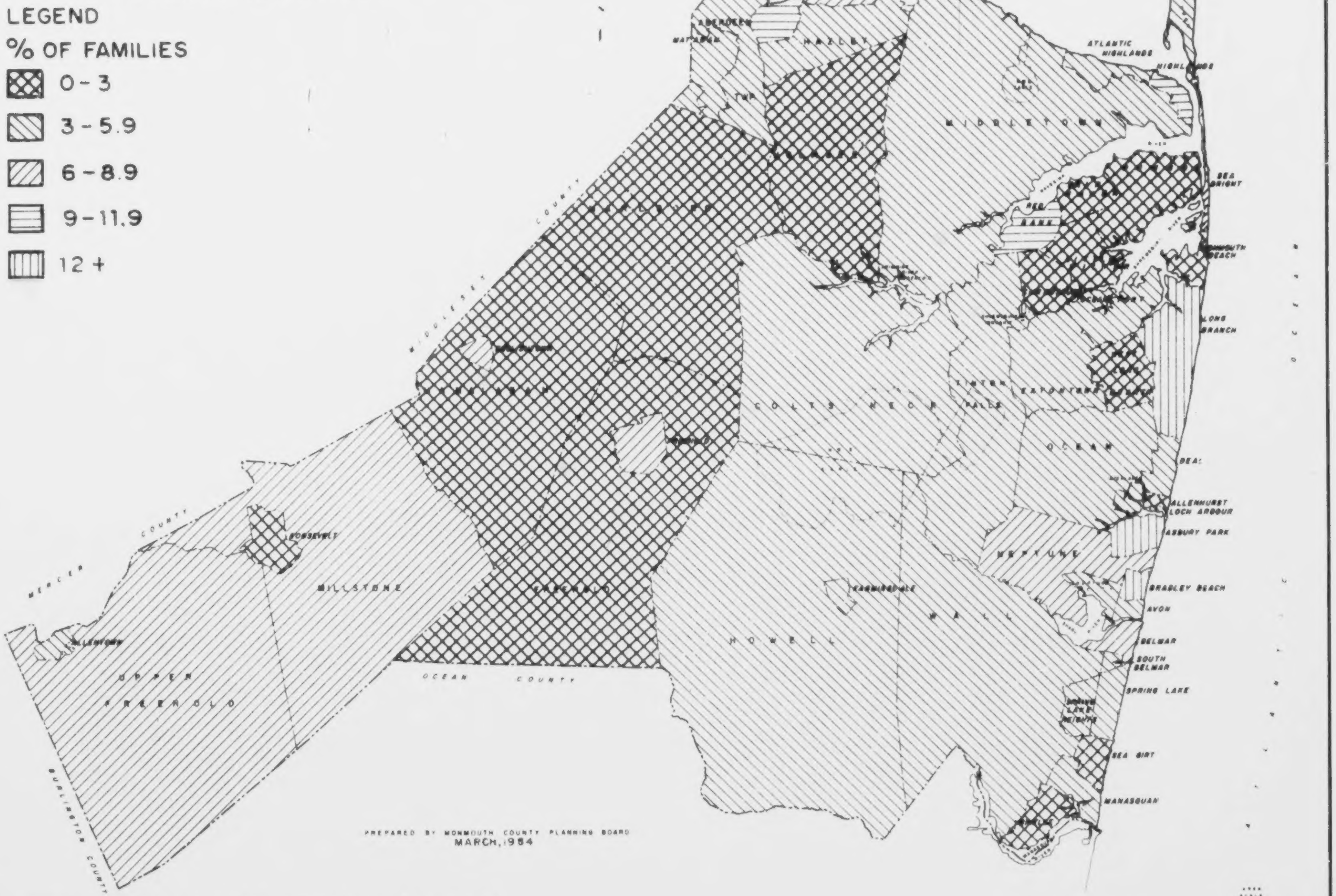

MONMOUTH COUNTY
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, 1980
LEGEND
▥ LESS THAN $16,000
☰ $16,000-21,999
▧ $22,000-27,999
▨ $28,000-33,999
▦ $34,000+
OCEAN COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
ASBURY PARK
BRADLEY BEACH
SPRING LAKE
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 8

MONMOUTH COUNTY
POVERTY RATE, 1980


LEGEND
% OF FAMILIES
▩ 0-3
▧ 3-5.9
▨ 6-8.9
▤ 9-11.9
▥ 12+
KEYPORT
UNION BEACH
KEANSBURG
ABERDEEN
MATAWAN
HAZLET
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
SEA BRIGHT
RED BANK
MONMOUTH BEACH
LONG BRANCH
TINTON FALLS
EATONTOWN
COLTS NECK
OCEAN
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
NEPTUNE
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
FARMINGDALE
WALL
HOWELL
FREEHOLD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
ROOSEVELT
MILLSTONE
ALLENTOWN
UPPER FREEHOLD
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 9

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Monmouth County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
MONMOUTH COUNTY	7,054	8,539	21.0	22,456	24,526	9.2	5.9	6.0
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	6,663	8,017	20.3	25,628	24,948	-2.7	3.7	4.2
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	7,943	10,649	34.1	23,330	29,219	25.2	2.1	2.2
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	6,262	8,183	30.7	22,027	25,000	13.5	3.2	3.0
ASBURY PARK CITY	5,323	5,446	2.3	13,456	11,719	-12.9	17.0	24.0
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	7,752	8,259	6.5	22,622	22,286	-1.5	0.7	5.9
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	7,772	8,862	14.0	18,386	21,042	14.4	6.4	4.0
BELMAR BOROUGH	6,305	7,582	20.2	17,845	17,493	-2.0	9.2	6.8
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	5,239	6,668	27.3	14,166	16,310	15.1	13.2	16.0
BRIELLE BOROUGH	9,699	10,818	11.5	27,493	27,917	1.5	4.2	2.8
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	9,674	12,155	25.6	34,006	39,832	17.1	3.2	3.1
DEAL BOROUGH	13,047	16,694	28.0	35,424	40,751	15.0	6.3	5.0
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	6,371	7,999	25.6	19,422	19,433	0.1	4.5	5.5
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	4,964	5,747	15.8	18,078	14,868	-17.8	2.3	8.5
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	9,817	10,958	11.6	30,466	31,995	5.0	7.4	2.4
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	6,273	7,615	21.4	20,989	20,571	-2.0	7.8	4.2
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	6,861	6,957	1.4	21,471	20,065	-6.5	7.4	7.8
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	7,399	8,841	19.5	26,840	30,187	12.5	3.3	2.1
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	5,766	7,542	30.8	24,022	27,018	12.5	3.5	3.1
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	5,430	8,953	64.9	17,114	18,559	8.4	11.2	10.0
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	8,217	13,695	66.7	33,657	41,651	23.8	2.6	2.5
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	6,042	7,126	17.9	21,064	23,155	9.9	6.4	4.7
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	12,947	13,171	1.7	38,452	33,088	-13.9	1.9	3.6
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	4,896	5,443	11.2	16,531	17,768	7.5	12.0	11.7
KEYPORT BOROUGH	6,378	6,770	6.2	19,447	19,509	0.3	6.0	10.1
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	10,812	12,313	13.9	34,171	35,077	2.7	3.1	2.0
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	9,431	10,568	12.1	26,377	30,000	13.7	0.0	3.1
LONG BRANCH CITY	6,727	6,970	3.6	17,274	15,949	-7.7	9.6	16.5
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	6,568	8,969	36.6	28,044	30,018	7.0	3.7	2.7
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	7,427	8,225	10.7	21,495	20,645	-4.0	3.2	5.9
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	6,818	9,388	37.7	28,342	32,749	15.5	2.7	2.8
MATAWAN BOROUGH	7,391	8,780	18.8	23,824	25,378	6.5	3.2	3.7
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	7,294	9,217	26.4	25,508	28,487	11.7	3.5	3.5
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	5,654	7,242	28.1	21,720	24,517	12.9	10.0	7.9
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	8,976	13,471	50.1	24,796	27,962	12.8	0.8	2.9
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	5,606	6,858	22.3	19,767	20,719	4.8	8.7	8.3
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	6,405	8,136	27.0	18,532	20,125	8.6	4.4	3.8
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	8,515	9,597	12.7	26,267	26,422	0.6	3.0	3.9
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	6,917	8,549	23.6	24,276	25,577	5.4	3.8	4.9
RED BANK BOROUGH	7,295	8,344	14.4	19,261	20,005	3.9	10.3	9.1
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	7,928	8,686	9.6	30,067	24,792	-17.5	10.7	1.8
RUMSON BOROUGH	13,288	15,424	16.1	36,065	36,170	0.3	4.9	2.3
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	7,772	11,840	52.3	18,473	22,772	23.3	15.0	7.2
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	12,007	12,887	7.3	31,279	32,551	4.1	4.7	2.6
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	9,729	10,234	5.2	27,899	28,877	3.5	0.6	0.8
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	5,380	5,852	8.8	15,969	14,464	-9.4	11.8	16.0
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	6,128	6,826	11.4	16,936	17,283	2.1	17.9	8.5
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	10,826	10,946	1.1	28,950	26,437	-8.7	1.7	3.3
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,578	9,534	44.9	20,092	23,197	15.5	3.6	4.4
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	7,039	8,300	17.9	25,540	26,563	4.0	4.4	4.3
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	4,783	5,907	23.5	18,048	19,758	9.5	7.2	7.3
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	5,904	8,097	37.1	19,202	22,632	17.9	7.4	6.6
WALL TOWNSHIP	7,057	8,103	14.8	21,089	23,128	9.7	4.2	4.4
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	7,177	8,763	22.1	26,524	27,629	4.2	2.2	2.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Monmouth County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	4,351	26,492	31,071	27,267	12,546	10,238	19,298	131,263
LESS THAN $2,500	229	589	549	242	122	100	257	2,088
$2,500 TO $4,999	541	934	770	405	149	228	726	3,753
$5,000 TO $7,499	320	1,058	792	537	420	356	2,169	5,652
$7,500 TO $9,999	405	1,102	927	635	421	553	2,440	6,483
$10,000 TO $12,49	529	1,474	1,061	1,040	479	596	2,128	7,307
$12,500 TO $14,99	406	1,408	1,155	1,089	586	764	1,878	7,286
$15,000 TO $17,49	437	2,061	1,666	1,193	759	818	1,717	8,651
$17,500 TO $19,99	386	1,920	1,573	1,299	716	674	1,413	7,981
$20,000 TO $22,49	369	2,581	2,383	1,641	926	692	1,044	9,636
$22,500 TO $24,99	233	2,251	1,971	1,700	720	641	867	8,383
$25,000 TO $27,49	215	2,439	2,313	1,629	863	612	787	8,858
$27,500 TO $29,99	66	1,650	2,151	1,568	692	367	736	7,230
$30,000 TO $34,99	129	2,769	3,969	3,332	1,326	1,047	961	13,533
$35,000 TO $39,99	33	1,566	2,702	2,734	1,174	804	616	9,629
$40,000 TO $49,99	31	1,535	3,469	3,697	1,485	859	704	11,780
$50,000 TO $74,99	16	911	2,578	3,301	1,175	831	558	9,370
$75,000 OR MORE	6	244	1,042	1,225	533	296	297	3,643
MEDIAN	$13,433	$22,632	$27,936	$30,984	$27,905	$23,818	$15,074	$24,526

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Monmouth County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	34,436	7.7
1979	37,281	7.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	8,396	19.8
1979	5,208	9.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

tion. As indicated the number of persons below the poverty level rose slightly from 34,436 persons in 1969 to 37,281 persons in 1979. This is an increase of 2,845 persons (an 8.3% increase) but a smaller portion of the total county population, a decline from 7.7% to 7.5%.

In terms of the elderly there was a decrease in the number under the poverty level, from 8,396 persons in 1969 to 5,208 persons in 1979. This indicates that the elderly are in better financial shape since as a group senior citizens grew by one-third between 1970 and 1980. The change between 1970 and 1980 in elderly poverty is that only one out of ten citizens over 65 is under the poverty level in 1980 versus one out of five in 1970.

Family Income by Age of Householder

In previous tables family income was examined by income bracket (Table 15) and median family income by municipality (Table 16). In Table 17 family income in 1979 by age of householder will be discussed. A householder, as noted earlier, is defined as similar to the head of household concept.

Income data by age is important because it helps isolate important economic information. For example, income data can be segregated for elderly persons or for the baby-boom generation. It also has utility for market studies.

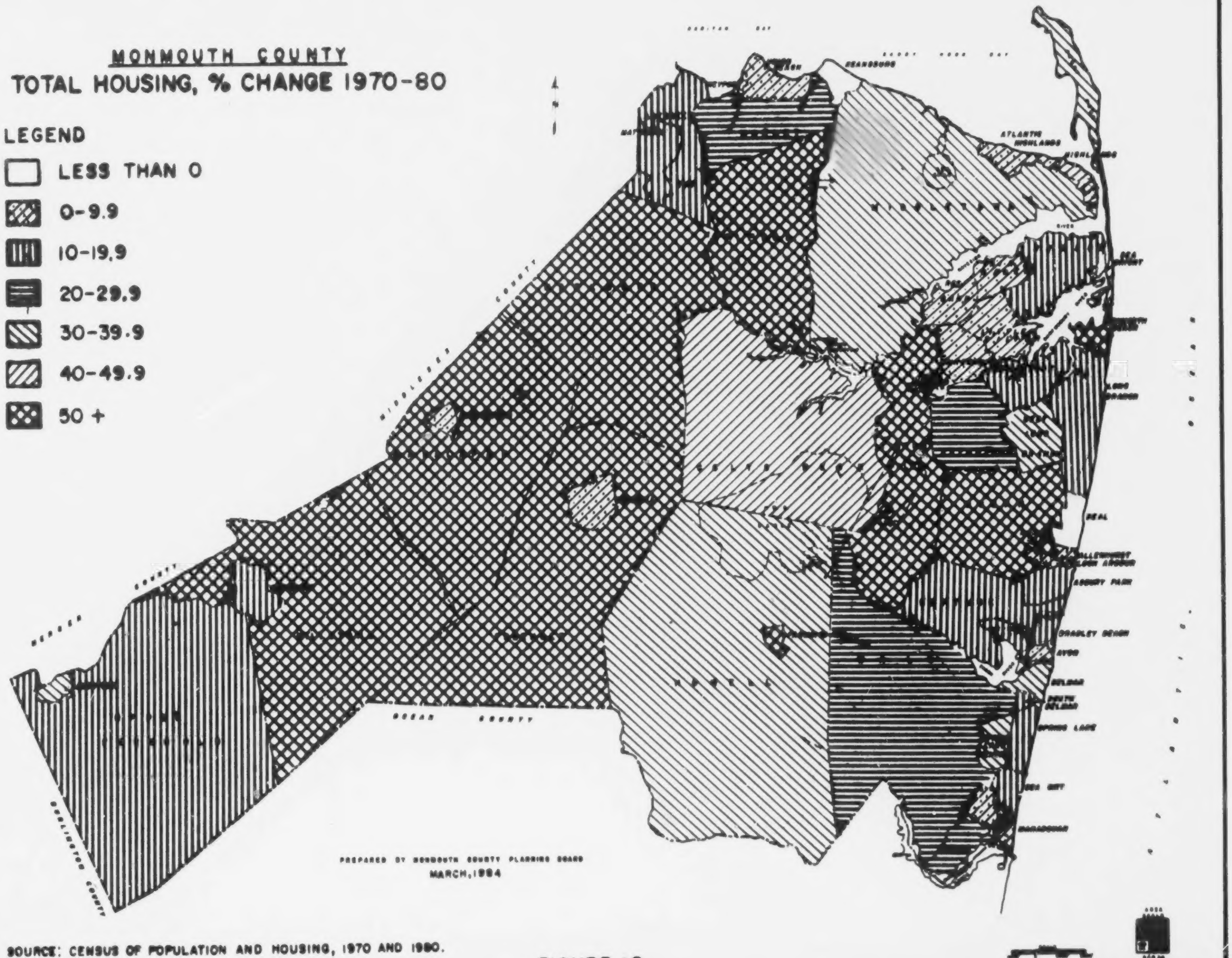
In Table 17 we see that the age group 35 to 44 years is the largest one in number, followed by the 45-54 age and group and the 25-34 age group. The group with the largest median income was the 45-54 years. In Monmouth County householders in that age group are at their peak earning years.

The smallest number of householders earned less than $2,500 and the largest group earned between $30,000 to $34,999.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Over the 10-year period 1970-1980, more than 35,000 units or an increase of 23.5% were added to Monmouth County's total housing inventory. The amount of year-round units increased by a similar rate, 26.2%. Also, the overall county-wide vacancy rate increased by 0.6%, or 5.1% to 5.7%. The increases in total housing as well as year-round housing at rates greater than population growth are best explained by the increase in households which create a demand for housing. See Table 19.

With disaggregation of countywide figures, several trends appear. First, fully one-third of the county-wide increase in housing supply can be attributed to nine municipalities (Farmingdale, Freehold Township, Holmdel, Manalapan, Marlboro, Millstone, Monmouth Beach, Ocean, and Tinton Falls). While the majority of these municipalities are located in the growing, western area of the county, some are located in areas served by major transporta-


MONMOUTH COUNTY
TOTAL HOUSING, % CHANGE 1970-80
LEGEND
☐ LESS THAN 0
▨ 0-9.9
▥ 10-19.9
▤ 20-29.9
▧ 30-39.9
▨ 40-49.9
▦ 50 +
RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
KEANSBURG
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
SEA BRIGHT
LONG BRANCH
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
MERCER
N
PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

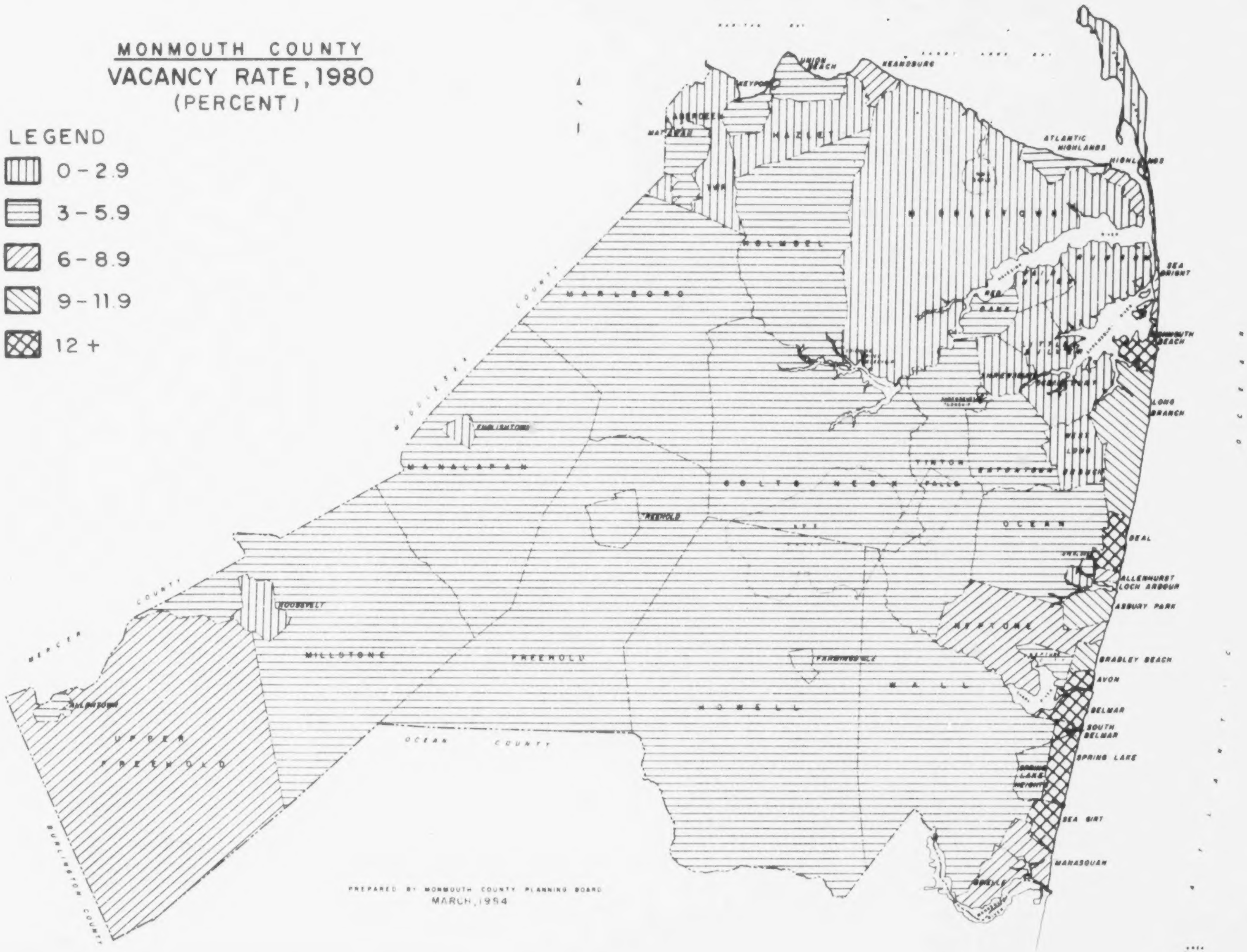
SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980.

FIGURE 10

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MONMOUTH COUNTY	150,469	185,770	23.5	143,021	180,428	5.1	5.7
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	4,672	5,423	16.1	4,659	5,417	2.5	2.3
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	402	413	2.7	383	360	19.3	8.9
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	500	687	37.4	500	687	2.4	3.6
ASBURY PARK CITY	7,091	8,166	15.2	7,023	8,102	6.4	11.0
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	1,722	1,861	8.1	1,718	1,853	3.7	4.2
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	1,266	1,367	8.0	944	1,222	12.4	17.8
BELMAR BOROUGH	3,177	4,155	30.8	2,238	3,676	8.2	17.9
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	2,639	3,003	13.8	1,929	2,284	18.1	11.9
BRIELLE BOROUGH	1,364	1,696	24.3	1,331	1,599	11.0	6.9
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	1,550	2,224	43.5	1,543	2,220	2.7	3.1
DEAL BOROUGH	952	933	-2.0	767	767	1.7	15.3
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	4,036	5,132	27.2	4,036	5,130	4.1	3.3
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	332	348	4.8	332	348	0.3	2.6
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	1,836	1,935	5.4	1,833	1,930	2.7	1.8
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	346	545	57.5	346	544	2.9	4.2
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	3,465	3,735	7.8	3,461	3,732	4.2	4.3
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	3,588	5,873	63.7	3,559	5,847	4.3	4.8
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	5,500	6,717	22.1	5,488	6,708	0.9	1.7
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	1,764	2,599	47.3	1,556	2,366	13.7	6.3
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	1,525	2,305	51.1	1,525	2,300	2.8	3.1
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	6,243	8,315	33.2	6,140	8,264	4.5	5.3
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	383	399	4.2	369	396	4.1	1.8
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	3,904	3,898	-0.2	3,102	3,723	6.3	7.8
KEYPORT BOROUGH	2,438	3,065	25.7	2,434	3,060	2.5	3.4
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	1,790	1,879	5.0	1,786	1,869	2.0	1.6
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	160	167	4.4	131	141	9.2	11.3
LONG BRANCH CITY	11,963	13,171	10.1	11,561	12,906	6.4	9.6
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	3,397	5,874	72.9	3,392	5,864	2.4	4.9
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	2,882	3,120	8.3	1,950	2,281	10.0	7.1
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	3,030	4,791	58.1	3,018	4,786	2.3	5.1
MATAWAN BOROUGH	2,884	3,233	12.1	2,882	3,232	3.1	4.5
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	14,991	19,621	30.9	14,822	19,400	4.4	2.9
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	746	1,215	62.9	741	1,190	6.2	3.7
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	849	1,609	89.5	735	1,557	6.8	14.2
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	9,753	11,074	13.5	8,983	10,577	3.7	5.2
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	2,005	2,291	14.3	1,992	2,281	7.1	3.4
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	5,875	8,914	51.7	5,827	8,867	3.0	4.7
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	1,551	1,832	18.1	1,512	1,814	4.0	2.5
RED BANK BOROUGH	5,157	5,225	1.3	5,156	5,217	5.0	5.9
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	258	288	11.6	258	286	3.5	1.4
RUMSON BOROUGH	2,336	2,599	11.3	2,247	2,575	4.3	2.8
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	798	1,136	42.4	674	1,009	17.7	6.7
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	1,081	1,254	16.0	927	1,178	15.3	17.1
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	990	1,007	1.7	989	1,007	1.9	1.2
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	419	422	0.7	419	422	1.4	5.2
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	899	1,005	11.8	583	757	7.0	13.6
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	1,669	1,906	14.2	1,319	1,704	11.0	13.4
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,956	2,648	35.4	1,878	2,446	16.1	4.3
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	2,019	2,412	19.5	2,015	2,412	3.1	4.0
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	1,969	2,078	4.5	1,902	2,044	5.9	3.8
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	813	960	18.1	794	957	7.2	6.8
WALL TOWNSHIP	5,696	6,951	22.0	5,522	6,822	5.1	4.2
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	1,755	2,294	30.7	1,753	2,292	1.1	2.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980



MONMOUTH COUNTY
VACANCY RATE, 1980
(PERCENT)

LEGEND
▥ 0-2.9
▤ 3-5.9
▨ 6-8.9
▧ 9-11.9
▩ 12 +
RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
UNION BEACH
KEANSBURG
KEYPORT
ABERDEEN
MATAWAN
HAZLET
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
HOLMDEL
MARLBORO
SEA BRIGHT
RED BANK
MONMOUTH BEACH
LONG BRANCH
WEST LONG BRANCH
EATONTOWN
TINTON FALLS
COLTS NECK
ENGLISHTOWN
MANALAPAN
FREEHOLD
OCEAN
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
NEPTUNE
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
WALL
HOWELL
FARMINGDALE
ROOSEVELT
MILLSTONE
FREEHOLD
UPPER FREEHOLD
ALLENTOWN
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SCALE

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 11

tion arteries (i.e. Garden State Parkway, Route 9), or are along the shore area. Second, older, largely urban areas experienced smaller growth or absolute declines in housing supply. The following municipalities experienced slow growth or absolute declines: Allenhurst, Deal, Keansburg, Red Bank, Shrewsbury Borough, and Shrewsbury Township.

Five of the above mentioned municipalities (Farmingdale, Freehold Township, Manalapan, Marlboro, and Millstone) lie in the western area of the county. All of these five municipalities experienced fairly substantial rates of increase in housing supply, ranging from 57.5% in Farmingdale to 72.9% in Manalapan. These growth rates can be partly explained by land availability (% of total land in the municipality that is accessible and vacant) and by population change relative to the county-wide rate of increase (8.9%). These municipalities had large increases in population, ranging from 17.4% in Farmingdale to 54.9% in Millstone. Also, Monmouth County Planning Board surveys (1974) reveal that the five municipalities have a large percentage of vacant land ranging from 9.7% (Freehold Township) to 19.3% (Marlboro). This contrasts with other, more developed areas of the county such as Red Bank 5.6% and Belmar 1.9%. Additionally, census data reveal that these areas had, relative to other municipalities in the county, large increases in number of households. The increases range from 54.1% in Marlboro, to 68.5% in Manalapan. All five municipalities realized an expansion over the 1970 to 1980 period of vacancy rates of from 0.5% in Freehold Township, to 7.4% in Millstone. This suggests that, even though there is sufficient demand because of population and household increases, supply outstriped demand. Finally, census migratory data indicates a fairly significant influx of non-county residents into the western area of the county. The number of persons in 1980 who lived in a different residence five years previously was higher than the county-wide figure in two of the five municipalities. Specifically, county-wide the figure was 19.9% while Farmingdale and Millstone had 20.3% and 34.8%, respectively. The other three municipalities were relatively close to the county-wide figure. In summary then, the five municipalities experienced large population increases, including migration and household growth, as well as simple growth in numbers of persons. Also, the five municipalities have accessible (in terms of transportation primarily) and available land for development.

The remainder of the nine municipalities that constitute the bulk of the county's increase in housing supply are at or near the shore area. They include: Belmar, Holmdel, Monmouth Beach, Ocean, and Tinton Falls. The shore communities are reflective of different trends and patterns. Except for Monmouth Beach, the shore communities had relatively modest increases in population (Monmouth Beach, 62.5%; Ocean 25.5%; Belmar 14.1%). Other shore communities, such as Sea Bright, Sea Girt, West Long Branch had variable rates of population. Sea Bright experienced growth with a population rate of 35.3% and a housing unit increase of 42.4%. Sea Girt and West Long Branch had similar patterns though at lesser rates of increase. Monmouth Beach experienced an increase in population (62.5%), increase in number of households (95.0%), and a decrease in household size (2.98 to 2.47 persons per household). Ocean and Belmar had similar patterns, though again, at lower rates. In summary, while Belmar, Ocean and particularly Monmouth Beach contributed a large percentage of housing unit growth county-wide, other shore communities had similar rates of increase. All the communities mentioned above, at varying rates, experienced increases in population and decreases in household size, i.e., more multi-family units.

Finally, most of the shore communities had negligible increases in vacancy rates, suggesting demand is "keeping up" with supply. Monmouth Beach and Belmar had large increases in vacancy levels, though for different reasons. This suggests new units were constructed at a faster rate than they could be occupied. In Belmar's case, the seasonal nature of its housing market is operative. During the same 10-year period, it added almost 1,000 housing units to its inventory.

Over the 10-year period 1970-1980, Holmdel and Tinton Falls' unit production increased at substantial rates (51.1% and 57.3% respectively). While the number of households increased, household size remained relatively high. Specifically, household size for both municipalities was higher than the county-wide figure, suggesting continued growth in traditional, single-family development. County-wide (1980) 2.9: Holmdel (1980), 3.75; Tinton Falls, 3.29. This is in contrast to the housing unit growth in the shore area, which was essentially multi-family type development. Both municipalities are located near major transportation arteries (i.e. principally along the Garden State Parkway) and have had increased demand for housing. Holmdel had overall population growth (38.1%), while Tinton Falls experienced population growth for persons over 65 years. Tinton Falls had an increase in its 65 years and over population from 5.3% to 7.4% of the total amount and its median age from 25.4 to 31.1 years. Thus, while both communities continued traditional, single-family unit growth, Tinton Falls experienced an aging of its population.

It should be noted that, in examining vacancy rate data, care should be taken not to misconstrue changes in vacancy rates as enduring alterations in the housing stock. Housing is subject to very fluctuating forces on both the demand and supply sides. Vacancy rates can change due to new units flooding the market or a drop in sales as the result of high interest rates. Vacancy levels are also subject to the misclassification of seasonal units in shore areas as vacant year-round housing units.

Essentially, municipalities with modest increases and small declines in housing supply are located in older, developed areas of the county. Allenhurst, Red Bank, Shrewsbury Borough and Shrewsbury Township all had increases of less than 3% over the 10-year period, 1970-1980. Deal and Keansburg experienced absolute declines in numbers of housing units. Keansburg had an increase in numbers of households and a decrease in household size suggesting a "partitioning" of a shrinking inventory. This tight housing market is made worse by the fact that its overall population increased at a rate of 9.2% over the period. Also, its population has aged slightly--median age and persons 65 years and older have increased their share of Keansburg's population (median age, 26.9 to 28.6; persons 65 years and older, 19.8% to 11.8%). Similarly, Deal lost population, did not gain units over the 1970 to 1980 period, and experienced a decrease in the number of households. Also, the number of persons aged over 65 years increased during the period, from 13.6% to 15.3%.

The percent change in total housing from 1970 to 1980 and vacancy rates (1980) are displayed on maps in Figures 10 & 11 on the following pages.

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

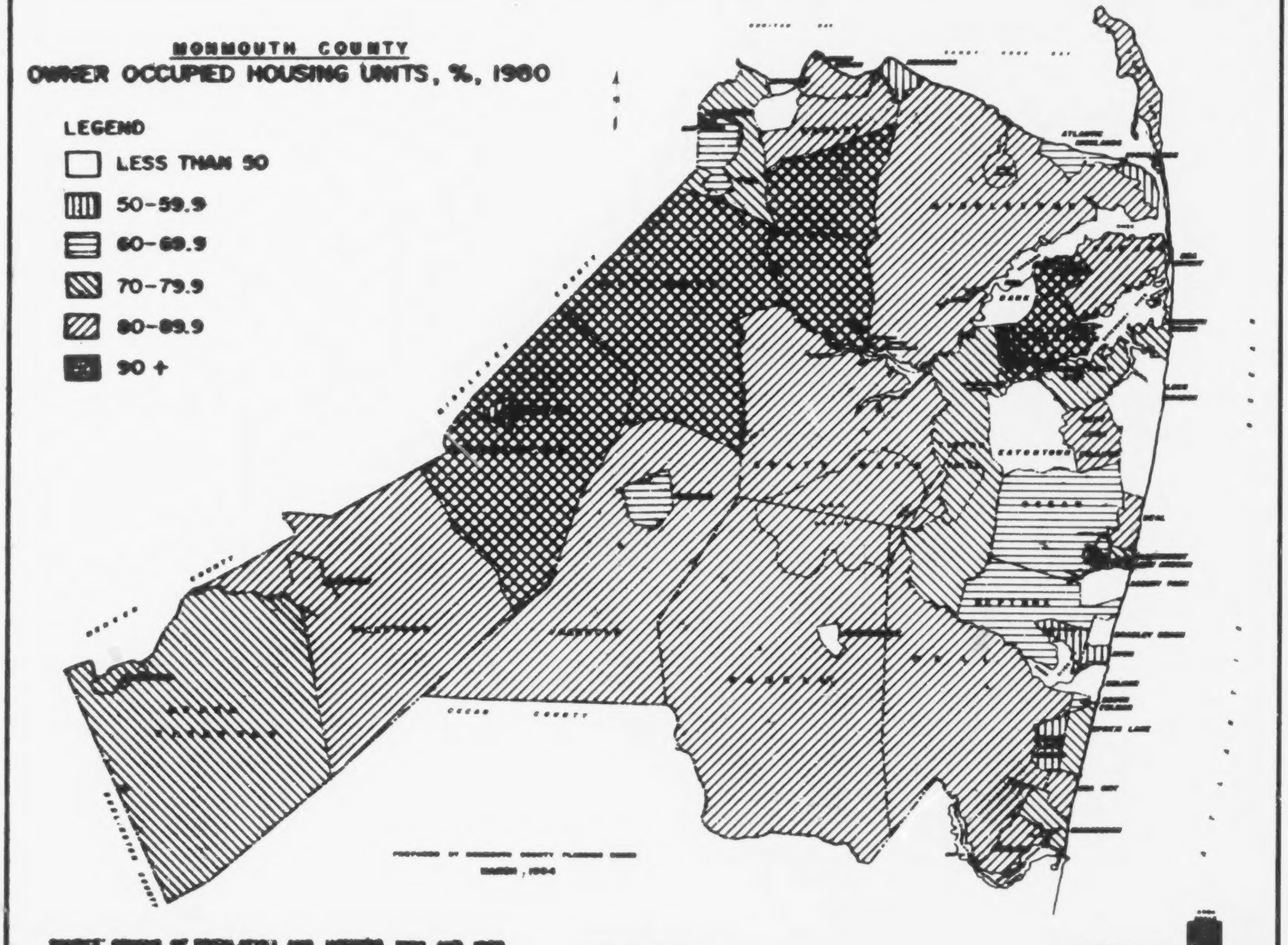
During the 10-year period 1970-1980, Monmouth County experienced large increases in median value of owner-occupied units (includes condominiums, townhouses as well as traditional, single-family detached structures). County-wide, an increase of 183% occurred over the period while individual municipalities had similar rates of increase, ranging from a low of 126.9% (Aberdeen) to a high of 309.7% (Sea Bright).

In three of the municipalities--all in the shore area--much of the large increases in median value can be accounted for by condominium construction and/or conversion. Specifically, in Monmouth Beach, Sea Bright, and Spring Lake Heights condominium units constitute 64.6%, 76.3%, and 37.3% respectively, of total owner-occupied units in each municipality. Demographic characteristics, such as decreasing household size and population growth, partially explain growth in demand which, in turn explains increases in median value. In other words, large increases in demand "pushed-up" median value of owner-occupied units. For the above mentioned three communities, much of the owner-occupied market are condominium units. Finally, some of the increases in demand and in turn median value, can be explained by migration into the communities. Monmouth Beach and Sea Bright respectively had 24.7% and 27.0% of their population residing in areas outside of Monmouth County in 1975. The same county-wide figure is 19.9%.

Three communities in western Monmouth County experienced large increases in median value of owner-occupied units. They include: Allentown (255.8%), Millstone (299.2%), and Upper Freehold (246.1%). This area of Monmouth County can fairly be characterized as one of rural development. All three municipalities had a substantial increase in population during the period, 1970-1980. While each community had growth in numbers of households, each community still had "persons per household" figures higher than the county-wide figure and significantly higher than the shore areas. Also, the "demand-push" on median values can be explained by an influx of persons from outside the county. Two of three municipalities had 32.8% (Allentown) and 34.8% (Millstone) of their current residents living outside of Monmouth County five

MONMOUTH COUNTY

OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS, %, 1980


LEGEND
☐ LESS THAN 50
▥ 50-59.9
▤ 60-69.9
▧ 70-79.9
▨ 80-89.9
■ 90 +
OCEAN COUNTY
PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

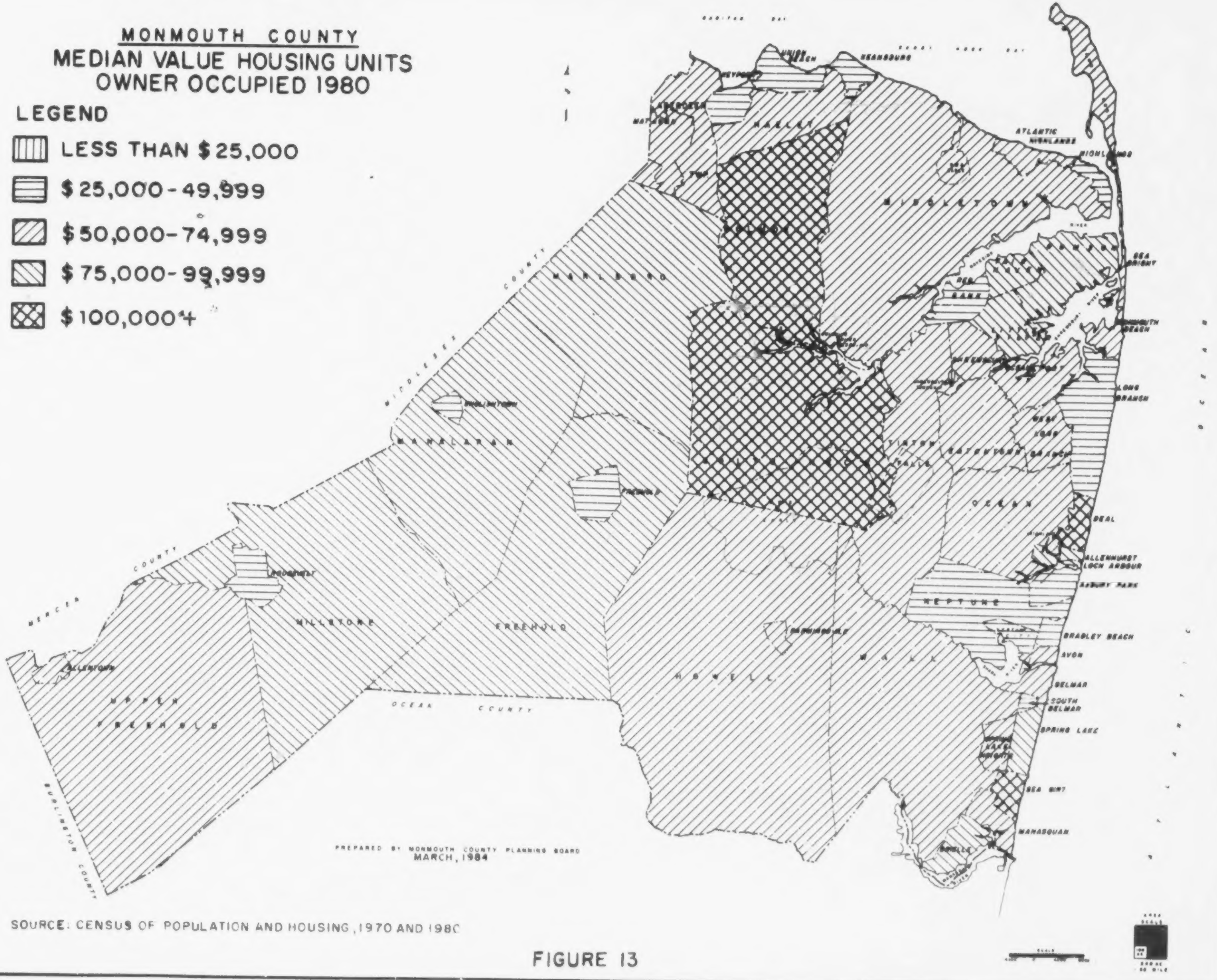
SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 12

MONMOUTH COUNTY
MEDIAN VALUE HOUSING UNITS
OWNER OCCUPIED 1980

LEGEND

- ▥ LESS THAN $25,000
- ▤ $25,000-49,999
- ▨ $50,000-74,999
- ▧ $75,000-99,999
- ▩ $100,000+


RARITAN BAY
SANDY HOOK BAY
UNION BEACH
KEANSBURG
KEYPORT
ABERDEEN
MATAWAN
HAZLET
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
HIGHLANDS
MIDDLETOWN
SEA BRIGHT
MARLBORO
RED BANK
MONMOUTH BEACH
LONG BRANCH
WEST LONG BRANCH
EATONTOWN
TINTON FALLS
OCEAN
DEAL
ALLENHURST
LOCH ARBOUR
ASBURY PARK
NEPTUNE
BRADLEY BEACH
AVON
BELMAR
SOUTH BELMAR
SPRING LAKE
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS
SEA GIRT
MANASQUAN
WALL
HOWELL
FARMINGDALE
FREEHOLD
MANALAPAN
ENGLISHTOWN
MILLSTONE
ROOSEVELT
ALLENTOWN
UPPER FREEHOLD
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OCEAN COUNTY
ATLANTIC OCEAN

PREPARED BY MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
MARCH, 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 13

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MONMOUTH COUNTY	94,680	117,885	66.2	65.3	23,148	65,500	183.0
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	3,749	3,989	80.5	73.6	26,617	60,400	126.9
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	213	240	55.6	66.7	35,984	91,300	153.7
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	383	482	76.6	70.2	17,190	56,000	225.8
ASBURY PARK CITY	1,656	1,549	23.6	19.1	16,134	32,300	100.2
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	1,082	1,165	63.0	64.0	20,910	61,300	193.2
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	479	532	50.7	43.5	27,710	72,500	161.6
BELMAR BOROUGH	1,142	1,276	51.0	34.7	19,439	50,500	159.8
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	716	851	37.1	37.3	17,048	41,900	145.8
BRIELLE BOROUGH	972	1,193	73.0	74.6	29,668	76,900	159.2
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	1,289	1,899	83.5	85.5	50,000	129,100	158.2
DEAL BOROUGH	553	535	72.1	69.8	46,932	160,500	242.0
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	1,565	1,873	38.8	36.5	22,919	66,900	191.9
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	212	195	63.9	56.0	14,449	44,900	210.8
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	1,622	1,751	88.5	90.7	28,686	75,400	162.9
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	236	254	68.2	46.7	17,235	51,400	198.2
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	2,024	2,162	58.5	57.9	19,229	49,800	159.0
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	2,893	4,562	81.3	78.0	33,857	86,500	155.5
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	5,131	5,879	93.5	87.6	23,049	62,600	171.6
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	842	1,236	54.1	52.2	14,015	38,000	171.1
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	1,373	2,100	90.0	91.3	38,326	125,500	227.5
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	4,901	6,740	79.8	81.6	20,542	57,800	181.4
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	341	362	92.4	91.4	34,811	87,700	151.9
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	1,729	2,000	55.7	53.7	14,635	36,200	147.4
KEYPORT BOROUGH	1,360	1,414	55.9	46.2	17,258	45,600	164.2
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	1,645	1,767	92.1	94.5	32,462	81,900	152.3
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	82	102	62.6	72.3	27,778	83,500	200.6
LONG BRANCH CITY	4,303	4,759	37.2	36.9	18,189	46,000	152.9
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	3,030	5,228	89.3	89.2	32,945	84,700	157.1
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	1,336	1,541	68.5	67.6	21,568	61,400	184.7
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	2,686	4,213	89.0	88.0	36,262	96,400	165.8
MATAWAN BOROUGH	1,628	1,861	56.5	57.6	24,590	66,000	168.4
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	12,678	16,702	85.5	86.1	24,637	69,900	183.7
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	509	961	68.7	80.8	20,326	81,100	299.0
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	386	945	52.5	60.7	23,986	74,100	208.9
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	6,023	6,735	67.0	63.7	18,790	46,400	146.9
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	1,092	1,219	54.8	53.4	16,964	43,600	157.0
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	4,253	5,330	73.0	60.1	25,033	71,000	183.6
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	1,125	1,399	74.4	77.1	24,902	70,400	182.7
RED BANK BOROUGH	2,029	2,080	39.4	39.9	18,755	47,300	152.2
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	222	250	86.0	87.4	19,041	49,200	158.4
RUMSON BOROUGH	1,864	2,159	83.0	83.8	42,234	99,900	136.5
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	244	380	36.2	37.7	14,302	58,600	309.7
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	694	834	74.9	70.8	43,822	112,700	157.2
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	897	926	90.7	92.0	26,920	71,300	164.9
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	225	223	53.7	52.8		18,400	
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	379	412	65.0	54.4	15,259	37,000	142.5
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	957	1,158	72.6	68.0	40,495	97,000	139.5
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	957	1,352	51.0	55.3	19,398	58,800	203.1
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	983	1,652	64.2	68.5	24,385	67,200	175.6
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	1,449	1,635	76.2	80.0	14,269	39,100	174.0
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	503	680	63.4	71.1	18,233	63,100	246.1
WALL TOWNSHIP	4,182	5,279	75.7	77.4	20,964	61,400	192.9
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	1,511	1,844	86.2	80.5	25,090	71,100	183.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

years previously. These rates are higher than the county-wide rate of 19.9%.

In summary, Monmouth County experienced "demand-push" increases in median value. Population growth, migratory influx, as well as income contributed to large increases, though the phenomena actually varied by area, i.e. western Monmouth and the shore area.

Owner-occupied units, as a percent of year-round units, in 1980 are indicated by municipality on a map in Figure 12. Median value of owner-occupied units in 1980 are also shown in Figure 13.

Median Rent of Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Monmouth County increased its inventory of renter-occupied housing by 11,200 units over the period 1970-1980. This constitutes an increase of 27.3%, which is slightly more than the increase for owner-occupied units during the same period (24.5%). Renter-occupied housing refers only to the tenure (owner or renter) and not whether it is single or multi-family. In terms of vacancies, Monmouth County's rental market can be characterized as "tight" with a vacancy rate of 2.7%. While the number of rental units grew, median contract rent in Monmouth County grew at an even faster rate, 100.2%. The combination of rapidly rising rents and modestly rising inventory suggests that there is "pent-up" rental demand. An explanation of this phenomena may be that rental housing costs generally have increased and thus have slowed the production of rental units.*

Several communities in Monmouth County actually lost rental units. The following are representative of this sub-group: Little Silver, Union Beach, and Upper Freehold. Of these three communities, Little Silver and Union Beach had low vacancy rates, 2.7% and 1.2% respectively. At the same time, the communities experienced large increases in median contract rent: 127.0%, 146.1% and 133.7% for Little Silver, Union Beach, and Upper Freehold, respectively. Thus, decreasing supply of rental units led to rapid increases in median contract rent. It is important to note however, that Little Silver and Union Beach lost population during the period 1970-1980. Upper Freehold experienced population growth which implies that its rent increases were "demand-pushed." Conversely, Little Silver and Union Beach experienced rent increases in spite of declining demand (i.e. loss of population) and declining supply (i.e. actual loss of units).

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* For a more comprehensive discussion of this topic see, Sternlieb and Burchell, "Multifamily Housing Demand: 1975-2000," in America's Housing: Prospects and Problems, a. Sternlieb and Hughes, CUPR-New Brunswick (1980), pp. 238-243.

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Monmouth County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MONMOUTH COUNTY	41,045	52,245	28.7	29.0	122	244	100.2
ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	793	1,304	17.0	24.1	137	272	98.9
ALLENHURST BOROUGH	96	88	25.1	24.4	95	183	92.6
ALLENTOWN BOROUGH	105	180	21.0	26.2	100	230	129.3
ASBURY PARK CITY	4,916	5,658	70.0	69.8	105	212	102.6
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	573	591	33.4	31.9	138	298	115.7
AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	348	472	36.9	38.6	121	256	111.0
BELMAR BOROUGH	912	1,743	40.8	47.4	113	237	109.3
BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH	863	1,162	44.7	50.9	111	230	106.6
BRIELLE BOROUGH	212	296	15.9	18.5	183	406	122.0
COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP	213	252	13.8	11.4	117	257	119.7
DEAL BOROUGH	201	115	26.2	15.0	126	243	93.1
EATONTOWN BOROUGH	2,305	3,086	57.1	60.2	141	251	77.9
ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH	119	144	35.8	41.4	95	232	143.9
FAIR HAVEN BOROUGH	162	144	8.8	7.5	130	292	124.1
FARMINGDALE BOROUGH	100	267	28.9	49.1	107	233	117.8
FREEHOLD BOROUGH	1,291	1,411	37.3	37.8	114	231	102.8
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	514	1,003	14.4	17.2	132	271	105.5
HAZLET TOWNSHIP	310	716	5.6	10.7	99	199	100.1
HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	501	980	32.2	41.4	91	250	175.6
HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP	109	129	7.1	5.6	130	300	129.9
HOWELL TOWNSHIP	963	1,082	15.7	13.1	98	218	122.6
INTERLAKEN BOROUGH	13	27	3.5	6.8	175	288	64.6
KEANSBURG BOROUGH	1,179	1,431	38.0	38.4	105	221	110.7
KEYPORT BOROUGH	1,012	1,543	41.6	50.4	119	208	74.3
LITTLE SILVER BOROUGH	105	73	5.9	3.9	154	350	127.0
LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	37	23	28.2	16.3	116	211	81.9
LONG BRANCH CITY	6,521	6,913	56.4	53.6	125	238	90.1
MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP	280	350	8.3	6.0	93	241	160.1
MANASQUAN BOROUGH	419	578	21.5	25.3	105	236	124.3
MARLBORO TOWNSHIP	262	329	8.7	6.9	99	202	103.0
MATAWAN BOROUGH	1,165	1,225	40.4	37.9	145	275	89.8
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	1,498	2,139	10.1	11.0	113	223	96.9
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	186	185	25.1	15.5	97	193	99.1
MONMOUTH BEACH BOROUGH	299	391	40.7	25.1	158	339	114.9
NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	2,627	3,182	29.2	30.1	97	206	112.1
NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH	758	985	38.1	43.2	146	275	87.9
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	1,402	3,119	24.1	35.2	140	273	95.3
OCEANPORT BOROUGH	327	369	21.6	20.3	128	211	64.7
RED BANK BOROUGH	2,870	2,828	55.7	54.2	131	257	96.3
ROOSEVELT BOROUGH	27	32	10.5	11.2	145	364	151.0
RUMSON BOROUGH	287	343	12.8	13.3	120	279	131.8
SEA BRIGHT BOROUGH	311	561	46.1	55.6	128	282	120.7
SEA GIRT BOROUGH	91	143	9.8	12.1	181	365	102.2
SHREWSBURY BOROUGH	73	69	7.4	6.9	147	289	97.0
SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP	188	177	44.9	41.9	118	246	109.2
SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH	163	242	28.0	32.0	108	217	101.1
SPRING LAKE BOROUGH	217	318	16.5	18.7	118	265	125.5
SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	618	989	32.9	40.4	160	291	82.3
TINTON FALLS BOROUGH	499	663	32.6	27.5	118	248	110.9
UNION BEACH BOROUGH	341	332	17.9	16.2	87	215	146.1
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	234	212	29.5	22.2	86	202	133.7
WALL TOWNSHIP	1,058	1,254	19.2	18.4	130	266	104.0
WEST LONG BRANCH BOROUGH	222	397	12.7	17.3	133	217	62.8

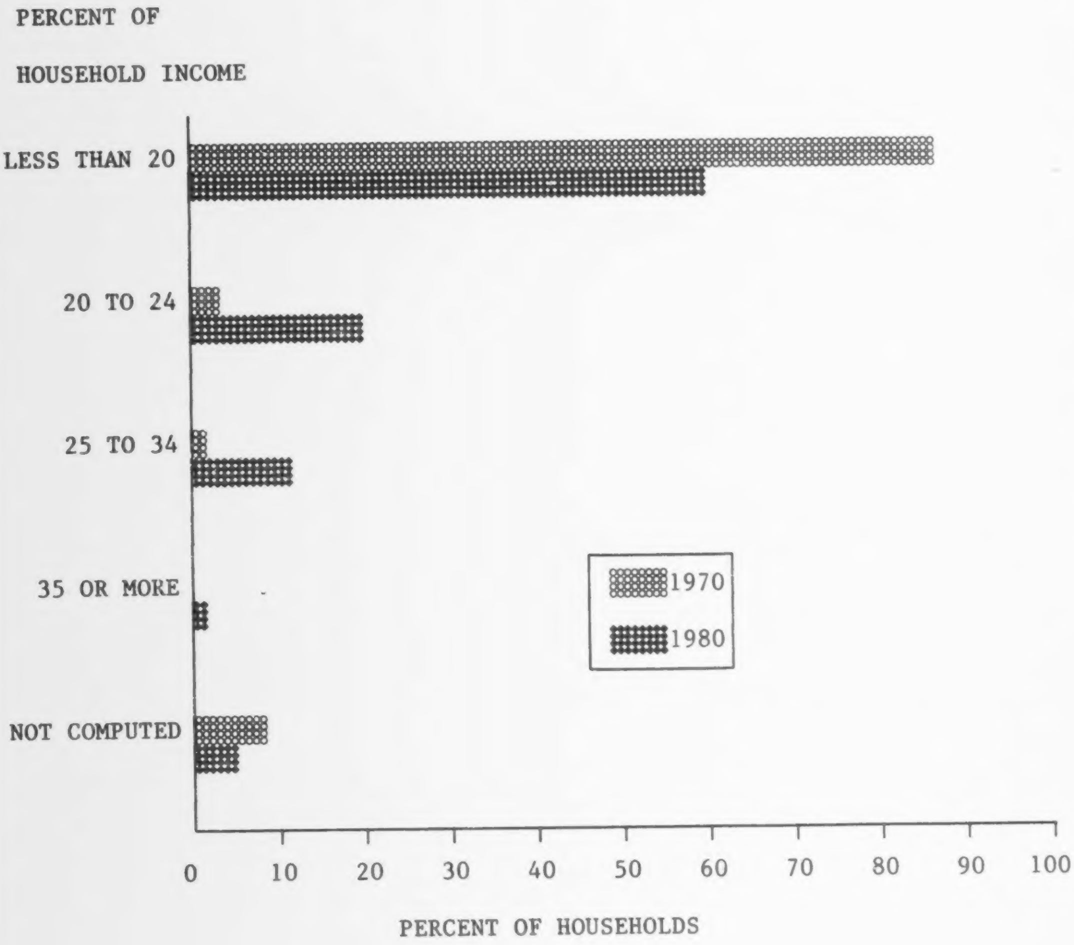
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 14A

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

(HOUSEHOLD INCOME $15,000 OR MORE)

MONMOUTH COUNTY
1970 AND 1980



PREPARED BY THE MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

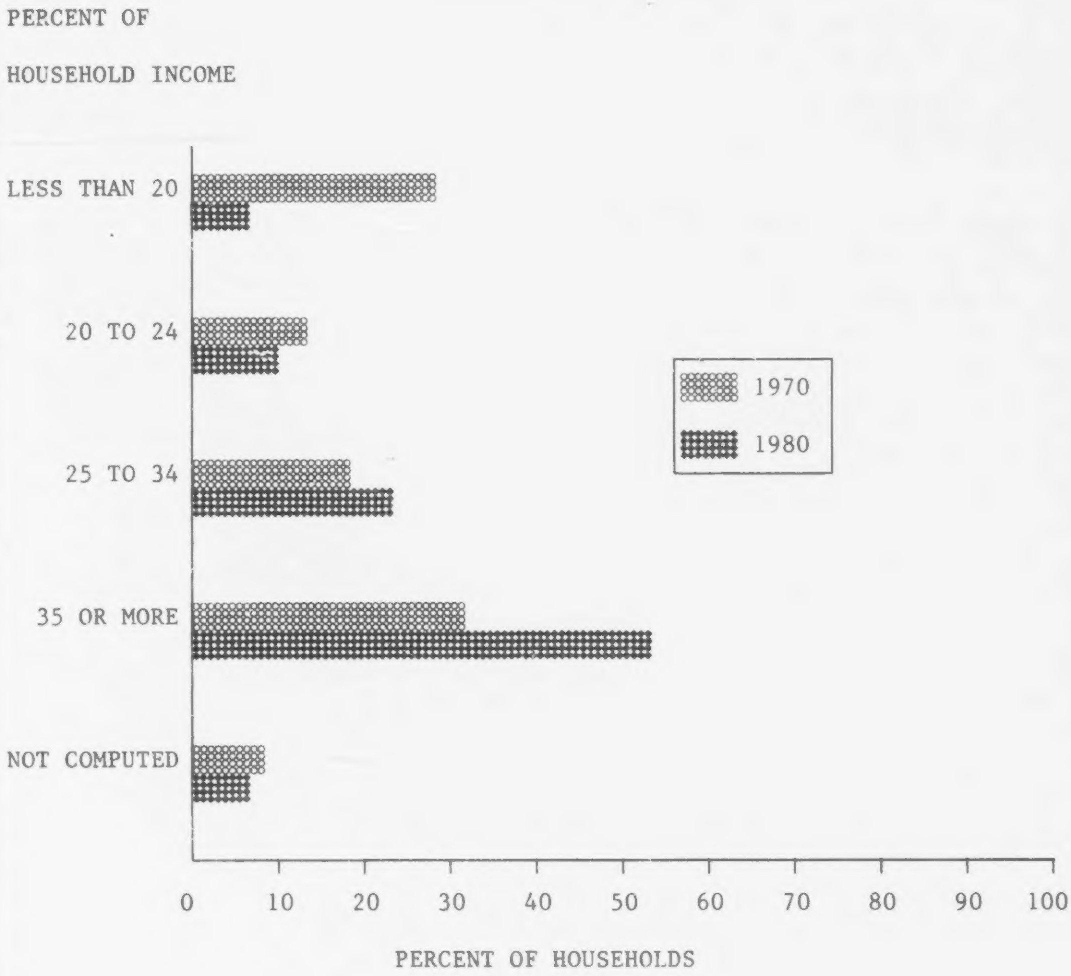
MARCH 1984

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1970 AND 1980

FIGURE 14B

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(HOUSEHOLD INCOME $15,000 OR LESS)

MONMOUTH COUNTY
1970 AND 1980



PREPARED BY THE MONMOUTH COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1970 AND 1980

Other communities in the county experienced various rates of increase in numbers of units produced and in median contract rent. In general, these communities experienced "demand-push" increases in rents and units produced. In this regard, fully 64% of all municipalities in the county experienced increases in median contract rent over the county-wide average. Specifically, the following communities had particularly high increases in rent: Allentown (129.3%), Englishtown (143.9%), Highlands (175.6%), Holmdel (129.9%), Manalapan (160.1%), Roosevelt (151.0%), Rumson (131.8%), and Spring Lake (125.5%). The rate of increase in rental units ranged from 18.4% (Holmdel) to 95.6% (Highlands). Again, as mentioned above, these growth communities have "pent-up demand." Although these communities have varying rates, most have rents increasing at rates faster than units are produced. Importantly, a fundamental "push" for rental demand and thus rents themselves, is population change. Of the eight municipalities listed above, seven had population increases for the period 1970-1980.

Thus, for the most part, Monmouth County's rental market has seen large increases in demand, nearly equivalent increases in unit production, municipalities that have lost population.

Housing Units by Units in Structure

Table 22 presents year-round housing units (i.e. excludes seasonal units) in 1970 and 1980 by units in structure and by tenure (of occupied units). Tenure refers to ownership status owner or renters of the occupant.

Units in structure data is indicative of the single-family/ multi-family mix of the housing stock.

Monmouth County has and continues to be dominated by single-family housing. Single-family units, however, have declined as a total of all housing since 1960. This is true between 1970 and 1980 also even though all categories of structural types grew at a rate greater than the population.

Total year-round housing units in Monmouth County increased from 142,927 units in 1970 to 180,885 units in 1980 to accommodate the explosive growth in households. This was an expansion of 26.6% of the housing stock. Single-family detached units increased by 17% while single-family attached units grew by 176% from 1970 to 1980. It is not known why the attached units grew at such a rate. Structures with 2 units (for example a two-family house) grew about 9% from 1970 to 1980. Structures with three or four units grew by over 28% in the same period. Buildings with five or more units increased by 73% and this category expanded as a portion of all units from 13.5% to 18.5%. Mobile homes expanded slightly from 1947 units to 2,168 units, an 11% increase.

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Monmouth County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	142,927	180,885	26.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	104,456	122,220	17.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,888	5,213	176.1
2 UNITS	9,422	10,278	9.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	5,871	7,533	28.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	19,343	33,473	73.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,947	2,168	11.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	135,230	170,130	25.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	99,798	116,548	16.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,734	4,841	179.2
2 UNITS	8,643	9,390	8.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	5,397	6,830	26.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	17,711	30,461	72.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,947	2,060	5.8
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	94,358	117,895	24.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	87,975	105,516	19.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	537	2,795	420.5
2 UNITS	2,907	2,856	-1.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	654	1,182	80.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	539	3,877	619.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,746	1,669	-4.4
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	40,872	52,235	27.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	11,823	11,032	-6.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,197	2,046	70.9
2 UNITS	5,736	6,534	13.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,743	5,648	19.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	17,172	26,584	54.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	201	391	94.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Total occupied units, owner-occupied and renter-occupied units, increased by about one-quarter from 1970 to 1980. As expected the bulk of owner-occupied dwellings consisted of single-family units. The single family share of owner-occupied units has decreased from 93% in 1970 to 90% in 1980. This is a result of the tremendous growth during the 1970's of owner-occupied multi-family housing (e.g. townshouses, high rises).

The largest portion of renter-occupied units are structures of five or more units, which represented 42% in 1970 and 51% of all renter-occupied units in 1980.

Renter Costs

One of the most interesting parts of examining census data is the capability to derive other socioeconomic variables. This is the case with the rent data. Rent and income data, by themselves, are very useful in analyzing demographic trends. Applying gross rent to income, however, gives a better picture of the financial status of Monmouth County renters.

Table 23 displays gross rent as a percentage of household income in Monmouth County in 1970 and 1980. These data are shown for all income levels and four income categories: less than $5,000 to $9,999, $10,000 to $14,999, and greater than $15,000.

Figures 14A and 14B condenses the data in Table 23 and displays it graphically.

The general rule of thumb in housing prior to the inflationary 1970's was that housing expenses (mortgage or rent plus utilities) should not exceed 25% of income. Currently, financial institutions are allowing 30% to 32% (mortgage to income) as a permitted ceiling on new mortgages. The rent/income data gives an indication as to the rent levels versus household income. Rents and income have to come to some type of adjustment so that rent is not an oppressive expense.

The data indicates that, overall, a larger portion of Monmouth County renters pay greater than 25% of their income in 1980 than in 1970. For households with incomes below $15,000 the shift is not as great as for households with incomes over $15,000.

Crowding and Plumbing Facilities

Overcrowding, an overload of persons in a given residential space, is usually measured by persons per room. If the number of persons per room exceed 1.0, the rule of thumb is that this unit is overcrowded and can have public health implications.

The data for room densities for Monmouth County for 1970 and 1980 are displayed in the top portion of Table 23.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Monmouth County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	39,958	100.0	50,843	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	13,646	34.2	14,310	28.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	5,035	12.6	7,366	14.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	6,499	16.3	9,392	18.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	11,232	28.1	16,627	32.7
NOT COMPUTED	3,546	8.9	3,148	6.2
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	14,226	100.0	9,484	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	358	2.5	260	2.7
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	568	4.0	486	5.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,973	13.9	716	7.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	9,763	68.6	7,137	75.3
NOT COMPUTED	1,564	11.0	885	9.3
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	14,412	100.0	11,392	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,264	29.6	603	5.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	3,479	24.1	827	7.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,158	28.9	2,169	19.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,396	9.7	7,294	64.0
NOT COMPUTED	1,115	7.7	499	4.4
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	7,200	100.0	9,940	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	5,458	75.8	1,277	12.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	831	11.5	1,919	19.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	320	4.4	4,261	42.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	73	1.0	1,798	18.1
NOT COMPUTED	518	7.2	685	6.9
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,120	100.0	20,027	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,566	86.6	12,170	60.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	157	3.8	4,134	20.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	48	1.2	2,246	11.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	398	2.0
NOT COMPUTED	349	8.5	1,079	5.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Monmouth County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	135,230	170,130
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	128,210	166,183
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	5,790	3,073
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,230	874
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	132,854	168,488
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.2	99.0
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	125,999	164,668
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	99.1
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	5,704	3,015
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.5	98.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,151	805
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	93.6	92.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

In 1970 there were 135,230 occupied housing units. Of the total, 94.8% had 1.0 or fewer persons per room. That is, based on room density data, almost 95% of the occupied housing units were not overcrowded. For the units considered overcrowded, in 1970, 5,790 units (or 4.3% of the total) had 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room and 1,230 units (0.9% of the total) had 1.5 or more persons per room.

From the time of the census in 1970 to the time of the 1980 census, occupied housing units grew by 34,900 units or 25.8%. The number of units with 1.0 persons or less per room grew by 37,973 units or 29.6%. The significance of the latter statement is that over 3,000 units were upgraded from overgrowded. This fact indicates that the housing situation in this respect, improved during the 1970's.

Complete Plumbing Facilities

Complete plumbing facilities in a housing unit or the lack thereof is an indicator of the level of housing. The full term is "complete plumbing for exclusive use." This consists of hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

In Monmouth County in 1970 over 98% of the occupied units had complete plumbing facilities. This rose to 99% in 1980. The number of units with complete plumbing and 1.0 or less persons per room grew by 38,669 units, a number greater than the growth in total units. Similar to overcrowding, many substandard units were upgraded in terms of their plumbing facilities.

These data are shown in Table 24.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of ~~the~~ householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

4/9/85 S5425-11.8-F

THOMAS H. KEAN
Governor

CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

WILLIAM PIRONE
Freeholder Director

JAMES D. ROGERS
Director of Planning

Passaic County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

PASSAIC COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
317 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY 07503

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

PASSAIC COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

ELIZABETH NEWTON

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Passaic County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

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A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Passaic County Census Trends report was Elizabeth Newton, Principal Planner. Please contact Ms. Newton should you have any questions on this county. She should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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PASSAIC COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Passaic County was originally inhabited by the Lenni Lenape Indians. In 1678, Dutch Colonists first began settlements in this area and established the county's farms and businesses. In the late 1700's a need developed for manufactured goods as they were no longer being imported from England. A Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.) was organized by Alexander Hamilton in 1791 to encourage manufacturing in Passaic County. Paterson, the first planned industrial city in the United States, became renowned for its silk and textile industries and became the center for manufacturing and development for the county. The Great Falls of Paterson were used to generate power for these industries, and the Passaic River provided a source of shipping facilities vital for manufacturing and commerce.

The areas surrounding the industrial cities of Passaic, Clifton and Paterson were predomoninately rural with farming as their main source of income. In 1990, Passaic County's population reached its most rapid growth since establishment of the county on February 7, 1837.

By 1920, available land for further development in the lower sector of the county became scarce and the rural areas began to be developed. With newly constructed roads the use of automobile increased and the middle and up-county portions developed into suburban residential areas. After World War II growth subsided and the once predominant heavy industry was replaced by such diversified industries as rubber, chemicals and fabricated metals.

Passaic County is located in northern New Jersey within the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Region. The county borders the New York counties of Orange and Rockland to the north and is surrounded by Sussex, Morris, Essex and Bergen counties in New Jersey. The county has 199.54 square miles--18th in size among New Jersey's 21 counties. On a population basis, however, it ranks as the eighth most populous county in New Jersey.

The county is shaped like a bent hourglass with the area above the neck running generally north and south and the portion below, east and west. Within its boundaries lie two distinct regions, urban and rural, with contrasting natural features and land use patterns.

The upper section of Passaic County is lightly inhabited although population is increasing steadily. This area contains large lakes and watersheds, state owned forests, a large park area, and reservoirs which serve the residents of the county as well as Newark and other nearby cities. A few small farms averaging 20 acres each are moderately productive.

The lower portion of the county is characterized by a relatively smooth topography which has favored development and industrial growth. Over 60% of the county's population resides in the Paterson-Clifton-Passaic urban corridor. The majority of the industrial and commercial sectors of the county's economy is located here.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

The 1980 census could prove to be a pivotal one for Passaic County because for the first time on record there was a decrease in total population. At the same time the number of housing units and households continued to increase. These two movements illustrate the major trends in demographic changes between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. The population of Passaic County is getting older and the size of households is getting smaller. The number of households with two parents and their children is decreasing and the number consisting of persons who are single and/or elderly is increasing. How these trends influence the other portions of Passaic County's demographic profile will be examined in the following report.

For Paterson, Passaic, Haledon, and Prospect Park the great increase in population took place at the time of industrial development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. When the rate of growth leveled off in the urban areas after World War II, the focus of development shifted to Clifton and suburban areas and the county as a whole continued to grow. The 1980 census marked the end of this second growth phase. Development is still taking place in the rural sections of the county but it is not sufficient to overcome the population decline in the cities and suburbs.

Between 1970 and 1980 the only significant population increases were in the northern tier municipalities of West Milford, Ringwood, and Wanaque (Table 1). Starting from relatively small population bases, they have shown steady growth over the past 20 years as the population has spread further from the central cities in search of vacant land. It can be anticipated that in spite of the distance, difficult topography, and large amounts of watershed and park land in these towns the population will continue to increase. However, they will never constitute a large portion of the total county population.

All of the cities and traditional suburban municipalities were shown in the 1980 census to have lost population. Paterson, Passaic, and Prospect Park reached their lowest population levels since World War II. For the other towns this decline was an entirely new phenomenon. Much of the loss can be attributed to the fact that the resident population is getting older. This process has been referred to as the "graying of suburbia" and it means

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
PASSAIC COUNTY	460,782	447,585	-2.9	2,400	2,331	100.0	100.0
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	7,797	7,867	0.9	892	900	1.7	1.8
CLIFTON CITY	82,437	74,388	-9.8	7,360	6,642	17.9	16.6
HALEDON BOROUGH	6,767	6,607	-2.4	5,205	5,082	1.5	1.5
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	19,173	18,200	-5.1	5,574	5,291	4.2	4.1
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	11,727	11,496	-2.0	4,188	4,106	2.5	2.6
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	7,614	8,177	7.4	2,175	2,336	1.7	1.8
PASSAIC CITY	55,124	52,463	-4.8	17,226	16,395	12.0	11.7
PATERSON CITY	144,824	137,970	-4.7	17,159	16,347	31.4	30.8
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	11,397	10,660	-6.5	3,799	3,553	2.5	2.4
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	5,176	5,142	-0.7	11,502	11,427	1.1	1.1
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	10,393	12,625	21.5	378	459	2.3	2.8
TOTOWA BOROUGH	11,580	11,448	-1.1	2,895	2,862	2.5	2.6
WANAQUE BOROUGH	8,636	10,025	16.1	1,040	1,208	1.9	2.2
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	49,141	46,474	-5.4	1,974	1,867	10.7	10.4
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	17,304	22,750	31.5	221	291	3.8	5.1
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	11,692	11,293	-3.4	3,963	3,828	2.5	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Passaic County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	460,782
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	68,202
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	43,326
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	24,876
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	485,658
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	447,585
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-38,073

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Passaic County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	421,871	100.0	417,240	100.0
SAME HOUSE	254,335	60.3	263,236	63.1
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	135,168	32.0	139,322	33.4
SAME COUNTY	89,037	21.1	92,156	22.1
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	46,131	10.9	47,166	11.3
SAME STATE	25,986	6.2	29,135	7.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	20,146	4.8	18,031	4.3
NORTHEAST	12,114	2.9	10,978	2.6
NORTH CENTRAL	1,923	0.5	2,003	0.5
SOUTH	4,826	1.1	3,918	0.9
WEST	1,282	0.3	1,132	0.3
ABROAD	11,984	2.8	14,682	3.5
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	20,384	4.8	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

that many of the young families who moved in 30 years ago are now older couples or singles without children at home. It is not a coincidence that Clifton, which had a population loss of almost 10%, also had the highest median age in the county.

It is difficult to predict what these population trends mean for the future. If the massive growth rate of the 1950s is matched by an exodus of older subrubanites in the 1980s, population will increase as they are succeeded by young families with children. The low vacancy rates (see table 19) seem to indicate that there is a demand for housing. If existing residents remain in their communities and the trend toward smaller, single-person households continues, the population will remain at the same level or continue to decline over the next decade.

In any case, it is unlikely that Passaic County will ever again experience large increases in population. Very little easily developable land remains for new housing. Development on land with difficult topography or which is environmentally sensitive will likely be at low densities which will not greatly impact the total population size. Cluster development in suburban areas and redevelopment in urban areas will be at higher densities but this will be offset by the smaller household s which they are designed to accommodate.

As might be expected, those towns which grew had a slight increase in density and a greater share of total population and those towns with declines showed slight decreases. Of all cities with over 100,000 population in the United States, Paterson is still the third most densely populated city behind New York City and Jersey City. Passaic City has an even higher density than Paterson.

The most important component of population change from 1970 to 1980 was out-migration (tables 2 and 3). The number of people leaving exceeded the natural increase (births in excess of deaths) by more than 50% causing the population decline. The resident population in 1980 was a relatively stable group as befits most developed communities. In a nation where one out of every five families moves each year, 85% of the residents of Passaic County in 1980 had lived in the county in 1975 and 63% had lived in the same house. These are slightly higher than comparable figures for 1970 and 1965.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The distribution of age groups through the population is never uniform because the number of babies born in any given year can vary due to economic and historical circumstances. Age groups or cohorts move through the population in time causing various impacts due to their relative sizes. The significant age cohorts for our time have been unusually small cohort born during the Depression followed by the large cohort known as the "Baby Boom" after World War II. These two groups are moving into middle age, however, and their impact will be somewhat muted until they reach retirement age. Out-migration has had some impact on the Baby Boom cohort in Passaic County. There was a 5.5% decrease in the number of 15 to 35 year olds in 1980 over the 5 to 25-year olds in 1970, but this is not a dramatic decrease (table 4).

Of much greater impact locally has been the change in the sizes of the cohorts on the ends of the age scale, children and the elderly. In 1970 there were 148,266 children under the age of 18. By 1980 there were only 122,996, a decrease of 17%. In the under 5 group, the decrease was 22.5% over the corresponding cohort in 1970. This would indicate that drops in school enrollment and school closings which were seen in the past will increase in the next 10 years as the last of the Baby Boomers graduate and are replaced by the much smaller pool of children born in the 1970s.

The fastest growing age cohort in the county is the over 65 group which increased by 12% between 1970 and 1980. It is growth in this age group, combined with the small number of children, which is pushing up the average age in the county since the Baby Boom Cohort is counterbalanced by the Depression era cohort. The median age in Passaic County is 32 years but in Hawthorne and North Haledon the median is 36, in Totowa 37, in Haledon 38, and the median age in Clifton is 40.

Age characteristics are not, of course, uniform throughout the county. The towns with the youngest populations are still developing municipalities in the northern part of the county and the City of Paterson. There are also the towns with the most children and fewest elderly citizens. The percentage of the population in the middle ages is fairly consistent across all communities.

In terms of racial breakdown the years between 1970 and 1980 saw a great increase in the non-white portion of Passaic County's population (Tables 5 through 8). Whereas in the 1970 census 88% of the people had identified themselves as white, in 1980 only 69% did so. All designated racial groups were represented in Passaic County except Aleuts and Samoans. The greatest racial change was in the group of people who did not see themselves as part of any of the designated racial categories. In Passaic County 6.5% of the people identified themselves as Other in 1980, a thirteen-fold increase over 1970. It is assumed that many of the people in the Other category are of Spanish origin but the Census Bureau considers this an ethnic rather than racial group.

The black portion of the county's population increased slightly between 1970 and 1980. As it had been in 1970, the black population was concentrated in the central cities with varying small percentages in the more suburban towns. The combination of people who are non-white and/or of Spanish origin comprises 28% of the county's population. Again, these people are concentrated in the central cities. In Paterson and Passaic for the first time non-whites and whites of Spanish origin make

FIGURE 1.
PASSAIC COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

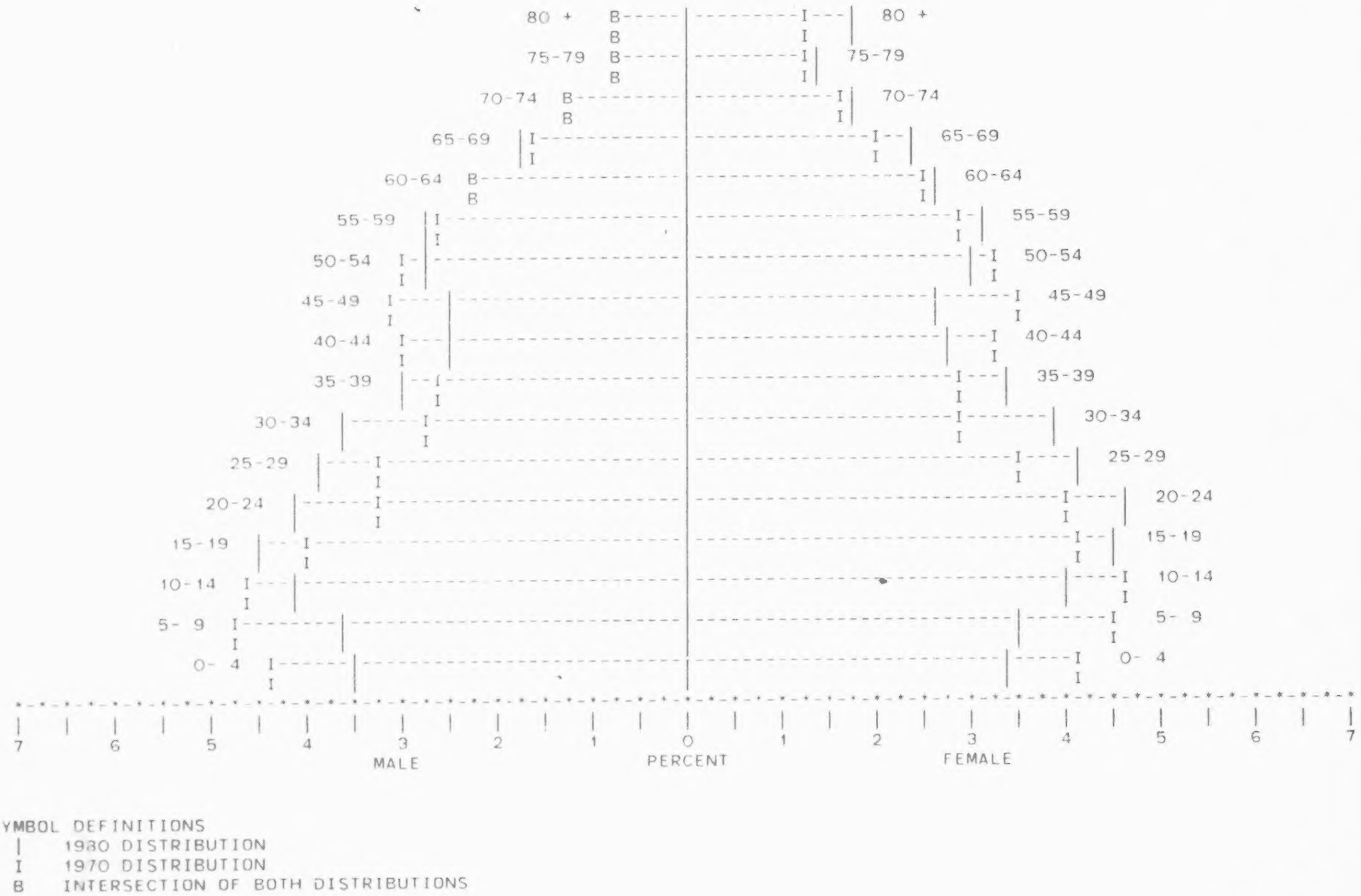

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	460,782	220,165	240,617	447,585	212,631	234,954
UNDER 5 YEARS	39,051	19,920	19,131	30,261	15,396	14,865
UNDER 1 YEAR	7,933	4,060	3,873	6,478	3,279	3,199
1 YEAR	7,544	3,810	3,734	5,996	3,048	2,948
2 YEARS	7,599	3,918	3,681	6,032	3,044	2,988
3 YEARS	7,684	3,887	3,797	5,809	2,971	2,838
4 YEARS	8,291	4,245	4,046	5,946	3,054	2,892
5 TO 17 YEARS	109,215	55,214	54,001	92,735	47,118	45,617
5 YEARS	8,540	4,285	4,255	5,782	3,051	2,731
6 YEARS	8,440	4,264	4,176	6,001	3,039	2,962
7 YEARS	8,426	4,304	4,122	6,219	3,112	3,107
8 YEARS	8,537	4,367	4,170	6,524	3,374	3,150
9 YEARS	8,524	4,387	4,137	7,223	3,619	3,604
10 YEARS	9,005	4,454	4,551	7,146	3,661	3,485
11 YEARS	8,601	4,360	4,241	6,891	3,521	3,370
12 YEARS	8,503	4,295	4,208	7,121	3,647	3,474
13 YEARS	8,337	4,147	4,190	7,363	3,820	3,543
14 YEARS	8,294	4,230	4,064	7,805	3,914	3,891
15 YEARS	8,286	4,181	4,105	8,257	4,074	4,183
16 YEARS	7,902	4,016	3,886	8,222	4,172	4,050
17 YEARS	7,820	3,924	3,896	8,181	4,114	4,067
18 TO 24 YEARS	46,952	21,122	25,830	54,384	26,026	28,358
18 YEARS	6,895	3,324	3,571	7,672	3,827	3,845
19 YEARS	6,349	2,778	3,571	7,862	3,817	4,045
20 YEARS	6,440	2,741	3,699	7,881	3,677	4,204
21 YEARS	6,477	2,746	3,731	7,685	3,584	4,101
22 YEARS	7,103	3,174	3,929	7,817	3,786	4,031
23 YEARS	7,513	3,500	4,013	7,688	3,635	4,053
24 YEARS	6,175	2,859	3,316	7,779	3,700	3,809
25 TO 54 YEARS	170,569	81,707	88,862	169,138	81,034	88,104
25 YEARS	6,269	2,922	3,347	7,518	3,709	3,809
26 YEARS	6,317	2,994	3,323	7,318	3,571	3,747
27 YEARS	7,157	3,442	3,715	7,190	3,436	3,754
28 YEARS	5,927	2,832	3,095	6,822	3,354	3,468
29 YEARS	5,654	2,723	2,931	6,870	3,273	3,597
30 YEARS	5,594	2,732	2,862	6,952	3,326	3,626
31 YEARS	5,234	2,475	2,759	6,746	3,253	3,493
32 YEARS	4,960	2,436	2,524	7,007	3,359	3,648
33 YEARS	4,884	2,417	2,467	6,901	3,253	3,648
34 YEARS	5,040	2,463	2,577	5,722	2,764	2,958
35 YEARS	4,894	2,405	2,489	5,846	2,734	3,112
36 YEARS	4,822	2,292	2,530	5,581	2,659	2,922
37 YEARS	5,083	2,511	2,572	6,309	2,954	3,355
38 YEARS	5,111	2,384	2,727	5,239	2,458	2,781
39 YEARS	5,507	2,653	2,854	5,113	2,444	2,669
40 YEARS	5,789	2,810	2,979	5,068	2,410	2,658
41 YEARS	5,558	2,688	2,870	4,826	2,272	2,554
42 YEARS	5,736	2,738	2,998	4,550	2,233	2,317
43 YEARS	5,718	2,706	3,012	4,456	2,172	2,284
44 YEARS	5,981	2,796	3,185	4,584	2,217	2,367
45 YEARS	6,062	2,919	3,143	4,435	2,157	2,278
46 YEARS	6,099	2,857	3,242	4,419	2,091	2,328
47 YEARS	6,225	2,898	3,327	4,599	2,266	2,333
48 YEARS	6,162	3,014	3,148	4,630	2,173	2,457
49 YEARS	6,164	2,972	3,192	4,930	2,375	2,555

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	6,233	2,967	3,266	5,056	2,385	2,671
51 YEARS	5,756	2,779	2,977	5,095	2,441	2,654
52 YEARS	5,681	2,749	2,932	5,043	2,394	2,649
53 YEARS	5,499	2,592	2,907	5,133	2,468	2,665
54 YEARS	5,453	2,541	2,912	5,180	2,433	2,747
55 TO 59 YEARS	25,693	12,271	13,422	25,958	12,240	13,718
55 YEARS	5,490	2,618	2,872	5,229	2,409	2,820
56 YEARS	5,257	2,577	2,680	5,154	2,420	2,734
57 YEARS	5,086	2,430	2,656	5,376	2,526	2,850
58 YEARS	4,869	2,283	2,586	5,153	2,478	2,675
59 YEARS	4,991	2,363	2,628	5,046	2,407	2,639
60 TO 64 YEARS	21,549	10,187	11,362	21,968	10,053	11,915
60 YEARS	4,996	2,383	2,613	4,843	2,217	2,626
61 YEARS	4,480	2,111	2,369	4,474	2,067	2,407
62 YEARS	4,339	2,040	2,299	4,401	2,063	2,338
63 YEARS	3,860	1,810	2,050	4,289	1,958	2,331
64 YEARS	3,874	1,843	2,031	3,961	1,748	2,213
65 YEARS & OVER	47,753	19,744	28,009	53,141	20,764	32,377
65 YEARS	3,678	1,634	2,044	4,069	1,775	2,294
66 YEARS	3,418	1,496	1,922	3,748	1,708	2,040
67 YEARS	3,332	1,439	1,893	3,707	1,631	2,076
68 YEARS	2,908	1,345	1,563	3,510	1,487	2,023
69 YEARS	3,158	1,329	1,829	3,455	1,444	2,011
70 YEARS	3,109	1,288	1,821	3,096	1,333	1,763
71 YEARS	2,665	1,150	1,515	2,952	1,243	1,709
72 YEARS	2,558	1,083	1,475	2,733	1,129	1,604
73 YEARS	2,538	1,042	1,496	2,446	1,002	1,444
74 YEARS	2,395	969	1,426	2,390	933	1,457
75 YEARS	2,246	899	1,347	2,239	872	1,367
76 YEARS	1,957	808	1,149	2,063	766	1,297
77 YEARS	1,870	740	1,130	1,953	676	1,277
78 YEARS	1,574	590	984	1,648	587	1,061
79 YEARS	1,503	587	916	1,842	614	1,228
80 YEARS	1,458	570	888	1,555	537	1,018
81 YEARS	1,299	516	783	1,361	457	904
82 YEARS	1,080	449	631	1,284	441	843
83 YEARS	928	337	591	1,171	353	818
84 YEARS	737	269	468	1,022	317	705
85 YEARS	639	225	414	947	283	664
86 YEARS	576	213	363	763	223	540
87 YEARS	424	161	263	731	224	507
88 YEARS	348	122	226	480	140	340
89 YEARS	261	85	176	454	123	331
90 YEARS	241	69	172	373	108	265
91 YEARS	138	47	91	303	91	212
92 YEARS	144	66	78	228	70	158
93 YEARS	100	35	65	179	62	117
94 YEARS	78	20	58	129	42	87
95 YEARS	46	11	35	85	15	70
96 YEARS	42	4	38	56	21	35
97 YEARS	26	9	17	43	8	35
98 YEARS	23	12	11	31	10	21
99 YEARS	22	2	20	16	5	11
100 YEARS & OVER	234	123	111	79	34	45

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	460,782
1980 POPULATION	447,585
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-2.9
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	410,583
1980 POPULATION	388,414
% CHANGE 1970-1980	-5.4
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	50,199
1980 POPULATION	59,171
% CHANGE 1970-1980	17.9

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	460.782	100.0	ALL RACES	447,585	100.0
WHITE	406.933	88.3	WHITE	353.796	79.0
BLACK	50.199	10.9	BLACK	59,171	13.2
AMERICAN INDIAN	312	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	655	0.1
			ESKIMO	4	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	219	0.0	JAPANESE	223	0.0
CHINESE	435	0.1	CHINESE	729	0.2
FILIPINO	325	0.1	FILIPINO	1,261	0.3
KOREAN	106	0.0	KOREAN	413	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	1,919	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	82	0.0
HAWAIIAN	27	0.0	HAWAIIAN	22	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	6	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	2,226	0.5	OTHER	29,304	6.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1 9 7 0			1 9 8 0		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
PASSAIC COUNTY	460.782	50,199	10.9	447,585	59,171	13.2
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	7.797	12	0.2	7,867	13	0.2
CLIFTON CITY	82.437	267	0.3	74,388	360	0.5
HALEDON BOROUGH	6.767	49	0.7	6,607	95	1.4
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	19,173	13	0.1	18,200	10	0.1
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	11,727	22	0.2	11,496	50	0.4
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	7.614	1	0.0	8.177	183	2.2
PASSAIC CITY	55.124	9,861	17.9	52.463	10,369	19.8
PATERSON CITY	144,824	38,919	26.9	137,970	47,091	34.1
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	11.397	17	0.1	10.660	16	0.2
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	5,176	19	0.4	5,142	46	0.9
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	10.393	310	3.0	12,625	252	2.0
TOTOWA BOROUGH	11,580	176	1.5	11,448	131	1.1
WANAQUE BOROUGH	8.636	65	0.8	10,025	66	0.7
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	49,141	193	0.4	46,474	243	0.5
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	17,304	259	1.5	22,750	205	0.9
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	11,692	16	0.1	11,293	41	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Passaic County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	447,585	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	10,721	2.4
ENGLISH	11,322	2.5
FRENCH	1,608	0.4
GERMAN	17,314	3.9
GREEK	1,364	0.3
HUNGARIAN	4,143	0.9
IRISH	17,065	3.8
ITALIAN	63,008	14.1
NORWEGIAN	500	0.1
POLISH	19,759	4.4
PORTUGUESE	586	0.1
RUSSIAN	6,304	1.4
SCOTTISH	2,049	0.5
SWEDISH	855	0.2
UKRAINIAN	4,142	0.9
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	122,355	27.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	114,006	25.5
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	22,225	5.0
NOT REPORTED	28,259	6.3
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	26,547	5.9
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	7,983	1.8
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	41,934	9.4
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	42,681	9.5
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	28,601	6.4
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,148	3.6

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Passaic County

ALL PERSONS	447,585	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	385,653	86.2
SPANISH ORIGIN	61,932	13.8
MEXICAN	1,543	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	36,465	8.1
CUBAN	3,080	0.7
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	20,844	4.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

up the majority of the population. For other towns the percentages range from 2% in Hawthorne and Pompton Lakes to 6% in Ringwood and 7.5% in Prospect Park.

In the 1980 census almost 14% of the people indicated that they were of Spanish origin. Since a similar question was not asked in the 1970 census it is not possible to determine what kind of change this represents over the past decade. It is assumed that there was an increase in this particular ethnic group but the extent is not known.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The Census Bureau recognizes two classifications of living arrangements, the family and the household. Every occupied-housing unit is a household but only those households consisting of two or more persons related by blood or marriage are considered families. Between 1970 and 1980 the number of households in Passaic County increased by 4% while the number of families decreased by 3% (Table 9). This is a reflection of the condition that more people than ever are livingalone, 21% of all households in Passaic County in 1980 consisted of a single person. The average household size also continued to decline because of smaller families and more people living alone.

Among all types of households the greatest decrease has been in the "traditional" family (Tables 10 and 11). In 1970, 37% of the households in Passaic County consisted of a married couple with their children. By 1980 the number was down to 29%. An additional 29% of all households were female-headed and one-third of these included children under the age of 18. The number of households headed by persons over 65 increased slightly to 21%.

This is all consistent with the finding that the population of Passaic County is getting older. Many of the single-person households are older women living alone. In Haledon, where almost one-third of the households are headed by a person 65 years old and over, one-third of the households are also female-headed and one-quarter are single persons. A similar pattern recurs in the other older suburbs. The newly developing towns in the northern part of the county are the last strongholds of "traditional" families with low percentages of single-person, female-headed and over-65 households. Ringwood has less than 10% of its population in these categories. The cities of Paterson and Passaic which have generally younger population nevertheless have large numbers of single-person households and the highest percentages of female-headed households, 39% and 37% of their households respectively.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Passaic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
PASSAIC COUNTY	147,214	153,463	120,701	116,977	5,505	7,062	3.09	2.87
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	2,255	2,591	2,022	2,133	0	0	3.46	3.04
CLIFTON CITY	27,996	28,887	23,320	21,249	333	922	2.93	2.54
HALEDON BOROUGH	2,519	2,609	1,978	1,825	166	205	2.62	2.45
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	6,550	6,871	5,422	5,209	22	3	2.92	2.65
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	3,880	4,208	3,312	3,107	5	552	3.02	2.60
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	2,227	2,441	2,021	2,135	153	645	3.35	3.09
PASSAIC CITY	19,305	19,161	14,205	13,088	744	432	2.82	2.72
PATERSON CITY	47,746	46,113	36,782	33,966	1,438	1,253	3.00	2.96
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	3,193	3,570	2,896	2,915	24	14	3.56	2.98
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	1,826	1,897	1,458	1,384	0	0	2.83	2.71
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	2,720	3,617	2,559	3,254	14	89	3.82	3.47
TOTOWA BOROUGH	3,140	3,395	2,823	2,888	1,119	1,209	3.33	3.02
WANAQUE BOROUGH	2,364	3,007	2,161	2,617	62	222	3.63	3.26
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	13,263	14,298	12,257	12,258	1,213	1,205	3.61	3.17
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	4,639	6,795	4,247	5,894	91	171	3.71	3.32
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	3,591	4,003	3,238	3,055	121	140	3.22	2.79

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	161,382	100.0	162,477	100.0
SINGLE	43,510	27.0	52,028	32.0
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	105,951	65.7	94,694	58.3
SEPARATED	3,312	2.1	4,666	2.9
WIDOWED	5,825	3.6	5,094	3.1
DIVORCED	2,784	1.7	5,995	3.7
FEMALE:	183,436	100.0	186,772	100.0
SINGLE	42,085	22.9	49,181	26.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	106,029	57.8	94,342	50.5
SEPARATED	6,375	3.5	8,232	4.4
WIDOWED	24,064	13.1	25,072	13.4
DIVORCED	4,883	2.7	9,945	5.3

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	460,782	100.0	447,585	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	120,701	26.2	116,977	26.1
SPOUSE	101,925	22.1	90,057	20.1
OTHER RELATIVES	200,746	43.6	186,759	41.7
NONRELATIVES	5,392	1.2	4,734	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9,698	2.1	14,797	3.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	16,815	3.6	21,689	4.8
NONRELATIVES			5,510	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,094	0.7	3,982	0.9
OTHER	2,411	0.5	3,080	0.7

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	148,266	100.0	122,996	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	376	0.3	324	0.3
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	120,739	81.4	83,620	68.0
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	20,168	13.6	30,140	24.5
OTHER RELATIVES	5,640	3.8	7,348	6.0
NONRELATIVES	694	0.5	1,087	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	491	0.3	373	0.3
OTHER	158	0.1	104	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	47,753	100.0	53,141	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	16,327	34.2	17,783	33.5
SPOUSE	8,805	18.4	10,193	19.2
OTHER RELATIVES	8,152	17.1	7,329	13.8
NONRELATIVES	880	1.8	231	0.4
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,864	6.0	3,179	6.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,640	18.1	11,219	21.1
NONRELATIVES			402	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,661	3.5	2,537	4.8
OTHER	424	0.9	268	0.5

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	121,955	118,742	-2.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	2,057	4,576	122.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	76,929	62,633	-18.6
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	28,857	30,049	4.1
COLLEGE	14,112	21,484	52.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	265,873	270,255	1.6
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	94,300	67,664	-28.2
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	54,332	45,046	-17.1
4 YEARS	75,412	90,820	20.4
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	19,500	29,552	51.5
4 OR MORE YEARS	22,329	37,173	66.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	44.1	58.3	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

Total school enrollment in Passaic County began to drop over the past decade as the population grew older (Table 11). There was a significant increase in college enrollment over 1970 and also a small increase in high school age children but this was the wave of the past, the tail end of the Baby Boom bulge moving through the population. The large drop in elementary school enrollment represents the trend for the future when overall enrollment will continue to decline. There has not been a great change in relative private and public school attendance. For school enrollment below the college level, 81% of the children attended public schools in 1970 and 83% in 1980.

The only areas where there might be increases in the future are at the ends of the educational spectrum, nursery school and college, where attendance has always been voluntary. Both showed increases in enrollment between 1970 and 1980 in total numbers and percentage of the age group. In 1970, only 13% of all 3- and 4-year olds were in nursery school but in 1980, 39% were enrolled. If the percentage of mothers who have children in this age group and who work increases, nursery enrollment will continue to grow. College enrollment may also continue to increase in spite of a decreasing pool of 18 to 24 year olds because of new programs which are being offered to attract non-traditional students.

Educational attainment in Passaic County has improved in the past 10 years. Over half of the county's adult residents are now high school graduates and 14% completed four or more years of college. Levels of educational attainment vary greatly among the municipalities but generally they are lowest in the cities and older suburbs and highest in the developing areas in the northern part of the county. Ringwood has the highest percentage of high school graduates (80%) and Wayne the highest percentage of college graduates (28%).

LABOR FORCE

Labor force status in the county and municipalities as determined by the Census of Population is measured in terms of the resident labor force in each jurisdiction. This is the number of workers who are employed or looking for work and who reside in that area. The resident labor force is further broken down into civilian and armed forces employment. Because of the lack of military installations in or near Passaic County, this study will deal with civilian employment only.

The civilian labor force in Passaic County continued to expand from 1970 to 1980 (Tables 12 and 13). However, this expansion did not affect all components of the population equally. The numbers of black and female workers in the labor force increased significantly while the number of white and male workers declined. The percentage of workers in the labor force actually

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Passaic County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	152,754	158,184
ARMED FORCES	310	89
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	122,598	121,728
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	80.3	77.0
EMPLOYED	117,931	113,844
UNEMPLOYED	4,667	7,884
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	6.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	29,846	36,367
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	175,499	182,779
ARMED FORCES	39	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	78,518	93,307
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.7	51.0
EMPLOYED	73,678	85,720
UNEMPLOYED	4,840	7,587
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.2	8.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	96,942	89,472
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	12,398	16,512
ARMED FORCES	30	24
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	9,835	11,478
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.3	69.5
EMPLOYED	9,082	9,875
UNEMPLOYED	753	1,603
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.7	14.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,533	5,010
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	16,236	21,812
ARMED FORCES	18	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,463	12,130
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	52.1	55.6
EMPLOYED	7,725	10,714
UNEMPLOYED	738	1,416
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.7	11.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	7,755	9,682

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over 1970 and 1980 Passaic County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	199,564	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	41,834	21.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	20,542	10.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	21,292	10.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	63,230	31.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,764	2.9
SALES	17,948	9.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	39,518	19.8
SERVICE:	21,994	11.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	823	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,482	1.7
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	17,689	8.9
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	784	0.4
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	24,507	12.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	47,215	23.7
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	29,104	14.6
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	8,459	4.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	9,652	4.8

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	191,609	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	25,270	13.2
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	14,347	7.5
SALES WORKERS	14,192	7.4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	36,680	19.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	27,194	14.2
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	39,291	20.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	7,836	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7,032	3.7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	146	0.1
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	282	0.1
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	17,739	9.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,600	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	185,785	194,468
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	166,040	179,689
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	19,745	14,779
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.6	7.6
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	163,769	162,714
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	107,122	103,024
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	64.5	57.3
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	65.4	63.3
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	58,918	76,665
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	56,647	59,690
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.96	0.78

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	166,040	100.0	179,689	100.0	163,769	100.0	162,714	100.0
PASSAIC	107,122	64.5	103,024	57.3	107,122	65.4	103,024	63.3
BERGEN	28,729	17.3	37,697	21.0	27,907	17.0	24,029	14.8
ESSEX	12,090	7.3	15,278	8.5	9,165	6.0	10,780	6.6
HUDSON	2,773	1.7	3,394	1.9	2,271	1.4	2,367	1.5
MIDDLESEX	474	0.3	840	0.5	649	0.4	817	0.5
MONMOUTH	-	-	131	0.1	473	0.3	488	0.3
MORRIS	3,570	2.2	7,781	4.3	8,146	5.0	11,331	7.0
OCEAN	-	-	140	0.1	178	0.1	335	0.2
SOMERSET	-	-	354	0.2	353	0.2	407	0.3
SUSSEX	145	0.1	303	0.2	1,198	0.7	2,629	1.6
UNION	1,401	0.8	1,611	0.9	1,080	0.7	1,183	0.7
NEW YORK CITY NY	7,481	4.5	7,102	4.0	2,966	1.8	2,611	1.6
ORANGE NY	195	0.1	183	0.1	234	0.1	408	0.3
ROCKLAND NY	367	0.2	517	0.3	399	0.2	558	0.3
WESTCHESTER NY	314	0.2	399	0.2	250	0.2	455	0.3
OTHER AREAS	1,379	0.8	935	0.5	1,378	0.8	1,292	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

employed also declined over the past decade. Again this did not affect all segments of the population equally. While blacks suffered from double-digit unemployment rates, white males had an employment rate under 6%. On the municipal level, Paterson and and Passaic both had unemployment rates in double digits (10.6% and 10.7% respectively). The county's third city, Clifton, had the lowest unemployment rate with only 2.5% of its resident labor force looking for work. In all other towns unemployment averaged between 4% and 7%.

Much of the increase in the civilian labor force is accounted for by women entering the labor force. Women now account for 43% of all workers residing in Passaic County. Almost one-third of the women who work are also mothers of children under the age of 18. Looking at this from another persepctive, 41% of mothers with children under 6 and 68% of mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 17 are now in the labor force.

The individual towns do not represent a wide divergence from the pattern for the county as a whole although a somewhat larger percentage of women in the cities work than in the suburban areas. In Ringwood the smallest percentage of the resident labor force is female (37%) and in Paterson the largest percentage (46%). The percentage of mothers who have children under 6 and who also work ranges from 24% in Little Falls and Wanaque to 49% in North Haledon. In all towns over half of the mothers with children between 6 and 17 also work. The range is from 52% in Bloomingdale to 74% in Prospect Park.

Commuting flows have been developed by the Department of Labor based on responses from workers who indicated that they resided and/or were employed in Passaic County (Table 14). These show that while the county's resident labor force has increased, the number of people working in the county has declined. The increase in commuters coming in from outside Passaic County was more than offset by the increase in residents going elsewhere to work. Because the percentage of respondents reporting a place of work in the week prior to the census was greater in 1980 than 1970, changes in commuting flows may not be entirely accurate but they are large enough to indicate definite trends.

The origins and destinations of commuters identified in 1980 were more diverse than in 1970. There were fewer county residents staying in the county and fewer workers commuting to or from New York City. All other destinations showed increases or workers going to more remote locations in the southern or western parts of the state for the first time. This reflects a continu- shift from using public transportation, which goes to traditional employment centers, to community by private automobile as well as a shift from industrial employment in the central cities to white collar jobs in the suburbs and along major highways.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income is reported for 1969 and 1979, the last full years for which data was available at the time of the census. At first glance, Passaic County would appear to have done well with large increases in per capita, household, and family income (table 15). When these figures are adjusted to constant dollars to account for inflation, though, the county as a whole barely managed to hold its own. Large declines in real family income in Paterson and Passaic caused the county to show a drop of 0.4% in median family income expressed in constant dollars over the decade. Paterson and Passaic are therefore losing ground economically while the remaining towns are gaining, except for per capita income in North Haledon.

This illustrates one of the notable trends to emerge from the 1980 census (Table 16). The older cities are getting poorer and the gap between income levels there and in the rest of the county is widening dramatically. In 1969, Paterson and Passaic were at the low end of the county income range. By 1979, they were not even in the same range as the rest of the county. Median family income had dropped to an amount less than half of family income in the wealthiest community. The poverty level, which had already been in double digits, increased significantly in Paterson and Passaic while generally showing a change of less than 2% in other towns. Even poverty rates of 21% in the cities probably understate the problem since poverty levels are determined on a nation-wide basis but the cost of living in northeastern New Jersey is one of the highest in the country.

Economic conditions over the past decade have been devastating to Paterson and Passaic not only relative to the county as a whole but relative to the total United States. Among cities of over 100,000, Paterson had ranked 47 in poverty level in 1969 but was number 4 in 1979. More recently, studies by the Department of Housing and Urban Development have shown Paterson and Passaic to be the two most "distressed" cities in the continental U.S. based on per capita income and unemployment rates.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The number of year-round housing units in Passaic County has continued to increase even though the total population is declining (Table 19). As has been discussed, this is indicative of changes in the size and composition of households as the county moves into the 1980s. Fewer households consist of two parents and their children and more households consist of persons who are single and/or elderly. Household size, that is persons per occupied unit, has been decreasing since World War II and the county average is now less than three persons per household.

Because housing units do not migrate, the housing stock grows when there are more units built or converted into multiple dwellings than are destroyed or demolished. All communities in

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Passaic County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	117,676	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	3,581	3.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	5,930	5.0
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,845	5.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	6,720	5.7
$10,000 TO $12,499	8,013	6.8
$12,500 TO $14,999	7,130	6.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,474	7.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	8,392	7.1
$20,000 TO $22,499	9,282	7.9
$22,500 TO $24,999	8,064	6.9
$25,000 TO $27,499	7,618	6.5
$27,500 TO $29,999	5,964	5.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	10,236	8.7
$35,000 TO $39,999	6,982	5.9
$40,000 TO $49,999	7,563	6.4
$50,000 TO $74,999	5,178	4.4
$75,000 OR MORE	1,704	1.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	21,011	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	121,254	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	2,246	1.9
$1,000 TO $1,999	2,153	1.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	3,551	2.9
$3,000 TO $3,999	4,351	3.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	4,765	3.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	5,193	4.3
$6,000 TO $6,999	6,551	5.4
$7,000 TO $7,999	6,985	5.8
$8,000 TO $8,999	8,468	7.0
$9,000 TO $9,999	8,401	6.9
$10,000 TO $11,999	17,073	14.1
$12,000 TO $14,999	19,747	16.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	25,375	20.9
$25,000 TO $49,999	5,446	4.5
$50,000 AND OVER	949	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,933	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,101	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Passaic County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
PASSAIC COUNTY	6,861	7,214	5.1	21,101	21,011	-0.4	6.8	10.5
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	6,507	7,609	16.9	22,468	23,592	5.0	1.4	3.0
CLIFTON CITY	8,224	8,803	7.0	23,058	23,364	1.3	3.1	3.4
HALEDON BOROUGH	7,109	7,524	5.8	20,099	20,234	0.7	4.7	5.9
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	7,695	8,453	9.9	23,040	23,250	0.9	3.2	2.0
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	8,259	9,625	16.5	24,334	26,168	7.5	3.8	3.7
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	8,520	8,365	-1.8	25,841	26,815	3.8	1.8	3.3
PASSAIC CITY	6,236	5,613	-6.8	17,185	14,929	-13.1	11.1	21.0
PATERSON CITY	5,562	5,060	-9.0	16,821	14,323	-14.9	12.4	21.9
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	8,444	9,020	6.8	25,596	26,660	4.2	3.5	0.8
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	5,891	7,064	19.9	17,989	21,173	17.7	7.7	6.8
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	6,770	8,269	22.2	24,806	28,268	14.0	3.2	2.9
TOTOWA BOROUGH	6,361	7,517	18.2	23,467	23,984	2.2	4.3	2.8
WANAQUE BOROUGH	5,987	7,161	19.6	21,488	23,397	8.9	2.5	3.2
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	8,279	9,994	20.7	28,555	30,650	7.3	1.9	2.0
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	6,326	7,642	20.8	22,565	24,893	10.3	3.1	3.7
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	7,463	8,462	13.4	23,796	24,082	1.2	2.8	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Passaic County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	5,793	25,437	24,277	22,765	12,054	9,505	17,845	117,676
LESS THAN $2,500	697	1,174	800	318	129	139	324	3,581
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,201	1,982	1,062	365	237	252	831	5,930
$5,000 TO $7,499	580	1,536	1,159	597	336	325	2,312	6,845
$7,500 TO $9,999	413	1,378	1,063	717	361	441	2,347	6,720
$10,000 TO $12,49	494	1,723	1,606	1,056	533	601	2,000	8,013
$12,500 TO $14,99	404	1,724	1,151	1,003	494	731	1,623	7,130
$15,000 TO $17,49	458	2,156	1,754	1,287	646	710	1,463	8,474
$17,500 TO $19,99	368	2,069	1,828	1,416	655	770	1,286	8,392
$20,000 TO $22,49	358	2,625	2,005	1,486	949	750	1,109	9,282
$22,500 TO $24,99	297	1,866	1,880	1,497	979	656	889	8,064
$25,000 TO $27,49	206	1,759	1,815	1,551	883	750	654	7,618
$27,500 TO $29,99	98	1,326	1,404	1,302	802	539	493	5,964
$30,000 TO $34,99	115	1,817	2,449	2,839	1,377	865	774	10,236
$35,000 TO $39,99	51	1,039	1,408	2,232	1,054	617	581	6,982
$40,000 TO $49,99	32	868	1,593	2,485	1,370	704	511	7,563
$50,000 TO $74,99	15	332	950	2,000	971	453	457	5,178
$75,000 OR MORE	6	63	350	614	278	202	191	1,704
MEDIAN	$10,028	$18,763	$22,139	$27,672	$27,005	$22,628	$14,207	$21,011

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Passaic County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	42,500	9.3
1979	56,520	12.8

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	10,086	21.8
1979	5,437	10.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
PASSAIC COUNTY	152,767	159,585	4.5	151,074	158,163	2.6	3.0
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	2,377	2,727	14.7	2,278	2,649	1.0	2.2
CLIFTON CITY	28,260	29,440	4.2	28,254	29,438	0.9	1.9
HALEDON BOROUGH	2,558	2,655	3.8	2,555	2,655	1.4	1.7
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	6,623	6,996	5.6	6,619	6,996	1.0	1.8
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	3,921	4,278	9.1	3,919	4,276	1.0	1.6
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	2,249	2,464	9.6	2,249	2,464	1.0	0.9
PASSAIC CITY	19,755	19,857	0.5	19,752	19,852	2.3	3.5
PATERSON CITY	49,361	48,159	-2.4	49,335	48,156	3.2	4.2
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	3,235	3,733	15.4	3,230	3,731	1.1	4.3
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	1,850	1,940	4.9	1,850	1,938	1.3	2.1
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	3,112	3,866	24.2	2,957	3,723	8.0	2.8
TOTOWA BOROUGH	3,168	3,444	8.7	3,168	3,443	0.9	1.4
WANAQUE BOROUGH	2,413	3,087	27.9	2,400	3,077	1.5	2.3
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	13,492	14,680	8.8	13,396	14,640	1.0	2.3
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	6,760	8,190	21.2	5,479	7,056	15.3	3.7
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	3,633	4,069	12.0	3,633	4,069	1.2	1.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Passaic County showed a net increase in housing units over the decade except for Paterson. Within that city a large number of older units were lost and there was not enough construction, either through private money or public projects, to make up the difference. The other, older municipalities did have an increase in housing units but this was almost entirely due to conversions rather than new construction. In Passaic, Prospect Park, and Haledon there is little vacant land so new housing stock can only be created by increasing the number of units in an existing structure. The typical conversion, which can be legal or illegal, changes a single-family house into a two-family house or a two-family house into a three-family house.

Clifton and the suburban communities continued to show a modest increase in the number of housing units mostly through new construction. This consists of infill and small development projects since there are no large tracts of vacant land except in Wayne. In the northern communities, where vacant land is still available although often difficult to develop, large percentage increases in the number of housing units were evident. This consists almost entirely of new construction although there was some conversion of summer houses to year-round units. West Milford is the only community with a significant number of units not used year-round and these are mostly summer homes in the lakes communities.

The census figures would appear to indicate that the vacancy rate in Passaic County has improved slightly although it is still only half of the optimum rate of 6%. When the vacancy rates for 1980 were published they were challenged by a number of communities who thought the figures were too high and it may be that vacancy rates were somewhat inflated due to nonrespondents, particularly in the cities. However, even if these rates are on the high side they are still low enough to indicate a tight housing market in the county.

The mix between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units in the county did not change significantly between 1970 and 1980 (tables 20 and 21). Although the figures are not analogous, 1970 percentages are for owner-occupied, renter-occupied and vacant units while in 1980 vacant units were factored into the other two categories, vacancy rates were low enough in most towns to allow for this comparison. West Milford and Ringwood both showed a shift toward owner-occupied units but this may be a result of high vacancy rates in 1970 as well as the fact that most new construction in these towns was owner-occupied housing.

The value of owner-occupied housing in Passaic County increased by a percentage half again as much as the inflation rate over the past decade. In all communities housing values more than doubled meaning that owner-occupied units were worth more in constant as well as real dollars.

The average increase in contract rents in the county was only slightly higher than the inflation rate between 1970 and

1980. Among the individual municipalities there was a wide variation in the amount of increase indicative of the small stock of rental housing in some towns and the presence of rent controls. Six of the eight communities with the lowest percent increases in rents have some form of rent control. All towns where the rate of increase was less than the inflation rate have restrictions. This does not mean that the rents themselves are necessarily low in towns with rent control. Wayne and West Paterson had the highest median rents in 1970, so even with the lowest percent increases their average rent is well above the county median. On the other hand, Paterson and Passaic had comparatively low rents in 1970 and they are now much lower than in the other municipalities.

New units were created over the past decade in all categories of housing structures (Table 22). The largest numerical increase was in single-family, detached houses. This is not surprising since most new units were constructed in the northern portion of the county where this type of housing is the norm. The largest percent increase was for single-family attached units which are most commonly townhouse condominiums. Although the actual number of units in this category is small, indications are that this will be the growth area for housing in the future. Little of the vacant land remaining in the county is suitable for conventional development so townhouse and cluster projects are increasingly being proposed for areas which are environmentally sensitive or difficult to develop. This type of housing is also responsive to the needs of the county's population which as shown consists of fewer traditional family units and more singles, small households and elderly persons.

The condition of housing units is not addressed as such in the census since responses would be extremely subjective and not consistent for large areas. Other factors which can be measured and are considered indicative of housing conditions are gross rent as a percentage of income, room densities and lack of complete plumbing (Tables 23 and 24). Housing units where the rent is a high percentage of household income, where room densities are high and/or complete plumbing is lacking are more likely to be deteriorating than units where these conditions are not present.

The indicators for Passaic County have been mixed in the last 10 years. The percentage of overcrowded units (those with more than 1 person per room) has declined while the percentage of occupied units lacking complete plumbing has increased slightly. The greatest change has been in the percentage paying more than 25% of their income for rent. Almost half of all renters in Passaic County fall into this category and it can be assumed that many of them are located in the cities. From the standpoint of the tenants it means that they are already economically stretched. From the standpoint of the landlords it means that rent levels will not be allowed to rise drastically in areas with rent controls and the return on their property may not be sufficient to maintain it in top condition.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
PASSAIC COUNTY	78,073	81,584	51.7	51.6	26,714	66,900	150.4
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	1,853	1,900	81.3	71.7	24,340	63,200	159.7
CLIFTON CITY	17,691	17,731	62.6	60.2	27,086	66,500	145.5
HALEDON BOROUGH	1,275	1,311	49.9	49.4	22,867	60,400	164.1
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	4,496	4,533	67.9	64.8	25,245	66,700	164.2
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	2,547	2,625	65.0	61.4	28,290	69,700	146.4
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	1,976	2,150	87.9	87.3	29,720	78,700	164.8
PASSAIC CITY	5,707	5,008	28.9	25.2	24,492	54,700	123.3
PATERSON CITY	15,003	14,182	30.4	29.5	19,325	44,100	128.2
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	2,648	2,836	82.0	76.0	26,898	65,400	143.1
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	844	951	45.6	49.1	21,161	52,100	146.2
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	2,472	3,373	83.6	90.6	29,102	74,600	156.3
TOTOWA BOROUGH	2,539	2,779	80.1	80.7	27,527	67,300	144.5
WANAQUE BOROUGH	1,844	2,345	76.8	76.2	21,651	63,500	193.3
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	10,824	11,611	80.8	79.3	34,267	85,800	150.4
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	4,189	5,993	76.5	84.9	24,283	63,900	163.1
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	2,165	2,256	59.6	55.4	27,497	66,600	142.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
PASSAIC COUNTY	69,141	71,879	45.8	45.4	102	209	104.6
BLOOMINGDALE BOROUGH	402	691	17.6	26.1	118	328	176.9
CLIFTON CITY	10,305	11,156	36.5	37.9	107	226	112.0
HALEDON BOROUGH	1,244	1,298	48.7	48.9	102	242	138.2
HAWTHORNE BOROUGH	2,054	2,338	31.0	33.4	127	284	123.3
LITTLE FALLS TOWNSHIP	1,333	1,583	34.0	37.0	145	291	101.0
NORTH HALEDON BOROUGH	251	291	11.2	11.8	111	239	115.0
PASSAIC CITY	13,598	14,153	68.8	71.3	89	178	98.9
PATERSON CITY	32,743	31,931	66.4	66.3	98	192	96.2
POMPTON LAKES BOROUGH	545	734	16.9	19.7	148	304	105.9
PROSPECT PARK BOROUGH	982	946	53.1	48.8	94	229	143.2
RINGWOOD BOROUGH	248	244	8.4	6.6	98	324	229.5
TOTOWA BOROUGH	601	616	19.0	17.9	123	252	105.6
WANAQUE BOROUGH	520	662	21.7	21.5	117	271	131.0
WAYNE TOWNSHIP	2,439	2,687	18.2	18.4	171	292	70.4
WEST MILFORD TOWNSHIP	450	802	8.2	11.4	119	277	133.4
WEST PATERSON BOROUGH	1,426	1,747	39.3	42.9	159	309	94.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Passaic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	151,093	158,124	4.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	62,553	66,137	5.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,032	1,368	32.6
2 UNITS	40,601	41,513	2.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	16,615	16,720	0.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	30,040	32,129	7.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	252	257	2.0
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	147,214	153,463	4.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	61,105	65,132	6.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,019	1,306	28.2
2 UNITS	39,851	40,086	0.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	16,097	15,911	-1.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	28,890	30,777	6.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	252	251	-0.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	78,114	81,611	4.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	56,968	60,955	7.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	430	756	75.8
2 UNITS	17,006	16,054	-5.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,480	2,322	-6.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	991	1,354	36.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	239	170	-28.9
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	69,100	71,852	4.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,137	4,177	1.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	589	550	-6.6
2 UNITS	22,845	24,032	5.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	13,617	13,589	-0.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	27,899	29,423	5.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	13	81	523.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Passaic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	68,939	100.0	71,577	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	32,208	46.7	23,847	33.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	8,944	13.0	9,601	13.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	8,996	13.0	11,204	15.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	15,244	22.1	23,272	32.5
NOT COMPUTED	3,547	5.1	3,653	5.1
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	22,376	100.0	15,887	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	653	2.9	322	2.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,385	6.2	606	3.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,754	16.8	801	5.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	14,138	63.2	12,006	75.6
NOT COMPUTED	2,446	10.9	2,152	13.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	24,858	100.0	15,054	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	11,940	48.0	1,054	7.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	6,363	25.6	1,149	7.6
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,887	19.7	3,594	23.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,079	4.3	8,919	59.2
NOT COMPUTED	589	2.4	338	2.2
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	14,304	100.0	12,510	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	12,628	88.3	2,640	21.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,036	7.2	3,135	25.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	333	2.3	4,422	35.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	27	0.2	2,084	16.7
NOT COMPUTED	280	2.0	229	1.8
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	7,401	100.0	28,126	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,987	94.4	19,831	70.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	160	2.2	4,711	16.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	22	0.3	2,387	8.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	263	0.9
NOT COMPUTED	232	3.1	934	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Passaic County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	147,214	153,463
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	136,950	145,435
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	8,281	6,303
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,983	1,725
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	144,333	149,901
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.0	97.7
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	134,356	142,335
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.1	97.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	8,090	5,994
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	95.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	1,887	1,572
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.2	91.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.